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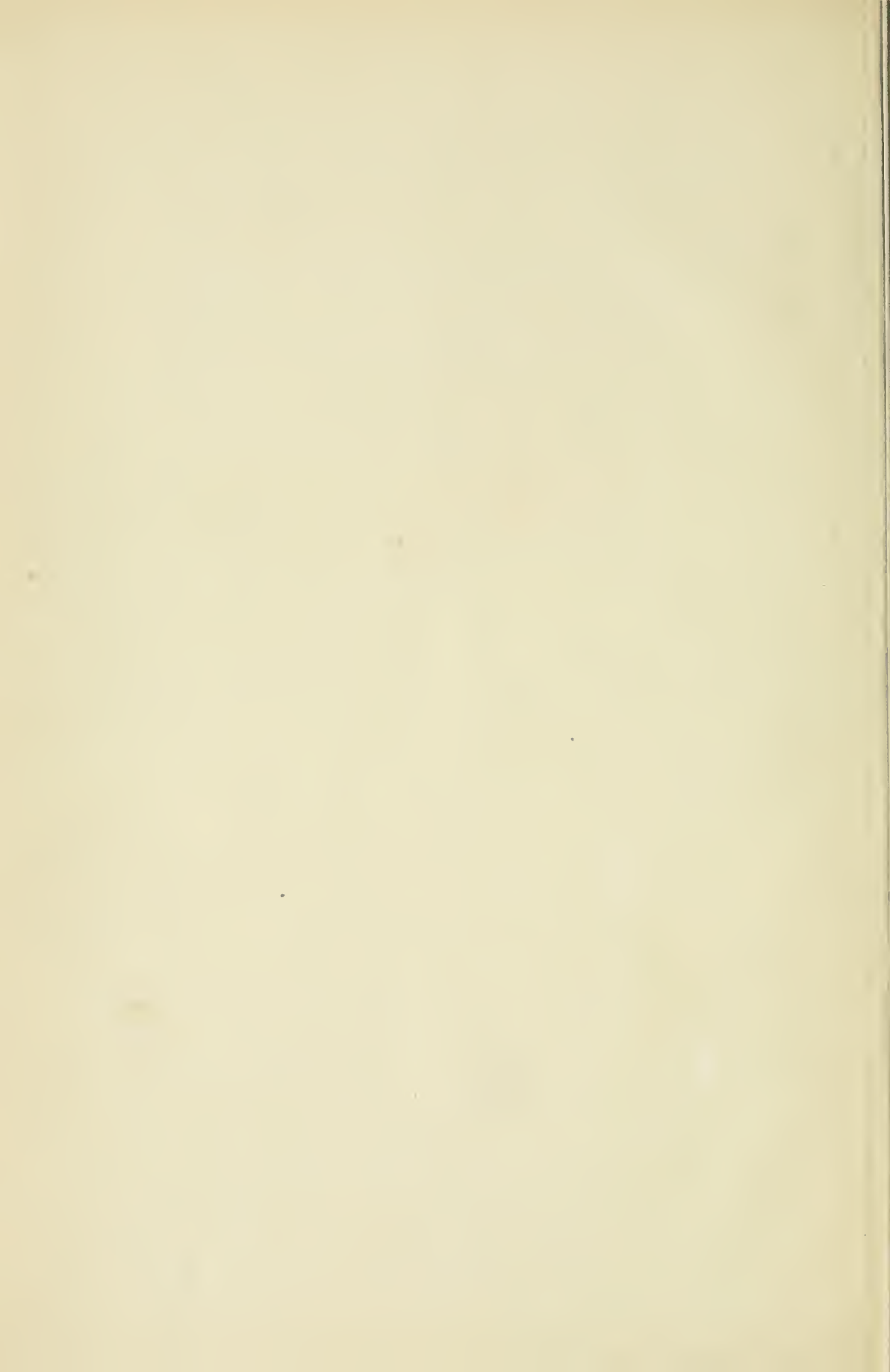
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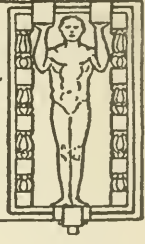
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The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1920

NUMBER 1

Wednesday, January 7, at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

Canon E. Sidney Savage

of Hexon Abbey, Newcastle

"Serbia the Undaunted"

Serbia, the little country whose defense against Austrian imperialism was the immediate occasion of the Great War, having suffered the ravages of enemy invasion is now through economic paralysis, faced with disaster no less terrible than that of war itself. Canon Savage, who bears the rank of Major in the Serbian Army, has travelled all through the Serbian country and is intimately familiar with conditions there.

Friday, January 9 at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

William E. Dodd

Professor of American History, University of Chicago

"The New American Foreign Trade Policy"

The changing attitude on the tariff, the growing demand for Federal support for our foreign commerce and the influence of the Webb law are new factors of immense importance in American trade. These new influences, together with the resulting English-American trade rivalry and the complications most likely to arise therefrom, will be discussed by Professor Dodd.

Professor Dodd was the editor of the Riverside History of the United States and has written many other well known historical books, including "The Cotton Kingdom" and "Statesmen of the Old South."

Monday, January 12 at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

S. K. Ratcliffe

Editorial Writer "London Daily News" and "New Statesman"

"The Political Outlook in England"

Mr. Ratcliffe has just recently returned to the United States from England, after nine months in his own country.

An editorial writer, a University Extension lecturer in history and sociology, an interpreter of current events on both sides of the Atlantic, and a co-worker in international movements with many of the most influential men and women in Great Britain, Mr. Ratcliffe will bring a message of vital interest to the City Club members.

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By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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Vol. XIII Monday, Jan. 5, 1920 No. 1

"Observations in Central Europe"

CONDITIONS in Central Europe are still frightful, especially in such countries as Poland, Hungary and the Slovak nations. This fact was brought out in the address by Anthony Czarnecki before the City Club on December 24th. However, the speaker pointed out that while these newly recognized nations were confronted with innumerable difficulties, yet there is a solidarity of purpose which will eventually bring about stable conditions throughout Central Europe. The crying need at the present time is for raw materials and machinery with which these nations may get on a productive basis.

Mr. Czarnecki, who just recently returned from over a year's stay in Europe, where he studied conditions in Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary, discussed some phases of the problems of practically all of the new Central European nations. The speaker said in part:

"Central Europe is a panorama of horror. There is unlimited devastation and ruin on all sides. Vast areas of land, that had always been tilled, are now left barren. On the eastern front of Poland you can travel for miles and miles where once there was cultivation and you find not a single sign of life. In the industrial centers, especially in the newly freed nations, you find naught but idleness, not because the people so desire, but rather because they have been stripped of machinery and raw materials. In the villages people are dying in large numbers for lack of food, streets are deserted and on all sides you feel the shadow of death.

CONDITIONS IN POLAND

"Through Poland the one cry is for food. District after district is absolutely devastated. Communities have been stricken with disease. There are no nurses, doctors, nor medicine to better conditions. Polish people not in sympathy

with the Bolshevik rule during the war established camps in 'No Man's Land' where for nearly five years they have attempted to survive under the most terrible conditions.

"Poland wants a democratic government. The people of this country are all in accord on this principle. They have waited now for 150 years for freedom and they are not going to give it up easily. They of course have differences of opinion on internal problems, but when a matter comes up that may imperil their newly found freedom, they will stand together. Poland has been the bulwark against the spread of Bolshevism in Central Europe. This nation has been the saving wall against the advance of the Reds. Her army is holding the line despite hardships that seem almost unbearable.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN POLAND

"The Constitutional Convention has agreed on many of the basic principles for the government of Poland. They have adopted for their constitution many of the basic principles found in the constitution of the United States. However, the work of the Constitutional Convention has been delayed somewhat because Poland has not yet been told all her boundary lines so it is impossible to complete the new constitution."

THE BELA KUN RULE IN HUNGARY

In his discussion of the Hungarian situation Mr. Czarnecki went into the situation developed as a result of the Bela Kun rule. He brought out the fact that this government was controlled by the agents of the Russian bolshevist organization. In studying the Bela Kun rule of Hungary the speaker interviewed various groups to determine the real attitude of the people towards this government. He found that neither the Protestants, Catholics, Jews nor individual groups approved the administration.

"The masses of people were not in sympathy with this government," said Mr. Czarnecki. "It represented but a small minority who were governing by force of arms. The Bela Kun government gave no freedom; their boasts of liberty were but a pretext. Lawyers were put out of business, trials were held behind closed doors by three commissioners who had absolute control of all hearings. Pastors were forbidden to speak freely from the pulpit and they were not allowed to receive any money to aid their churches. Schools were abandoned, God and morals were forbidden. The government took over the operation of newspapers and forbade the bringing in of outside papers."

HUNGARIANS DESIRE DEMOCRACY

"In spite of these terrible conditions, that the Bolshevik rule had inflicted upon the people, their agents openly boasted that they were going to force the government of the Reds on the people permanently. Their agents spent the people's money on propaganda, with a view to showing that Bolshevism was not only taking a hold in Europe but in America as well. In spite of these conditions and the hardships that were inflicted upon the country during the war, Hungary has a solidarity of purpose which will insure its eventual success as a republic. The Constitutional Convention has worked out many of the principles upon which the government is to be based, but the completing of the work has been delayed because all of their boundary lines have not yet been given out."

Mr. Czarnecki also touched upon the suffering of the people of Czecho-Slovakia and other newly formed Central European nations. He pointed out that because of their strong love for freedom these nations have developed a strength that nothing has been able to shake and that they are going to succeed as self-governing bodies.

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

The speaker contrasted the conditions in these Central European republics with those in Germany, from an industrial standpoint. "Germany does not consider herself beaten," said Mr. Czarnecki, "but feels that they will be first to recover from this industrial muddle brought about by the war. While the smoke is belching from the stacks of Germany's industrial plants, those of the factories of the new Central European countries stand idle. This is due in part to the fact that Germany is better supplied with raw materials and machinery than any of the smaller nations. We owe it to these new nations to offer them all possible assistance."

The speaker, in concluding, said that Germany as well as the Central European countries had learned a new respect for the United States. Germany no longer looks upon the United States as a country that has nothing but commercial aspirations, but recognizes us as a nation of high ideals. The new nations, such as Poland, Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia, feel that the United States was the country that really made their freedom possible.

EUROPEANS LOOK TO AMERICA

"Our people do not know how well off they are," said Mr. Czarnecki, "and will not until they realize the conditions in Central Europe."

The truth is that the people who have emigrated from the United States want to come back. Their eyes are turned here as on a promised land. We must all learn to preach the gospel that this, our country, is the best of all lands."

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL Art Society will celebrate its quarter century anniversary by an exhibit of pictures, art cabinets and printing cases at the Art Institute from December 22nd to January 12th. An invitation has been extended to City Club members to visit the exhibit and it is hoped that as many as possible will attend. The object of the Society has been to provide the school children with artistic inspiration through pictures, paintings and attractive school rooms.

A COLLECTION of 4,000 representations of Christ pictures of John Powell Lennox, a member of the City Club, has recently been accepted by the Board of Directors of the New York Public Library and will be given a permanent place in the cases of the Art Prints Room.

National Municipal League

Meeting of the National Municipal League was held at Cleveland, December 29th to 31st. The chief subject under discussion was a proposed model state constitution. The vote of those in attendance was taken on each section. A draft of the proposed model state constitution will be submitted at the next meeting of the National Municipal League.

A number of City Club members attended the meeting in Cleveland, among them were Geo. C. Sikes, Harris S. Keeler, P. Orman Ray, D. L. Akers and Jno. A. Fairlie. Prof. Wm. E. Dodd also attended the conference while in Cleveland for the meeting of the American Historical Society.

THE ADDRESS OF JOHN A. FITCH before the City Club on December 31 will be printed in the next issue of the Bulletin. The speaker took as a subject "The Steel Strike" and presented the matter from the standpoint of the average citizen.

IN A SUBSEQUENT ISSUE of this magazine a report of the address of Alexander F. Whyte will be published. Mr. Whyte spoke before the City Club on January 2nd, taking as his subject "British Labor Unrest."

Additional New Members of the Club

Roy M. Harmon, Lawyer, Harmon & George.
Prof. Walter Dill Scott, The Scott Co., Consultants and Engineers.

Charles H. Van Tuyl, Associate Director, Department of Military Relief, American Red Cross.

E. B. Slocum, Treasurer, Sales-Dalton Co., Brockton, Mass.

George Pretzel, Secretary, United Order of Foresters; Alderman 26th Ward.

George D. Lyon, Superintendent, Eastern Industrial Service.

Joseph L. Miller, Physician.

J. G. Peirson, Renting Manager, Gordon Street & Co.

Benjamin J. Samuels, Lawyer.

Prof. Edward Schaub, Professor.

E. E. Suffern, Secretary to President American Steel Foundries.

C. A. Tupper, President, International Press, Inc.

W. L. McGowen, Vice-President, Compton-Johnson Co.

Erle Hawxhurst, with Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.

E. E. Bain, General Sales Executive, Hart, Schaffner & Marx.

Albert E. Webster, Assistant Superintendent, Juvenile Protective Association.

Samuel Abrams, Salesman, N. Y. Life Insurance Co.

Alfred S. Wiltberger, with Merrill, Lynch & Co., Commercial Paper.

Robert G. McGann, President, Ruggles-Coles Engineering Co.

Albert B. Lemmon, Sales Manager, Consolidated Coal Co.

S. F. Gillfillan, Secretary, F. E. Compton Co.

Wm. R. Elden, Sales Engineer, Lidgewood Mfg. Co.

Joseph B. Shine, Teacher, Lindblom High School.

James L. Price, Labor Manager, Nat'l Wholesale Tailor Assn.

Elbridge B. Pierce, Lawyer.

J. R. McGregor, President, McGregor Paper Co.

Ralph W. Yardley, Engineer.

A. Trevor Jones, Salesman, American Steel Foundry.

John M. Clark, Instructor, University of Chicago.

Samuel Rosenthal, Paint Manager, Bradley & Vrooman Co.

Mr. Otto Geuther, Department Manager, Marshall Jackson Co.

Charles K. Horwitz, Lawyer.

Leslie W. Millar, District Sales Manager, Steel & Tube Co. of America.

George E. Moore, Sales Department, Linton & Scott.

Mr. George W. Pyott, President-Treasurer, Geo. W. Pyott Co.

Ralph P. Swofford, with National City Co.

Robert J. Usher, Head Reference Librarian, John Crerar Library.

Oscar F. Modene, City Sales Manager, Marshall Jackson Co.

John N. Tamlin, Manager, Magnolia Metal Co.

Walter E. Petersen, Traveling Salesman, Magnolia Metal Co.

Lee Walker, Lawyer.

H. C. Winchell, Advertising Agency.

L. E. Ashley, Consulting Engineer, Business Service Corporation.

E. A. Anderson, Production Engineer, Hart, Schaffner & Marx.

Felix A. Levy, Pastor, Emanuel Congregation Church.

J. W. Hayes, Accountant, The Scott Co. (Engineers).

Mr. W. D. Shafer, Vice-President, Stavrum & Shafer, Inc., Adv. Agency.

H. F. Arneman, Wholesale Department, Veneer and Panels.

William H. Haight, with Class Journal Co.

David C. Straus, Physician and Surgeon.

K. J. T. Ekblaw, Engineering Editor and Advertising Counselor, Phelps Publishing Co.

Walter J. Carlstedt, Assistant Trust Officer, First Trust and Savings Bank.

Adolphe Dumont, Orchestra Leader, Congress Hotel.

Curt Rosenow, Biometrist, Juvenile Psychopathic Inst., Pub. Welfare Dept.

Frederick D. Pellett, Clerk, Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour (Insurance).

S. A. Matthews, Prof. of Pharmacology, Loyola University School of Medicine.

ATTENTION IS CALLED to the civil service examinations to be held from January 5th to January 12th for positions in the Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches. Examinations are for positions ranging from Superintendent of Playgrounds to Life Guards and Foreman of Farm and Nursery. Salaries run from \$2,700 down to \$1,000. Persons desiring to take these examinations should get application blanks from the Civil Service Commission, 610 City Hall, immediately.

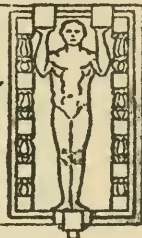
No Talk Days This Week

JAN 21 1920



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 12, 1920

NUMBER 2

The Political Outlook in England

"England has entered upon a political year of extraordinary moment," said S. K. Ratcliffe, lately a member of the editorial staff of the London Daily News, speaking at the City Club luncheon on January 12th. Mr. Ratcliffe's address continued the analysis and interpretation of the British political situation which the Club heard on January 2nd from Mr. A. F. Whyte.

"A somewhat new turn has been given," he said, "to the recent statement that Lloyd George and Winston Churchill were intending to strike out afresh and create a new Center party. This was no new suggestion. The two adventurous politicians had toyed with it at intervals during the past ten years and inevitably it had come up again during the present confusion. If they should attempt it—and it was by no means unlikely—the basis would be an expansive imperialist policy, coupled with a protective tariff and a bold endeavor to capture the rank and file of labor by means of a social program. That is to say, it would be a bid for the support of that large section of the middle class which is content to follow the erratic lead of the Northcliffe press (that press will once again be running Lloyd George if he appears to be a winner) and the considerable mass of working class citizens, including women, who are not yet prepared to vote the straight labor ticket. There are many difficulties lying in the way of the Center party scheme. It has no machinery or party funds, and throughout the country there is a very strong distrust of Lloyd George and Winston Churchill. The by-elections have provided overwhelming evidence of the revulsion of feeling against the Prime Minister, while Mr. Churchill carries the heavy burden of responsibility for the Gallipoli disaster and for the steady failure of the military operations carried on during the past year in Russia on behalf of Kolchak and Denikin. The coalition government continued to lose in the by-elections and it was possible that Ireland or the Russian policy or a labor crisis might at any moment drive Lloyd George to make an appeal to the country."

Discussing the chances of an alliance between the labor party and the younger liberals, Mr. Ratcliffe pointed out that the difference of political creed and social philosophy were greater than some interpreters realized. Sir John Simon, for example, named at times as a probable liberal leader and recently defeated at the polls by a labor candidate, is one of a group of able liberals who are certainly further away from the program and aims of the Labor Party than Lord Robert Cecil and others of the younger conservatives are. It is hard to see how a bridge can be built between these leaders who continue to avow their faith in the old individualist liberal notions and those who have taken as articles of faith the ideas expounded in that remarkable pamphlet "Labor and the New Social Order." The labor leaders are still urging the adequacy of free trade and competition. Labor is making towards complete self-government in industry.

"In meeting the constant and well-founded charge that it is deficient in leadership," Mr. Ratcliffe continued, "the Labor Party whether coming to an understanding with the liberals of the left wing or not, would be compelled to change its attitude towards the intellectuals. It is quite true that, two years ago, the party opened its ranks to brain workers, but the policy adopted at the last general election did not indicate that members of the professions were being welcomed. The good Labor constituencies were allotted to regular trade union candidates. In no case was an 'intellectual' given a good fighting chance. Now it is perfectly certain that the Labor Party will never be strong in Parliament until it has a strong intellectual element; nor could it hope to form a national government without the assistance of such men as Sidney Webb, R. H. Tawney, G. D. H. Cole of Oxford University, H. N. Brailsford, the brilliant writer on international affairs, and others who have given up very fine careers of the orthodox kind in order to devote themselves to the Labor cause."

Discussing the question whether it was probable that, after the next general election, Labor would dominate the House of Commons, Mr. Ratcliffe said that nothing could prevent the return of a very large number of Labor members. But, as matters stand today, it seems fairly certain that the antagonism between Labor and liberals would mean triangular contests throughout the country, perhaps in several hundred constituencies. If that should occur, and of course, assuming the break-up of the coalition, the working majority might easily be conservative. That, no less than a Labor victory would bring the anomalous Lloyd George government to an end.

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Vol. XIII Monday, Jan. 12, 1920 No. 2

Board of Directors' Changes

The Board of Directors of the City Club last week filled two vacancies in its membership. James Mullenbach and Frederick Bruce Johnstone were appointed to succeed Alfred L. Baker and Walter Bachrach, who have resigned. They will serve until the annual meeting in April.

The resignation of Mr. Baker, which was accepted with great regret, removes from membership on the Board one of the founders of the City Club. Mr. Baker has served continuously on the Board since 1903, when the Club was organized. For two years, from 1912 to 1914, he was president of the Club. Mr. Baker recently found it impossible to continue active service and, accordingly, asked the directors to accept his resignation.

Mr. Bachrach, one of the new members of the Board, elected for a two-year term last Spring, has also found it impossible to give time to the work of the Board.

Both Mr. Mullenbach and Mr. Johnstone, the new members of the Board, have been active in City Club affairs for many years. Mr. Mullenbach is chairman of the trade board of Hart, Schaffner, Marx & Company, the body which under the agreement with the clothing workers is responsible for the adjustment of differences between employers and employees. He has been a member of the Club since March, 1906, and has served on the Committees on Labor Conditions and on State Constitution and also on the Admissions Committee of the Club. Mr. Mullenbach was formerly Superintendent of the Cook County Infirmary at Oak Forest.

Frederick Bruce Johnstone has been a member of the City Club since February, 1905, and was vice-president from 1912 to 1914. He is a member of the firm of Burry, Johnstone and Peters, attorneys. He was formerly president of the Municipal Voters League and vice-president of the Union League Club of Chicago.

An Appeal for Serbia

Herbert Hoover's statement on last Tuesday that the East Baltic States have a surplus of food conveys an erroneous impression, in so far as it relates to conditions in Serbia, according to Canon E. Sidney Savage of Hexan Abbey, Newcastle, England, a major in the Serbian army, who addressed the City Club of Chicago last Wednesday. Canon Savage is in Chicago representing the Serbian Relief Committee of America.

"Mr. Hoover," said Canon Savage, "is no doubt right in saying that Greater Serbia is well provided with food, but Greater Serbia includes all the richly productive territories formerly a part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Serbia proper, the old nation which for three years suffered the horrors of enemy invasion, is now in a starving condition. Five hundred thousand orphans are destitute. At least 85 per cent of all the children need medical care."

Morning Exercise for the Tired Business Man

Rise 7 a. m.

Stand in the middle of room, raise arms slowly over head, take deep breath and say "Damn the Government," lowering arms in attitude of despair. Ten times.

Extend body flat downward on floor, cover eyes with hands, kick heels, think of the railroads and weep, till dry.

Kneel, wring hands, meditate upon the labor unions and groan 150 times.

Assume sitting position, hands on hips, sway gently to and fro and concentrate on Mr. Burleson until a generous frothing at the mouth sets in. Till exhausted.

Collapse on floor. Grovel vigorously, think of the income tax and gnash your teeth as in anger. Ad lib.

While cooling off try to get a number on the telephone.

Note.—Observe this simple regimen every morning before breakfast and you will reach the office with most of the cares and troubles of the day out of your system.

—Reprinted from *Commerce and Finance*.

The Membership List Is Growing

SEE NEXT TWO PAGES

ARE YOU HELPING?

Eighty-three New Members Last Week

C. E. Affeld, Jr., Fire Insurance, Affeld, Tonk & Co.

M. S. Anderson, Service Construction Company.

William R. Bowlin, Assistant Principal, Lindblom High School.

Claude D. Bowman, Teacher Electricity and Auto-Mechanics, Lindblom High School.

Joseph H. Bristle, Architect, Lockwood Green Engineering Co.

W. C. Burdick, Sales Manager, Lincoln Bonding Co.

Hugh L. Cole, Cost Department, Cole Manufacturing Co.

Kenneth Colegrove, Associate Professor, Political Science, Northwestern University.

James A. Corcoran, Labor Manager, International Tailoring Co.

Louis A. Crittenton, Credit Manager, W. W. Kimball Company.

E. L. Crocker, Parisian Novelty Co.

W. H. Dalton, Assistant to Secretary, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.

Fred M. Davis, Lawyer, Rummler & Rummler.

William Devlin, D. D. S.

Burr C. Downes, Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co.

Norman R. Elmstrom, Vice-President and Manager, W. D. Elmstrom Coal Co.

H. W. Faulkner, Assistant Department Manager, Marshall Field & Co.

Don V. Gerking, Assistant Secretary, United Typothetae.

Mortimer Gibson, Insurance Broker.

H. S. Gilbertson, Labor Manager, National Wholesale Tailors' Association.

A. A. Goldsmith, M. D.

Harold P. Goodnow, Insurance Agent, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Sidney Gutman, E. & S. Gutman.

Sam B. Hall, Chicago Manager, Blackwell Lumber Company.

William L. Hall, President Hall Kellogg Co.

Woodman C. Hamilton, Assistant Credit Manager, Pilcher Hamilton Co.

Harry O. Hanson, Office Manager, J. C. Whitney Co.

O. B. Hanson, Accountant, D. E. McMillan & Brothers.

H. H. Haylett, Labor Manager, Alfred Decker & Cohn.

Ludvig Hektoen, M. D.

John J. Hennessy, Manager Ralph Durham Company.

R. D. T. Hollowell, Secretary American Face Brick Association.

Clayton C. Hooper, Marine Insurance Co. of North America.

Whipple Jacobs, Auditing Department, Bel-den Manufacturing Co.

William V. Jacobs, Real Estate.

Mark Jampolis, M. D.

Clay Judson, Instructor, Law Department University of Chicago.

M. J. Karpf, Superintendent Jewish Aid Society.

J. E. Kearns, Manager Lighting Department General Electric Company.

Frank B. King, J. J. Letterman Shoe Manufacturing Co.

Glenford W. Lawrence, Chicago Commons.

Roy N. Lesch, Henry Lesch & Son, Real Estate.

D. Lieberthal, M. D.

Stewart D. Marquis, Erwin & Wasey Co.

George L. Marsh, Professor of English University of Chicago.

Clarence J. Mayer, Myron Felsenheld Co.

Paul W. McKay, Real Estate.

Robert A. Millikan, Professor of Physics, University of Chicago.

David H. Moore, Insurance Engineer, Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour.

Edwin J. Nergard, Lawyer.

Archibald Nesbitt, Chief Clerk, Hazard Mfg. Co., Wire Rope, etc.

Sam P. Newton, Assistant Treasurer, Williams & Cunningham, Advertising.

E. E. Noyes, Secretary and Manager, Hotel Grace.

L. W. Paine, Economy Book Shop.

A. G. Peine, Designer, Alfred Decker & Cohn.

Frank F. Phelps, Traveling Salesman, The Kruppendorf-Dittman Co., Shoes.

N. R. Polakoff, Proprietor Russian Tea Room.

W. S. Rankin, Vice-President, Brock & Rankin.

F. M. Rice, President Underwriters Service Corporation.

Albert L. Riemenschnneider, Real Estate.

A. V. Robbins, Sales Manager Baker Vawter Co.

Robert C. Schleicher, of Conkling, Price & Webb.

Gust Schlosser, Vice-President Schlosser Brothers.

John B. Schmidt, Lawyer.

Otto G. Schmidt, Schmidt Construction Co.

Edgar H. Schroeder, Lawyer.

James V. Sill, Assistant Wholesale Manager, W. W. Kimball Co.

Fred M. Simmons, Vice President The Speed-aumatic Company.

W. Clyde Smith, Associate Superintendent, Church Extension Board, Presbytery of Chicago.

E. A. Stavrum, President Stavrum & Shafer, Inc.

Edward J. Stevens, Lawyer.

H. N. Stronck, Secretary, Kenfield-Lamoireux Company.

D. C. Sutton, M. D.

Welton C. Swain, Radford Publications.

Ralph C. Visk, Chicago Manager, Superior Underwear Company.

R. G. Wagenet, Assistant Labor Manager, B. Kuppenheimer & Co.

Richard J. Wall, George C. Nimmons & Co., Architectural Designer.

Mark W. Walton, Manager - Treasurer, Keeps-Fresh Electric Bakeries.

C. C. Wells, Bond Department, Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank.

Monroe Wheeler, Buck & Hammesgahr.

W. A. Winterburn, Secretary-Treasurer White Brass Castings Co.

C. D. Wood, Sales Manager Grasselli Chemical Co.

W. B. Wood, Chief Clerk, Relief and Surgical Department, C. B. & Q. Ry.

The Steel Strike

THE charge that the steel strike is revolutionary in character is without foundation according to John A. Fitch, author of "The Steel Workers," formerly industrial editor for the *Survey* and now on the staff of the New York School of Social Work. "It is not revolution," he said, "for men to desire an end to a 12-hour day, a 7-day week and a 24-hour shift. It is not revolution for them to desire an opportunity to discuss with the responsible managers of the industry the things that affect their interests as workmen. The steel strike now in progress is the expression of exactly these desires."

Mr. Fitch's address was a review of the facts underlying the strike. He charged that the newspapers of the country have dealt "carelessly and inaccurately" with the facts and have failed to set forth accurately or fully the issues involved in this strike of 300,000 of the 500,000 men employed in the industry.

The length of the working day and the question of collective bargaining, Mr. Fitch said, are the two outstanding issues. Judge Gary has made public figures showing the working hours for 261,180 employees of the United States Steel

Corporation: Working eight hours, 34.8 per cent; working ten hours, 39.4 per cent; working twelve hours, 26.5 per cent. But these figures, Mr. Fitch said, need elaboration. The Corporation is engaged in other industries besides steel manufacture, the mining of ore and coal, the operation of boats on the Great Lakes and railroads connecting the docks with the steel plants, the operation of limestone quarries, the manufacture of coke and cement and the building of ships. All the men employed in these enterprises, who are not steel workers, are included in Judge Gary's figures. Many of the 8-hour employes, but comparatively few of the 12-hour employes, are included in these industries.

THE FACTS ABOUT HOURS

The facts regarding the steel industry, according to Mr. Fitch, are about as follows: Sheet and tin mills are operated quite generally with three shifts of men, each working 8 hours. Nearly all of the steel workers who have the 8-hour day are working in these mills. The output of sheet and tin mills represents about 10 per cent of the steel products manufactured by the steel corporation. In the other mills the 10 and 12 hour schedules generally prevail. In the manufacture of pig iron, steel ingots, blooms, billets, bars, rails, plates and structural material, in other words in such mills as those at South Chicago, Gary and Homestead, the men working on the continuous process work 12 hours a day. The others work 10 hours. Those working 12 hours are about 50 per cent of all employed in those mills and, as Judge Gary testified, there are altogether more than 62,000 of them.

"Steel making," said Mr. Fitch, "is an essentially continuous process. It goes on for 24 hours a day. Consequently there must be either two shifts of men each working 12 hours or three shifts with an 8-hour day. As stated, the choice has been, outside of the sheet and tin mills, on the side of two shifts and 12 hours. In some departments the industry is also continuous throughout the week. This is true of the blast furnaces generally and it is often true of the open-hearth furnaces, which transform pig iron into steel.

"Throughout the industry it is the practice for the crews to change about at the week end, the day crew changing to the night shift and vice versa. Where the work goes on continuously through the seven days, this has usually been accomplished by having one crew at the week end work straight through a full 24-hour period. This long shift would come therefore to each man every two weeks.

"It is possible to avoid this 24-hour stretch of

(Continued on page 11)

Labor Unrest in Great Britain

A POLITICAL "grand right and left" in which the labor movement of England and the advanced liberals, now without distinguished leadership, and Mr. Lloyd George, the leader of the crumbling coalition government, will find themselves together in a powerful progressive alliance is a not improbable outcome of the present upset condition of British politics, according to Alexander F. Whyte, associate editor of *New Europe* and formerly private secretary to Winston Churchill. Mr. Whyte spoke at the City Club at luncheon, Friday, January 2, on the subject, "British Industrial Unrest."

After outlining briefly the great crises in British industrial relations during the war, Mr. Whyte took up the events subsequent to the armistice. He said in part:

"We have in Great Britain an organization known as the Triple Alliance, formed of three great trade unions which dominate the industrial world—the National Union of Railway Men, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and the Transport Workers Federation, men engaged in the subsidiary industries which act as feeders to the railways, and particularly in the great terminal docks at our seaports. These three bodies had already made one or two tentative efforts to show their power, even before hostilities broke out. During the war the Triple Alliance passed into abeyance, but the moment the armistice came it immediately rose into prominence and dominated the industrial situation.

"In order to show exactly what happened at this time, let me give a brief account of the political situation with which we were faced just before and just after the armistice. Owing to the fact that the country would not tolerate an outbreak of political controversy during the war, it acquiesced in—and, indeed, insisted on—the action of Parliament in prolonging the life of the House of Commons from year to year during the war. But when we came to November, 1918, it was perfectly obvious that the old Parliament had long outlived its mandate, and the only question was when and how the new parliament would be elected. . . .

"The election was taken between the armistice and the meeting of the peace conference, at a moment when public sentiment was dominated by one feeling, that of the most profound relief that the war was over. Those who wanted to discuss the difficult questions of reconstruction, questions of the relation of the state to great industries like the railways and coal mines, questions of the housing of the people, and so

on, found themselves at a hopeless disadvantage, because the people would listen to nothing but pæans of praise in favor of those who had won the war, and the rather foolish and transient outcry in favor of hanging the Kaiser and making Germany pay.

"Now those who were most anxious to see political domestic questions discussed were the labor party; and they felt that they had been—I may use their own words—'jockeyed out of their own political rights by the way in which the election was held and the moment at which it was held.' No great harm would have been done if there had not been in the ranks of the labor movement a considerable number of clever, active men, who had long been preaching the doctrine that parliamentary institutions are worn out, that they are a bourgeois device for cajoling the common people out of their rights and for enthroning capitalism even more firmly than it is enthroned in more autocratic states. When this election was held, with the result that an enormous patriotic, and more or less reactionary, majority was elected, these men came forward and they said to the laboring class as a whole: 'We need say no more; these bourgeois politicians have proved our case; here you have the most striking instance in history of the use of political institutions by adroit politicians for ends to which the people themselves are not devoted—to which the people themselves are hostile.' And so gradually the more radical, the more revolutionary element in the labor movement in Great Britain, began to get the upper hand; and their influence was seen in the program produced, or rather the methods used, by the Triple Alliance immediately after the armistice and after the election.

"The election was hardly over when the Triple Alliance went to the government with an ambitious political and economic program, comprising the government ownership and operation of the railways and the coal mines, and one or two subsidiary economic demands. With that they coupled the demand that the government should withdraw all our troops from Russia; that they should repeal the last vestiges of the compulsory military act, and one or two other things.

"Now, in itself, the program was not revolutionary. The program was a perfectly arguable political program, which could easily be made the subject of public debate at the proper moment. What made the action of the Triple Alliance revolutionary was that it went straight to the government; that it ignored public opinion; that it ignored Parliament altogether; and it

said to the government, the ministry: 'Unless you adopt these policies and adopt them at once, we shall resort to a general strike of our three great unions, and any others that we can drag into the movement, in order to paralyze the community, and make you carry out the policy we have laid before you.' Their plea to the country, when they were challenged, was that the last election had been a farce and that they were compelled to use what was called 'direct action,' because constitutional and parliamentary political action had proved to be useless."

Mr. Whyte reviewed the successive failures of the Triple Alliance to put its threats of national industrial paralysis into effect, failures which he attributed to the action of public opinion. Public opinion, however, while dead against the revolutionary tactics of direct action, has shown itself sympathetic to the promotion of labor's demands through constitutional political action. On this point he said:

"We have had about twelve bye-elections in Great Britain since the general election. They have been so distributed over the country that they form almost a miniature general election. Practically without exception these elections showed the same political phenomenon, an immense transfer of votes from the coalition party which supported Lloyd George during the war and which won the previous election, to the more progressive side of politics, usually to labor candidates; and that proved, as far as the labor situation was concerned, that while public opinion set its face like a flint against the use of unconstitutional, irregular, revolutionary methods for carrying out a political program, it was perfectly prepared to give labor a chance of proving whether it was able to govern the country or not.

"The fact that public opinion is sympathetic towards labor raises the question of what labor stands for today.

"The labor party published about a year ago an appeal to the country entitled 'Labor and the New Social Order.' It was an effective general statement of the aspirations of labor. It was in no sense a legislative program; it lacked precision and definition; but it formed a most effective appeal to the mind of the country.

"The Liberal party had lost its old vigor, had lost its old appeal to popular opinion, and enormous numbers of men who formerly had been Liberals crossed over and joined the labor party because the labor party seemed to promise something more definite, something more attractive, something more hopeful than the old Liberal party.

"Behind that appeal called Labor and the New Social Order, there was a great deal of hard political thinking on the part of some of the intellectual leaders of labor in Great Britain, people like Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb. Their fundamental conception can be stated as the transformation of industry from personal control to a more democratic form.

"Now the democratization of industry is a very easy phrase to use in a large way, and a very difficult phrase to translate into reality; but already all over the country, whether we know it or not, we are working towards what is called the democratization of industry. The problems raised by labor today, if you get right down to their roots, are only in part problems of wages. More fundamentally they are problems of personality; they are problems which demand a kind of solution based upon the recognition that the man in industry is no longer simply part of a machine, but that he is a man. I don't think we shall get rid of industrial unrest in Great Britain until industry has been transformed so that the working classes as a whole have a far greater share than they have had in the past in the actual control and organization of the industry itself.

"The Labor Party has made a very ambitious and not ineffective bid for national power at home. Two obstacles stand in the way of the speedy realization of that dream. First of all, as I have been telling you, the program of the Labor Party is still in the nature of an appeal; it lacks the definite quality which is necessary before the public can seize hold of it and discuss, digest and assimilate it, and it will therefore be a little while yet before the Labor Party will be able to command the confidence of the country.

"But there is an even more profound reason and that is the comparative poverty in personality. Every democracy thinks of politics in terms of men. In England, in Great Britain, we talk of men, not measures; meaning thereby that any party which presents an imposing phalanx of attractive, powerful personalities, showing the essentials of leadership in them, stands a very good chance of winning the confidence of the country, provided its program is in reasonable accord with the general sentiment of the community. It is just in the possession of these outstanding personalities that the Labor Party is lacking. They have a number of good men who already, in a way, command the confidence of the country; but they have not anything like the same stature as the men whom we have

been accustomed to look up to as British statesmen. None of them are of the same standing of men who have formed the British prime ministers of the past generation. Until labor develops a more outstanding personality than it possesses at present, it will be at a disadvantage in making its bid for national power.

"What is going to happen? At the present moment the Coalition Party, designed to represent our national unity in the face of the enemy, is composed of men, some of whom hold progressive views, some of whom hold conservative views. The moment problems of economic and political reconstruction rise up they will act like an earthquake on the firm ground which the coalition held during the war. Today the ground of the coalition is breaking up.

"That presents a problem of considerable personal interest to Mr. Lloyd George. The firm ground on which he has stood throughout the war is beginning to quake, and so far he has been unable to see any new spot where he will be politically safe. Meanwhile, the growth of the Labor Party is going on, and the Liberal Party is trying to reorganize itself.

"Though the ultimate goal may not be the same, the immediate goal in social reconstruction will be more or less the same for the labor man and for the progressive liberal. These two parties find themselves moving on converging lines. In a year or two, I think, they will find themselves on the eve of electoral success. It is then that they will suddenly wake up to the fact that they are approaching political victory without a political leader. By that time the earthquake under the coalition will have gone a great deal further, and the coalition itself will probably have broken to pieces. You will therefore be presented with the phenomenon on the one hand of a growing, an increasingly powerful progressive alliance, formed of labor and the advanced liberals, without a leader; and the most consummate politician in the world, on the other hand, a leader without a party—Mr. Lloyd George.

"Many of my old Liberal colleagues in the House of Commons say with considerable vehemence of language that nothing will prevail on them ever to serve under Lloyd George again. Well, politics is just the same, I think, in every democratic country, and the word 'never' is a dangerous word to use. And I think the result which I suggested above, of the appearance of Lloyd George at the head of a new progressive alliance before we are very much older, will probably be realized."

The Steel Strike

(Continued from page 8)

continuous duty by increasing the force sufficiently to allow rest days by rotation, through the week, each man having one day of rest in seven, while there is always a full complement of workers on duty. Before the war this plan had been adopted by the U. S. Steel Corporation and by several of the independents. It was swept away, however, by the pressure of war emergency work, and seven-day labor became more common than ever before. Since the war the Steel Corporation has taken steps toward a resumption of the practice of one day of rest in seven but it had not succeeded, at the time the strike began, in re-establishing it at all of its properties. Where such a plan is not in effect, 20 to 30 per cent of the 12-hour men in the steel industry work 7 days a week.

COMPLICATES HOME LIFE

"The steel workers' life is complicated by the weekly change from the day shift to night, or from night to day. Every week the schedule is upset, household arrangements are complicated, meal times for the worker are changed. If there are two wage earners in the household and they happen to be on different shifts their meal times cannot possibly coincide. If there are school children in the family their requirements are still different and the housewife often finds it necessary to serve two or three distinct breakfasts and suppers every day.

"Back in 1912," Mr. Fitch continued, "the 12-hour day was condemned by a committee of stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation, appointed by Judge Gary to investigate working conditions in the industry. Stuyvesant Fish was chairman of the committee. In its report the committee said: 'We are of the opinion that a 12-hour day of labor, followed continuously by any group of men for any considerable number of years, means a decreasing of the efficiency and lessening of the vigor and virility of such men. . . .'"

The recommendations of this committee were referred to the Finance Committee. This committee reported in 1913 that nothing could be done about the 12-hour day.

"The two reasons generally given in the past for maintaining the 12-hour day have been scarcity of men and foreign competition. It was pointed out that the German steel industry was on a 12-hour basis and no change could be made until Germany changed. England has had the 8-hour day in her steel mills for many years. Since the signing of the armistice the 8-hour day has been adopted by law in Germany. Of the three great steel producing countries of the

world, therefore, the United States is left alone with the 12-hour day.

"As to the other argument, scarcity of labor, it is worth while to note that the steel companies have, since the strike began, hired many new men as strike breakers. If they could be hired for that purpose it is reasonable to suppose that they could be hired to make up a third crew in a three-shift mill. It is not probable that as many strike breakers have been hired as would be required to put the whole industry on an 8-hour basis, but it is obvious that a beginning could be made.

"Turning now to the other principal issue, that of collective bargaining, it should be understood that in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation there is no plan or arrangement for communication between management and men.

"Spokesmen for the Steel Companies have insisted, since the present strike began, that it was foisted on the workers from the outside—that they did not want to strike and do not want a union.

"But how can the steel manufacturers, also men who desire the well being of their employes, be so sure that they know what the men want?" Judge Gary's own testimony shows how the complaints of the men are prevented from getting before the responsible officials.

BREAKING UP THE UNION

"Since the destruction of unionism in the steel industry, beginning with the Homestead strike of 1892, there has been but one answer to men who attempted to revive it—discharge." Mr. Fitch gave evidence which was in his possession that this has been the practice.

"In the light of the testimony," he continued, "one can hardly deny Judge Gary's statement that the issue in the strike is the closed shop. But what is the closed shop? It is generally taken to mean a shop where a non-union man cannot get a job. There is another kind of closed shop—the one where unions and collective action are excluded. Members of unions may be employed but they are not permitted to function as union men. In the closed non-union shops an active union man is not employed. It is this sort of closed shop that the United States Steel Corporation maintains. It is this closed shop that the strikers are fighting. Their opposition is based on a clear understanding of facts. It is only through organization and the meeting from time to time of representatives of the company with representatives of the employes for purposes of actual negotiation and agree-

ment that the continued existence of favorable work conditions can be *assured* anywhere.

THE LAW AND ORDER ISSUE

"Now is it not evident that this strike is not the revolutionary affair that many of the newspapers would have you believe? There is an issue here of law and order and of Americanism. Which party has raised it let the facts indicate. The steel companies have consistently, for many years, discharged men who wanted to organize their fellows so that they could speak in an effective voice to those who control the conditions of their employment. They have, by the use of influence and by direct intervention, prevented their employes from holding meetings to discuss affairs that were of vital concern to themselves. Public officials, some of whom were at the same time officials or employes of steel companies, have prevented the peaceable assembling of steel workers in contravention of the spirit of the Federal Constitution and of American traditions of liberty. Through abuse and intimidation and force steel workers have for years been prevented from doing what men everywhere in America have a right to do and what workmen to the number of four and a half millions in other industries have done to protect their interests.

"In the face of these facts the steel strikers have pursued their objectives with calmness and good order and with amazing patience. Infractions of the law in order to hurt their cause have been many. Infractions of law on their part have been few, as the Senate Committee on Labor has truthfully reported.

RADICAL PROPAGANDA IS FROM OUTSIDE

"It is true that radical propaganda has made its appearance among the strikers. It is always true that strikes are taken advantage of by the preaching of such doctrines. But neither the strikers nor their leaders have been responsible for such propaganda. This is freely conceded by General Wood, who commanded the soldiers stationed in Gary, and in Pittsburgh public officials and company officials admitted it to be the fact.

"When you come in direct contact with these men you recognize them for what they are: plain, simple human beings who desire for themselves and for their children an opportunity to live in reasonable comfort and to lay hold on the advantages that exist under the American government. Instead of desiring to destroy America they want a chance to understand it, to be a part of it and to enjoy its blessings."

JAN 22 1920



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1920

NUMBER 3

Friday, January 23, at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

“The Police Reorganization Ordinances”

Ald. WALTER P. STEFFEN,

Chairman City Council Committee on Police.

Ald. GUY GUERNSEY,

Chairman Sub-Committee on Police Reorganization, City Council Committee on Police

Hon. JOHN J. GARRITY,

Chief of Police, Chicago

There are before the City Council two alternative ordinances for a reorganization of the Chicago Police Department: One the so-called “Guernsey ordinance,” prepared by the Police Committee of the City Council, the other a substitute proposed by Chief Garrity. These ordinances, both of which provide for important changes in the Chicago police system and are therefore of the utmost public interest and concern, have aroused considerable difference of opinion. The issues between the two ordinances will be brought out at the City Club by the leading proponents on each side.

Fifty-five New Members

L. Sherman Aldrich, with C. M. McDonald (automobiles).

Paul I. Aldrich, Editor *The National Provisioner*.

Prof. Willard E. Atkins, Department of Commerce and Administration, University of Chicago.

A. F. Buechele, Secretary Wells & Company.

Albert Boswell, Sales Director, War Savings Organization.

Lester Bigelow, Bond Department, Guarantee Trust Company of New York.

David D. Bush, Assistant to Vice-President, Consumers Co.

F. A. Bentley, Moore, Case, Lyman & Hubbard (insurance).

Charles H. Bossong, auditor American Steel Foundries.

Melvin W. Bridges, safety engineer, Chicago Elevated Railway.

Louis M. Boisot, Freeze & Boisot (insurance).

Walter R. Barrows, Teacher of Mathematics, Francis W. Parker School.

L. W. Beeman, Labor Manager, National Wholesale Tailors' Association.

Neil H. Burlingame, W. A. Jones Foundry & Machine Co.

T. P. Cartwright, Manager Cartwright Meat & Bone Cutter Co.

Willett H. Cornwell, Lawyer, State Senator, 33rd District.

Clay C. Cooper, Editor-Manager, The Crawford Publishing Co.

John J. Collins, President W. P. Collins & Company (lubricating oil).

John W. Chapman, Lawyer, Kraus, Goodwin & Rickard.

(Continued on last page.)

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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Vol. XIII Monday, Jan. 19, 1920 No. 3

Our Foreign Trade

THE methods by which America is seeking to bring about the expansion of her foreign trade are likely to have a far reaching influence upon the future peace of the world, according to Professor William E. Dodd of the Department of History, University of Chicago, who spoke at the City Club, Friday, January 9. Professor Dodd warned against dangers inherent in the "Webb-Pomerene" law, passed by Congress in 1918, allowing combinations of American merchants for foreign trade purposes. This law, passed through the influence of representatives of American commerce, is along the lines of the German cartel system. It has already, Professor Dodd said, aroused fear and distrust among our European competitors and has brought the enactment of a similar law by England as a retaliatory and defensive measure.

The United States, said Professor Dodd, was not greatly concerned with foreign trade till after 1900. Our internal industrial development had surpassed anything in the history of the world. We turned out two and one-half times as much in value as the entire foreign trade of the world. "The question," said Professor Dodd, "is whether we shall now enter the competition for foreign markets with the same energetic—shall I say 'ruthless'?—spirit in which we worked out our unprecedented industrial development since 1850. If we answer in the affirmative, we challenge an attitude among our competitors which may bear the seed of future war."

In 1918, Congress passed the Webb-Pomerene law. "For five years," said Professor Dodd, "the President and his supporters had been 're-forming' the industrial side of our life and the representatives of industry were 'fighting mad.' The President said he was willing to meet industry half-way. He asked representatives of commerce how the German cartel system could be introduced into our foreign trade without injury to the American people. That was a

dangerous proposition. The cartel system was set up by the German government to enable German industry through combinations of exporters to compete with England in foreign trade. There is no doubt but that the fear inspired by this German system had something to do with bringing on the war.

"The plan proposed by the commercial interests, following the President's request, was modeled on this German system and with modifications by the President it was enacted into law. This was in the very midst of the war when other nations, our allies, had lost their foreign markets through the necessity of devoting all their resources to war-making. Our foreign trade doubled and trebled. Our exports to Mexico, for instance, valued at \$600,000,000 in 1914 and six billion in 1918 are probably worth about ten billion to-day. France and England were crowded out—while they were busy with the war, we were busy capturing their markets. When we enacted the German system into our law we deliberately took the chance of offending the world, as Germany had done previously. I am not saying that we did wrong, but if it is true that this policy was one of the causes of the war, we ought to think twice before we adopt it.

"On the other hand, the commercial interests are convinced that the law is not strong enough. They have asked that it be amended and a bill to accomplish this is before Congress. Great Britain has already adopted the policy which we inaugurated in the Webb Law and if we push it further she will undoubtedly, to a still greater extent, put the power of the empire behind her foreign trade. It is said that Great Britain and America between them can determine the peace of the world. If so, their relation to each other is very important to the world, and if we are led in a cut throat competition for foreign trade and a competition for larger navies and more men, the result may prove disastrous for the world."

IN THE NOVEMBER issue of the Chicago Women's Club Bulletin Kate J. Adams reports her findings in connection with the Cook County jail. The report urges that a campaign be launched which will result in a favorable vote on a bond issue for the new jail in the Fall of 1920. The new jail is needed because of the overcrowding, non-segregation, poor ventilation and idleness now existing in the County institution. The report urges the provision of a separate building for the women and boys. Many first offenders and others who are later found "not guilty" are at present forced to mingle with seasoned criminals.

Problems of British Empire

A. PERCIVAL NEWTON, Professor of British Imperial History, Kings College, University of London, in his address at the City Club, Saturday, January 10, on the Organization and Problems of the British Empire, outlined the great imperial problems which have been facing Great Britain, some of the most important of which have been solved by the war and some of which are now in process of solution.

The old imperial organization, according to Prof. Newton, was very simple but the Empire of to-day, because of the diversified populations under the British flag and the wide differences in their state of political culture, is a very complex thing. The British Empire can be classified in four divisions:

1. The United Kingdom, including such smaller territories as the Channel Islands. It is a fact not generally understood that the English Parliament has no jurisdiction over the Channel Islands. These have their own legislative bodies and the jurisdiction exercised over them by the United Kingdom is only through the executive department.

2. The great self-governing dominions which include the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Colony of Newfoundland. These dominions stand in relation to the Empire almost as independent nations. In relation to each other they are practically a league for defense. In their internal government they have reached the very fullest measure of political growth with representative government and responsible ministries. The most difficult problem to be solved in the case of these self governing dominions has been their relationship to the central Imperial Government.

The question was often raised prior to the war whether these dominions could remain neutral if Great Britain should declare war. With the violation of Belgium, however, that question was solved once and for all. Within a few hours after war was declared, every one of the dominions had signified that it was also at war. By that decision the question of the relationship of these governments to the Empire was largely solved. A device was found by which the self-governing dominions were able to participate in the vital decisions relating to the war. Their ministers were summoned as "King's servants," to serve as members of a war cabinet, in which all were on a footing of equality. General Smuts, a man of poor Dutch stock from South Africa, and Premier Borden from Canada wielded great power in the vital decisions relat-

ing to the war. By the device referred to, the imperial cabinet summoned by the King and composed of the responsible representatives of the people of the self-governing colonies, the old problem of the relationship of these colonies to the Empire was largely solved. The large measure of independent decision accorded these colonies is indicated by the fact that before the Peace Treaty could be ratified it had to be submitted to the representative assembly of each of the dominions.

At the present time there is a non-party conference in Great Britain discussing a general scheme of "devolution" whereby matters of local importance in the United Kingdom can be turned over to local parliaments for decision. There is too much work demanded of Parliament at present; only the problems of more general application ought to be dealt with by that body. The United Kingdom may thus reach a scheme of federalization by devolution, that is, by the action of the supreme body relinquishing some of its functions—a process just the opposite of that by which the federal government of the United States was created, that is, by the coming together of independent states and the surrender by them of certain powers to the central government.

3. The Empire of India: The fact is not always realized that there are two Indias, British India, ruled through the British civil service, and native India, under its old traditional Asiatic political forms and customs. At present there is an extraordinary ferment in India. The "unchanging East" is a myth. The East is changing rapidly, but not along Western lines. India desires both economic and political change. The millions and half native Indians who served in the war and saw a world which was different from anything in their previous experience will probably act as a ferment in the present situation. There is a desire to grow to higher political stature and to exercise larger powers of self-government.

The system of government in India was thoroughly studied by a British commission known as the Montagu Commission. Hearings were held and a report submitted to Parliament with a proposed bill for reorganizing the government of India. A Committee of the House of Commons after study of this report and after further liberalizing and simplifying the plan which it recommended, submitted a bill which was ultimately sanctioned and applied to British India. This new law is one of the greatest charters of political liberty ever granted in the world. For the

first time, the people of India are permitted to elect their own assemblies. Avowedly this is an intermediate step, adapted to the present political growth of India, but the law provides that in ten years a new commission shall be appointed to inquire into the workings of the new system. It is the almost universal belief that India will move forward to the position of a self-governing dominion. At present, of course, there are important powers reserved to the governors. The Government of India is thus in fact a diarchy, some matters being entrusted to the representatives of the people, others to British governors.

4. The "dependencies" of the Empire are extremely diversified in race, language and political growth. There are colonies like Bermuda and Trinidad which are politically advanced and there are colonies having a less degree of political culture, all the way down to Nigera which has a purely African population without any political culture. The Empire reaches into every corner of the world and every imaginable kind of government is to be found in them. The British Empire is a veritable museum of governments.

What is it unites all these diversified peoples? How did it come to pass that, during five years of war when every colony was swept bare of ammunition, this scattered Empire not only did not revolt, but was assisting the mother country in every way? In spite of the diversity of peoples and institutions there was evidenced an underlying unity, founded on the belief that the British Empire stood for order, justice, equality before the law and opportunity for the individual. England has had an experience of three hundred years in the government of other peoples and has been governing herself for eight hundred years. The British people have learned how to rule both themselves and others. In that fact is to be found the underlying unity of the British Empire.

New Members List

(Continued from first page)

Morris E. Feiwell, Lawyer, Epstein & Feiwell.

Chester D. Freeze, Freeze & Boisot (insurance).

Milton E. Falker, Cashier Savings Department, Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Co.

George H. Glynn, Auditor U. S. Gypsum Co.

Robert G. Gould, Secretary American Institute of Meat Packers.

William H. Haight, Lawyer.

E. O. Hanson, President Derma Viva Co.

C. C. Jarchow, Auditor American Steel Foundries.

Joseph O. Kostner, Real Estate, Alderman 34th Ward.

Arthur M. Kenning, General Manager International Tag Company.

T. A. Kearns, T. A. Kearns & Co. (contractor).

S. O. Knudson, President Knudson & Mercer Lumber Co.

Joseph M. Lewy, Retired.

C. A. McCubbin, Buyer, C. F. Adams & Company.

Alexander H. Marshall, Lawyer.

A. A. Moll, Spanish Editor, American Medical Association.

S. Marsh, Department Manager, Northern Trust Company.

P. E. Mendenhall, Cashier, Spencer Trask Company.

Frederick W. Moore, Attorney.

Earl S. Neal, Assistant Labor Manager, Hart Schaffner & Marx.

T. L. Neff, Professor of French, University of Chicago.

W. W. O'Brien, Assistant Trust Officer, First Trust & Savings Bank.

Donald M. Ryerson, Vice-President Joseph T. Ryerson & Son.

Frank S. Schoonover, Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company of Rochester.

Sidney Strauss, M.D.

C. R. Sercomb, Lawyer.

S. W. Strauss, Treasurer Strauss Brothers (tailors).

Elmer E. Sanderson, Special Agent, W. A. Alexander & Co.

A. E. Taylor, A. E. Taylor & Co. (paper).

Kenneth S. Wanegar, Winship Co.

Harrison D. Wilson, Vice-President J. C. McFarland Co.

W. Ira Williams, D.D.S.

George E. Woods, Attorney, Mayer, Meyer, Austrian & Platt.

Luther J. Osgood, M. D.

Carey G. Rees, Paying Teller, Corn Exchange National Bank.

Theodore E. Schulte, Jr., Bond Department, Spencer Trask & Co.

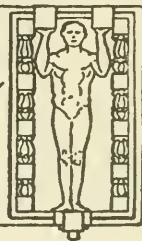
James H. Wilkerson, Lawyer, Wilkerson, Cassels, Potter & Gilbert.

ALLEN T. BURNS, a former member of the City Club and still our good friend, has been made secretary of the National Information Bureau, "a co-operative effort for the standardization of national social, civic and philanthropic work and the protection of the contributing public." It aims to do in the national field work similar to that of the Subscriptions Investigating Committee of the Association of Commerce in Chicago.



The City Club Bulletin

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VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1920

NUMBER 4

LADIES' DAY

Saturday, January 31st at Luncheon—Speaking at 1

Prof. HERBERT A. MILLER,

of Oberlin College—Organizer "Mid-European Union"

"The New Middle Europe and Its Problems."

Prof. Miller is one of the foremost American authorities on the racial, political and economic problems of the new nations created in Central Europe by the Peace Treaty.

The stability of these nations is an essential condition of the maintenance of peace in Europe.

Prof. Miller is a close personal friend of Pres. Masaryk of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

Fifty-six New Members in Last Week's List

E. J. Baker, President Farm Implement News Company.

William B. Boulter, Certified Public Accountant, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.

Dr. Edward M. Brown, Surgeon.

Lawrence W. Bruce, Credit Man, Miller & Hart, Inc., Union Stock Yards.

H. J. Burbach, Sales Manager, Steger & Sons Piano Co.

Charles E. Byrne, Advertising Manager, Steger & Sons Piano Co.

Otto N. Berndt, Chemist, Lindsay Light Company.

R. J. Burrows, Carson Pirie Scott & Co. (wholesale).

Thor J. Benson, Lawyer.

Daniel A. Cohn, Retired.

David Dangler, David Dangler & Company, Bonds.

Frank S. Dougher, Assistant to 4th Vice-President, American Steel Foundry.

Donald D. Delany, Lawyer.

Robert K. Fast, Labor Manager, National Tailors' Association.

Charles F. Ferguson, Vice-President George D. Bailey Co.

Charles E. Fox, Office Manager, John A. Carroll & Bros., Real Estate.

Harold C. Foxton, Assistant Labor Administrator, Hart Schaffner & Marx.

William F. Grossman, N. E. Mutual Insurance Company.

Nelson L. Greene, Editor, Visual Education Journal.

G. Stewart Giles, Western Factory Insurance Association.

Abraham J. Hennings, Legal Department, Peabody, Houghteling Co.

C. E. Jackson, Sales Manager, The Cable Company.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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Vol. XIII Monday, Jan. 26, 1920 No. 4

J. J. Miller, District Manager, Wilson & Company, Packers.

D. W. McGeorge, Accountant, American Steel Foundries.

Charles Martin, Lawyer, Alden Latham & Young.

Charles T. Malcolmson, President Malcolmson Briquet Engineering Co.

John V. May, Lawyer.

Thomas McLaren, Assistant Treasurer, Peabody Houghteling Company.

John H. McCann, Travelling Auditor, Crane Company.

Clare A. McKee, Artist.

Harry A. Melville, George L. McCurdy & Company, Marine Insurance.

John A. Onderdonk, Salesman, Stone & Webster.

Rev. Carl A. Polson, Church of the Redeemer.

F. E. Parry, Sales Manager, A. Stein & Co. Llewellyn F. Pollock, Insurance.

Moore M. Peregrine, Lawyer, Pearson, Herick & Vette.

Fred O. Rippel, Puckey & Jenkins, Architects.

Fred E. Ricketts, Manager Chicago Office, John Van Range Co.

Erwin W. Roemer, Lawyer, Bush, Leesman & Roemer.

Harrison J. Ryon, Industrial Engineer, The Scott Company.

Melvin H. Rose, Auditor, Wabash Screen Door Co.

John R. Roberts, H. W. Johns-Manville Company.

D. M. Rachofsky, Labor Manager, Kling Bros. & Company.

Rev. M. W. Ross, Executive Secretary, Social Service Commission, Diocese of Chicago.

Joseph H. Schaffner, Assistant Treasurer, Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Otto Schulz, President M. Schulz Piano Co.

Oscar S. Seaver, Lawyer, Culver, Andrews, King & Stitt.

Clark C. Steinbeck, Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency.

Russell Stafford, E. H. Stafford Manufacturing Company.

C. E. Siddall, Auditor Lyons Gary & Company.

Howard S. Taylor, Central Storage Exchange.

H. S. Vaile, Principal, Gladstone Public School.

William D. Webster, Accountant, Victor Chemical Works.

Blake H. Wilson, J. T. Ryerson & Son.

Jerry H. Weber, Weber's Department Store Company.

John G. Windsor, John V. Farwell Co.

City Planning

"The modern science of city planning is to provide a certain system of wide streets for accommodation of vehicular travel, to provide opportunity for the accommodation and expansion of railroads and terminals where are handled the raw materials and products of the city's industries, to simplify and expand the transient system, to provide various types of parks and playgrounds in accordance with needs, to divide the city into various districts for regulating the height, area and use of buildings so that the public health, safety, general welfare and public convenience may be promoted and to improve the city's appearance. In short it is the purpose of city planning to control the city's growth in the interest of public economy, efficiency, convenience and harmony, so that there will result a more complete and more satisfactory structure for purposes of business and of residence."—From Report of City Planning Commission, Omaha, 1919.

ANY MEMBER who has a copy of the City Club Bulletin for December 8, 1919 (Vol. XII, No. 4), for which he has no further use, will confer a favor by sending it to the Club office. The office supply has been exhausted.

THOMAS G. McCULLOCH, president of the Federal Manufacturing Co., a member of the City Club since 1912, died last week.

"IDEALS IN AMERICA"—The City Club Symposium, published by A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.75 a copy. You can order it from the City Club by mail.

Chicago's Police Force

IS the police force of Chicago properly organized under the existing police ordinance for maximum efficiency in the fighting of crime? The Police Committee of the City Council after an extended investigation decided that it was not and framed a new ordinance, the so-called "Guernsey ordinance," designed to remedy the defects which it found in the present organization. The primary objects of this ordinance were to centralize authority, fix responsibility and put a larger percentage of the force on beat. Chief of Police Garrity is opposing the new ordinance on the ground that it ties the hands of the Chief and also fails to provide an adequate supervisory force for the department. He has submitted an alternative ordinance. These two ordinances are now under consideration by the City Council.

The issues between Chief Garrity and the Police Committee in the matter of police reorganization were discussed last Friday at the City Club by Chief Garrity, Alderman Walter P. Steffen, chairman of the City Council Police Committee, and Alderman Guy Guernsey, chairman of the sub-committee which drafted the Committee ordinance.

In the investigation of police conditions made by the Police Committee, Alderman Steffen said, the complaint was constantly heard from police officers of every grade in the service, that the ordinance was to blame for the conditions which existed. The Committee therefore determined to frame a new ordinance which would fix responsibility definitely and centralize authority, so that blame for conditions could not be shifted.

The committee in its inquiries found that of the 3,500 patrolmen on the force, only about 1,400 were travelling beat. It was convinced that this was too small a percentage and that something should be done to get a larger number of men out of the stations and on the street. The inadequacy of the patrol force was also found by the Committee to be due to the expenditure of too large a proportion of police department funds on overhead, particularly the maintenance of unnecessary police stations and a top-heavy supervisory force. It also favored the increase of the number of men on beat by abolishing the detective bureau, which it found was not organized for efficient detective work, and by reducing the number of plain-clothes men.

In the police department, said Alderman Guernsey, there is an officer for every $3\frac{1}{2}$ men. Imagine, he said, an army in which there is such

a percentage of officers. At that, half the men are not travelling beat but are in plain clothes. A few men in uniform are more effective in *preventing* crime than a much larger number in *detecting* it after it is committed.

Alderman Guernsey illustrated his statement that there is an excessive proportion of supervising officers and inside men by giving the following list of officers and men in a typical police station:

- 1 captain
- 3 lieutenants
- 3 desk sergeants
- 5 detective sergeants
- 3 switchboard operators
- 3 lock-up keepers
- 3 drivers
- 6 men on the wagon
- 1 secretary to the captain
- 1 janitor
- 1 juvenile officer
- 1 messenger
- 1 engineer
- 5 men in plain clothes
- 5 men in reserve for emergency
- 15 patrolmen (in three shifts).

There are, said Ald. Guernsey, forty-two men at the average station doing work other than patrolling. At the Rogers Park Station there are fifteen patrolmen. The patrolmen are in three shifts. This police precinct contains several square miles of territory, but during one period, from 3 a. m. to 8 a. m., there are only three men on beat.

The "Guernsey ordinance" provides for the closing of five of the city's 34 police stations, a reduction in the number of police captains and lieutenants and the centralizing of authority in the precincts in the hands of the captain. "The station, itself, is no protection," said Alderman Steffen, "it is the men who furnish the protection. The economy to be realized through the elimination of these unnecessary stations would allow the city to employ more patrolmen."

The "Guernsey ordinance" provides for a reduction in the number of captains to fifteen, and of lieutenants from 88 to 58. The overloading of the supervisory personnel is the fault of no single administration, said Alderman Guernsey, but it is time to stop creating new positions. The ordinance is framed so as to bring about the change gradually and without hardship, by permitting the employment of no new captains or lieutenants until the number is reduced to the point indicated.

A defect in the present organization, accord-

ing to Ald. Guernsey, is the overlapping of jurisdiction between divisions of the police department. Why not make the captain of a police precinct the chief of his little city? asked Alderman Guernsey. Make the district large enough to furnish a man's job and then give the captain complete authority. The ordinance proposed by the Police Committee would accomplish this by giving the captain command of all police activities within his district.

The Police Committee ordinance proposes the abolition of the detective bureau. There are 543 men in the detective bureau. Probably one in ten is a real detective, according to Alderman Guernsey. The personnel of the detective bureau, if the Committee ordinance is passed, would be scattered among the 29 precincts provided for in the new ordinance, and a reserve would be kept at headquarters for specialized work. The department, said Ald. Guernsey, should endeavor to develop specialists in different kinds of detective work.

A reduction in the number of special details is another object aimed at in the "Guernsey ordinance." The number of men who may be assigned to such details is specified and this number may not be increased except in emergency. A large number of men now on wagon duty would be returned to patrol work by a limitation in the ordinance on the number of men assigned to this work.

The number of men who could be placed on patrol work through the proposed reorganization is, according to committee estimates, as follows:

- 200 from detective bureau
- 400 from miscellaneous divisions
- 150 from abandoned stations
- 100 from wagon service.

Chief Garrity, in reply to Alderman Steffen and Alderman Guernsey, said that he believed the overhead in the Chicago police department to be less than that of any large city in the country. Alderman Guernsey's comparison of the proportion of officers and men in the police department with the proportion existing in the army would not bear examination, he said. When the entire officer personnel in the army, corporals, sergeants, lieutenants, captains and on up to the higher grades, are taken into consideration, the proportion is not so very different from that in the police department. Furthermore the character of the work performed by the police department, with men travelling beat over such large areas requires a large super-

vising force. 27 captains and 83 lieutenants now on the force are in fact not adequate.

Chief Garrity called attention to the Englewood district, eight miles in extent. In such a large district, he said, the patrolmen have too many holes to get into. That is where the Lieutenant comes in. His place is not in the station, but on the street seeing that the men are on the job.

The work of the detective bureau is very essential, Chief Garrity said. He opposed its abolition.

The "Garrity ordinance" provides for few changes from the present ordinance. It provides, as does the "Guernsey ordinance," for the abolition of the second deputy's office. This was created as the "civilian" branch of the force, with certain independent powers and duties. It has, in the opinion of Chief Garrity, by creating jealousies and ill-feeling within the department, been a detriment, rather than a help. He advocated its abolition. Chief Garrity complained that under the present ordinance, authority is so divided that there is much important work in the department that the Chief never hears about. The ordinance which he recommends will, he said, put the Chief absolutely in command.

Chief Garrity's ordinance also provides for three deputy superintendents of police. He said that the pressure of work upon the chief was too great to be handled by one man. It has not been decided whether the deputies would be assigned to different parts of the City or would have city-wide jurisdiction over certain divisions of the department.

Chief Garrity said that Alderman Guernsey's figures relative to the Rogers Park police station were inaccurate in a number of particulars. He also challenged Alderman Guernsey's estimates of the number of men who could be put on beat by the reorganization proposed in the Committee ordinance. Alderman Guernsey, he said, alleges that 400 men could be saved in the miscellaneous assignments, but there are only 319 men on such assignments. He says that 150 men can be saved through the closing of five stations; that can be done if we close the important stations, but if we close the less important stations, there are not that many men in them. The statement that 100 men could be saved in the patrol service is probably correct but that can only be done by laying off old men for whom the City has not made adequate provision for pensioning; until such provision is made, Chief Garrity said, he is opposed to such a change.

FEB 24 1920



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1920

NUMBER 5

Next Friday, February 6, at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

“AMERICANIZATION—Coercive or Co-operative?”

ALLEN T. BURNS

Director of the Carnegie Study of Methods of Americanization

Mr. Burns will discuss, in connection with his general treatment of this subject, the effect of the raids and deportations on the attitude of immigrants toward America.

For several years Mr. Burns has been directing the very important and comprehensive Americanization studies of the Carnegie Foundation. He is therefore thoroughly familiar with the point of view of the immigrant community.

Another Large List of New Members for Last Week

H. C. Allen, Vice President, Standard Advertising Company.

Harry L. Allen, District Representative, Community Service.

William L. Brown, Physician.

L. M. Brady, Salesman, Music Paper Company.

Morris Barnett, Salesman, American Credit Indemnity Company.

Robert F. Bell, Structural Engineer, The Austin Company.

Franz W. Castle, Lawyer, Castle, Williams, Lang, and Castle.

Victor C. P. Dreiske, Truck Department Manager, Locomobile Company.

C. Edward Dahlin, Lawyer.

Fred DeCardy, General Manager, White Brass Castings Company.

Herman L. Ellsworth, Lawyer.

C. B. Fullerton, Lawyer, Bull, Lytton & Olson.

Herbert Harley, Secretary, American Judicature Society.

M. C. Hobart, Employment Executive, Albaugh-Dover Company.

T. A. Harwood, Labor Manager, Hart Schaffner & Marx.

James Hanna, Jr., Plant Manager, Service Machine Corporation.

George R. Hogan, President and Manager, McIntosh Battery & Optical Co.

Ralph D. Hyde, Chicago Manager, Allen Stoltze Lumber Company, Ltd.

S. C. Hancock, Wholesale Dept., Salesman, Carson Pirie Scott & Co.

John Jacobson, Lawyer and History Instructor, Murray F. Tuley High School.

(Continued on page 22)

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Committee on Sanitary District

The Committee on Sanitary District, recently named by the board of directors, held its first meeting on January 30th. Chairman Eugene F. Hiller outlined the work to be undertaken by the committee.

The membership of the Committee is as follows:

E. F. Hiller, *Chairman*

W. R. Smith	G. T. Rogers
L. R. Grannis	Ridsdale Ellis
Milton F. Stein	Julius Alsberg
Marvin E. Ellinwood	Horace Manning
John W. Radford	J. E. Sheridan
Channing L. Sentz	S. B. King
Charles S. Holcomb	

Personals

The Editors of the Bulletin are anxious to keep in close touch with members. We hope from now on to maintain a column which will be devoted entirely to activities of members. However in order to do this we will have to have the co-operation of the membership.

Any change or matter of interest that you know of regarding a fellow member should be forwarded to the City Club offices. You can help us in our effort to develop this department and unless you do take an interest in this it will be utterly impossible to make a success of the column.

THE CITY CLUB of Cleveland is contemplating the construction of a building to be used exclusively to house their organization.

MR. A. R. FISCHER, a member of the City Club, died January 13th, 1920. Mr. Fischer had been a member of the Club since 1914.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY of Vocational Education and the Vocational Education Association of the Middle West will hold a joint convention February 19th to 21st inclusive, at the Hotel La Salle.

(Continued from page 21)

Louis A. Kohn, President, Lukone Tailoring Company.

Kenneth C. King, Salesman, Lee Higginson & Company.

George F. Koester, Koester & Zander, Real Estate.

John L. Lewis, Principal, Raymond School.

W. K. Lyle, Assistant Cashier, Federal Reserve Bank.

Joseph Little, Jr., Salesman, James B. Clow & Sons.

Spencer H. Logan, President & Treasurer, Jaffe Radiator Company.

Willis H. Linsley, Broker and Manager, Fred S. James & Co.

George L. Moore, Cashier, Goss Printing Press Company.

Raymond N. Meyer, Office Manager, W. A. Alexander & Co., Insurance.

H. A. Miller, Manager, Auto Dept., Insurance Co. of North America.

Ben J. McCutcheon, Publicity Director, War Loan.

W. Frank McClure, Advertising & Publicity Manager, Fort Dearborn National Bank.

G. McAninch, Treasurer & Assistant Secretary, The Isko Company.

Edmund Noyes, Dentist.

Charles Patton, Manager, Fred A. Smith Lumber Company.

George A. Rocheleau, President, Protecto Paper Company.

Edgar Russell, President, Edgar Russell Company, Publishers.

L. M. Stein, Broker, Block Maloney & Company.

Carl F. Schlundt, Assistant Comptroller, American Steel Foundries.

W. M. Slenger, Salesman, The Sefton Manufacturing Corporation.

William B. Tardy, Engineer, American Coke & Chemical Company.

Wendell Walker, Copywriter, Stavrum & Shafer, Advertising.

H. G. Wilson, Salesman, McClennan & Company.

Herbert S. Wilson, Industrial Engineer, Collins Rotary Razor Company.

W. G. Whipple, Cassidy Fairbank Manufacturing Company.

Frank A. Ward, Manager, Gane Bros.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAST issue of the Bulletin was delayed because it was impossible to secure definite information as to the speaker for last week, at an earlier date.

The New Middle Europe and Its Problems

PROF. HERBERT A. MILLER, who addressed the Saturday, January 31st, luncheon of the City Club, took as his subject the "New Middle Europe and Its Problems." The speaker is especially well informed on the problems that confront these new nations, in view of his recent travels in Europe and his personal contact with President Masaryk of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

"Before passing judgment on the development of the newly formed republics of Central Europe, it is essential that we make a thorough study of the history of the peoples composing these nations," said Professor Miller. "If this is not done it will be utterly impossible to understand the problems of these people."

For centuries these people have been dominated by larger and more powerful nations who opposed them and took every possible step to eradicate their national spirit. On the other hand the more powerful nations took the opportunity over a long period of time, to emphasize the natural hostilities of these different racial groups. This was done in order to divide their influence and to retain a balance of power in favor of the larger nations. Add to this the fact that many of these small countries are inhabited by several nationalities whose views are not at all similar and you will readily understand why it is that there seemingly is a good deal of disturbance in these new republics, over matters which seem of trivial importance to us.

Every attempt was made to crush the national spirit of these countries and to increase the animosity between the racial groups, with the result that when they were given the right to govern themselves they were unable to study their own problems objectively, said Prof. Miller. Thus there has naturally been a distorted value or emphasis placed on matters of minor importance. While it may seem to us that these new middle European nations place an over-emphasis on matters such as boundary lines, yet when we consider that they have not been allowed free thought or freedom of expression for a long period of years, it is easy to understand why they place great stress on any matters that affect their countries.

While attempts were made to suppress the national spirit of these races during the period of their oppression, yet there developed a nationalistic loyalty which found expression through one or more of the following groups: First, the church, second the international group, which recognizes no nationality, and third the

anti-church group which opposed the established church.

In reality most of these groups were not actuated by the cause which they nominally were advocating, but instead they were merely finding a means of expression for their nationalism, using this particular field as a symbol. Now that these countries are free to express real national spirit, their enthusiasm and interest will undoubtedly turn from their former activities in these groups to the building up of their nation. It is in this fact we find hope for the success of these new European nations, according to the speaker.

Prof. Miller said it could not be expected that they would work out all of their problems immediately. It must be remembered that they have no traditions upon which to build a successful organization for their nation's freedom and therefore it is to be expected that considerable time will be necessary for adjustment to new conditions. These countries all have internal problems such as strong racial, religious and social differences with which to cope. Then, too, there are a good many powerful minorities, which under the former government often controlled political activities, and they must be dealt with in the working out of the problems of these nations.

At this point the speaker brought out the necessity of supplying still further financial assistance to these countries if they are to succeed. He stated that it would be a mistake, however, to bring finished products to these nations. What they need is more raw materials which they themselves can carry through the manufacturing processes, thus supplying work for their inhabitants. Given time in which to work out their racial and political problems and provided with the necessary financial assistance these new nations will develop successful republics.

While some of these countries have, in addition to their other problems, serious difficulties to meet because of the lack of educational facilities, the Czecho-Slovak republic stands out as a nation of educated and intelligent people. The speaker stated that while the Czecho-Slovak Republic is handicapped by its location and lack of a sea port, with proper assistance it should be the most promising of the new republics.

"The future problem of all of the new Central European nations will depend largely upon the relations that they are able to maintain, one with the other," said Prof. Miller. "Unless the

(Continued on Page 24)

Club Committee Represented at Springfield Meetings

THE Illinois Municipal League and the Home Rule Municipal League held a joint meeting at Springfield on Thursday and Friday of last week. Mr. Joseph Cummins of the City Club Committee on State Constitution, chairman of its sub-committee on Unification of Local Governments, attended as a representative of that committee. He also attended the sessions of the Constitutional Convention at which the home rule proposals of the Chicago City Council were presented.

Mr. Cummins has given the Bulletin the following statement concerning these meetings:

"The Illinois Municipal League is composed principally of municipalities and these are usually represented by their mayors, city attorneys and other public officials; some private organizations and private individuals are also members of the League. Three meetings of the League were held, two in the Senate chamber and a dinner and evening meeting in the Leland Hotel. Approximately 150 persons attended and there was much interest and earnestness. The desire that the down-state municipalities should co-operate with Chicago was frequently voiced. If the temper of this meeting is a criterion, there need be no antagonism between Chicago and down-state on questions arising in connection with the new constitution.

"The conference appointed a committee on the Constitutional Convention of which Charles E. Merriam of the City Club is a member.

"Addresses were made by Mr. H. P. Pearsons of Evanston, President of the Illinois Municipal League; Robert L. Watson, Aledo, President of the Home Rule Municipal League; H. J. Rogers, Jacksonville; John Scott, City Attorney, Rock Island; Oscar E. Carlstrom, a member of the Constitutional Convention from the 33rd District; Harland Bartholomew, Engineer of the City Plan Commission of East St. Louis; Prof. John A. Fairlie, of the University of Illinois. Prof. Charles E.

Merriam of the University of Chicago, H. S. Keeler of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, J. L. Conger of Galesburg, Prof. Lloyd Morey of the University of Illinois and others.

"Last week the entire time of the Constitutional Convention, except for routine business, was occupied with the proposals of the Chicago City Council. A considerable delegation from the City Council was present, headed by Ald. Lyle, chairman of the Council's Committee on Constitutional Convention. The convention sat as a committee of the whole with Senator Morton D. Hull as chairman. After a brief introduction by Ald. Lyle, Prof. Ernst Freund of the University of Chicago, advisor to the Council Committee, was presented and addressed the convention at length, explaining the proposals which had been placed on the desks of the members of the convention in pamphlet form. Prof. Freund spoke about an hour and then for about three hours answered questions of the members from the floor. Professor Freund was followed by Mr. Hornstein, Assistant Corporation Counsel, who explained that he was not there representing the city administration. Mr. Hornstein also answered a large number of questions from members of the convention.

"On Thursday Alderman John A. Richert of the Finance Committee of the City Council spoke and answered questions.

"The Convention gave close attention to all of the speakers and practically every member stayed in his place throughout all the hearings, in spite of the fact that on Wednesday the session continued until 6 o'clock in the evening."

Besides Mr. Cummins, George C. Sikes and Harris Keeler were there from the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency.

All proposals specifically relating to Chicago and Cook County go to a Committee on Chicago and Cook County, of which Senator Hull is chairman.

(Continued from page 23)

League of Nations is successfully put into force to protect them from any such abuses by the larger nations as they formerly suffered, these new central European nations will have to form a league of their own. In fact while they are waiting for the League of Nations to become an actual protective force they will have to form some satisfactory (and in fact they are doing so) economic alliance."

In conclusion Professor Miller pointed out that America must recognize that they can no longer isolate themselves from the problems of

Europe. Unless we are willing to take part in some such covenant as the League of Nations we must, sooner or later, expect another war similar to the recent world war.

EDGAR A. BANCROFT, who has been a member of the City Club for a number of years, has just recently resigned as general counsel of the International Harvester Co. His resignation becomes effective April 1st. He has held this position for a period of over 13 years but will now devote all of his time to the private practice of law.

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The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEB. 9, 1920

NUMBER 6

Friday, February 13 at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

“An Answer to Bolshevism”

Judge BEN B. LINDSEY
of Denver

Judge Lindsey, “the kid’s judge,” of the Denver Juvenile Court, the leader of many big political fights in his City and State and a prominent figure in national progressive politics, needs no introduction to the City Club.

Also a ten-minute talk by

Mrs. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW
of New York

Chairman Executive Council, National American Woman’s Suffrage Association

“Woman’s Suffrage”

Mrs. Laidlaw has been one of the representative women leaders in the fight to place woman suffrage in the Constitution of the United States.

Saturday, February 14 at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

“Americanization—Coercive or Co-operative”

ALLEN T. BURNS

Director of Carnegie Study of Americanization Methods, Carnegie Foundation

“Some Practical Aspects of Our Present Policy Toward Radical Agitators”

ROBERT PERKINS BASS

Former Governor of New Hampshire

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PALMER has also been invited to send a representative to participate in this discussion.

LESSING ROSENTHAL will preside.

The aim of this meeting is to obtain discussion of the broad issues involved in the policy adopted by the government in the recent raids and deportations—particularly in their bearing upon the attitude of immigrants toward America.

Members may bring guests. Ladies invited.

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Vol. XIII. Monday, Feb. 9, 1920 No. 6

House Rules—Not Yet Promulgated

If you have a compliment—
Hand it to the President.
If you have a word of cheer,
That the Treasurer should hear,
If you have a joke that's merry,
Tell it to the Secretary.
Optimistic stuff and witty—
Spill it to the House Committee.

BUT—

If you've a kick, by heck,
Slip it to the Civic Sec.

—“Rhymes of a Double Cross Man” from
the *Washington City Club Bulletin*.

In the Library

A complete file of City Club publications from all over the country is kept in the Club Library on the fourth floor. Eleven organizations now have weekly Bulletins. Two have just recently started publication, namely, the Tulsa (Okla.) and Washington (D. C.) City Clubs.

In addition to a large number of municipal, state and federal publications, the City Club library receives some ninety periodicals and papers. These cover such publications as *Judge*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *American City*, *London Times*, *American Political Science Review*, etc.

If you cannot find the magazine material which you desire in the lounge, we are almost certain that you will be able to get it through the library on the fourth floor. Come in and see for yourself.

OUR APOLOGIES. Through a typographical error, it was stated in the last issue of the Bulletin, that Mr. L. M. Brady was connected with Music Paper Company. This should have been the Moser Paper Company.

Club Members Serve On Convention Committees

The City Club, through its members, is represented on all but eleven of the twenty-three committees, recently appointed for the State Constitutional Convention. In three cases chairmanships were assigned to Club members.

The delegates to the Convention who are members of the City Club and who were appointed to committees are as follows:

Judge Charles S. Cutting, Judicial Department. Executive Department.

Abel Davis, Revenue, Taxation and Finance, Bill of Rights, Military Affairs.

Charles H. Hamill, Chairman, Phraseology and Style, Future Amendments to Constitution.

Morton D. Hull, Chairman, Chicago and Cook County Affairs, Legislative Department.

Alexander H. Revell, Bill of Rights, Future Amendments of the Constitution, Industrial Affairs and Labor.

David I. Shanahan, Legislative Department.

Douglas Sutherland, Chicago and Cook County Affairs, Revenue, Taxation and Finance.

Walter H. Wilson, Chairman, Expenditures, Chicago and Cook County Affairs, Public Works and Improvements.

Compilation of the voting power of the City Club members shows that on these committees they have a total of seventeen votes.

AT THE CLOSE of 1919 the number of towns and cities in this country reported by the City Managers' Association, as operating under or pledged to, the manager plan, was placed at 165. Of this number 105 were credited with having approved manager charters; 10 more had charters with some standard feature lacking and the other 50 had created the position of manager by act of the local council.

—From the *Toledo City Journal*.

WE WOULD LIKE to know something about you. The City Club wants to keep in close contact with its ever increasing membership. Therefore, we again ask you to let us know when you make any changes in position or in business—news which might be of interest to fellow members. Send this information to the office of the Club.

DR. ALBERT WOELFEL, 5371 University Ave., who had been a member of the City Club since 1916, died on February 5th. Dr. Woelfel was assistant manager of the Physicians' Radium Association of 5 North Michigan Avenue.

Seventy-five New Members Last Week

- E. F. Buchanan, Supt. Acid Dept. The Sherwin-Williams Company.
- William Brady, Chief Chemist and Chemical Engineer, Illinois Steel Co.
- Frank P. Brock, Supt. of Insulation, Redmanol Chemical Products Co.
- C. W. Brown, Branch Manager, Innis, Speiden & Company.
- J. R. Davies, Chemist, Calumet Baking Powder Company.
- F. M. de Beers, President and General Manager, Swenson Evaporator Co.
- Henry W. Denny, Chief Chemist, P. Schoenhofen Brewing Co.
- Roscoe E. Doolittle, Chemist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chief Central District, Bureau of Chemistry.
- Launcelot W. Andrews, Director of Research Dept., Victor Chemical Works.
- Alexander L. Heilbrunn, Technical Expert and Representative, Fleischmann Malting Company.
- Willis S. Hilpert, Director Laboratory Operations, Miner Laboratories.
- Chester H. Jones, Editor-Engineer, McGraw Hill Company.
- Paul N. Leech, Senior Chemist, American Medical Association.
- Winford L. Lewis, Professor of Chemistry, Northwestern University.
- C. P. McConnell, Office Manager, Central Scientific Company.
- Paul R. Parmelee, Chemical Engineer, Redmanol Chemical Products Company.
- George S. Rutherford, Chief Chemist, Research Department, Western Electric Co.
- S. L. Redman, Sales and Advertising Mgr., Central Scientific Co.
- L. V. Redman, President, Redmanol Chemical Products Company.
- E. H. Ravenscroft, Vice-President and Plant Manager, The Abbott Laboratories.
- Lee F. Supple, Assistant Prof. of Chemistry, Lewis Institute.
- George B. Sippel, Assistant General Superintendent, P. Schoenhofen Brewing Co.
- Ralph C. Shuey, Chemical Engineer, Redmanol Chemical Products Company.
- Adolph E. Schaar, Sec'y-Treas., Schaar & Co.
- Bernard E. Schaar, President, Schaar & Company.
- Paul Van Cleef, Factory Manager, Van Cleef Bros.
- Frederic W. Willard, Assistant Operating Superintendent, Western Electric Company.
- Gerald L. Wendt, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, University of Chicago.
- Archie J. Weith, Chemical Engineer and Secretary, Redmanol Chemical Products Company.
- H. G. Walker, Engineer of Chemical Methods, Western Electric Company.
- Robert A. Worstall, Chemist.
- Walter Evensen, Assistant Treasurer, Crane & Company.
- F. P. Sargent, Salesman, Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation.
- Oliver W. Holmes, Private Secretary, International Harvester Company.
- Louis A. Wiweke, Secretary-Treasurer, The Underwriters' Service Corp.
- Owen B. Holloway, Purchasing Agent, Quaker Oats Company.
- R. C. Jacobson, Labor Supt., Hart Schaffner & Marx.
- W. F. Ayers, Local Sales Agent, U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, also C. A. Wood Preserver Company.
- M. L. Babcock, salesman, Continental Can Co., Inc.
- A. C. Barclay, Comptroller, American Coke & Chemical Company.
- Pierre G. Beach, General Agent, Bull Dog Auto Fire Insurance Assn.
- Allen W. Bogen, Salesman, Cable Piano Company.
- George C. Cone, Landscape Architect, O. C. Simonds & Company.
- James L. Cook, Sales Manager, Spencer, Trask & Company.
- William E. Dood, Professor of American History, University of Chicago.
- C. R. Foster, Secretary, Benj. H. Sanborn & Co., Publishers.
- A. C. Frost, Vice-President and Secretary, Parrotte, McIntyre & Company.
- Clarence E. Frazier, President, Clarence E. Frazier, Architects.
- Warren Griffith, Supt. of Agents, Continental Casualty Company.
- Emery Stanford Hall, Architects.
- A. H. Hudson, Manager of Purchases, The Isko Company, Refrigerator Machinery.
- Edward Lindley Jones, Civil Engineer, Hoefler & Company.
- Thomas G. Kus, Purchasing Agent, American Coke & Chemical Company.
- George F. Koester, Jr., Real Estate, Koester & Zander.
- Samuel Kling, Treasurer, Kling Bros. & Co., Clothing Manufacturers.

(Continued on page 28)

Among Our Insurance Men

THERE are over one hundred members of the City Club engaged in some branch of the insurance business. We feel sure that you will want to hear of the activities of these members.

Charles E. Affeld, Jr., of the insurance firm of Affeld, Tonk & Company, has been elected a director of the Peninsular Fire Insurance Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., a new company.

Benjamin Auerbach of Herrick & Auerbach, general insurance agents of Chicago, has gone to Los Angeles for the winter.

Harold T. Cartlidge, superintendent of agencies for the western department of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, has been appointed assistant western manager. Mr. Cartlidge has taken high rank as a fire underwriter, coming to Chicago from Topeka, Kan., some years ago, where he was superintendent of agents for the Shawnee Fire Insurance Company.

Byron C. Howes, for many years Chicago manager of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Me., has recently become one of the general agents of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati in Chicago.

Nathan Klee of Klee, Rogers, Wile & Loeb, as president of the Northmoor Country Club, which is using the old grounds of the Evanston

Golf Club, was instrumental in purchasing one hundred sixty acres of land directly west from Ravinia, where the Northmoor Country Club will have its grounds. It will be ready for use July 4, 1921.

Charles W. Olson of the insurance firm of Conkling, Price & Webb, is secretary of the Illinois Insurance Federation and has gained great prominence by an address that he gave at Streator, Ill., dealing with legislative methods.

C. W. Van Beynum, associate editor of the *National Underwriter*, a weekly insurance publication, has been made sales manager of the organization.

George D. Webb of the insurance firm of Conkling, Price & Webb has gone to Southern California for the winter.

John J. Falvey of the burglary insurance department of R. W. Hyman & Co. of Chicago, has been elected secretary of the Chicago Burglary Underwriters' Association, an organization recently established consisting of the burglary insurance managers of Chicago. Mr. Falvey is regarded as one of the experts in burglary insurance in the city.

Wm. G. Cress, manager of the city surety department for Conkling, Price & Webb, the general insurance agency, has recently been admitted to partnership in the firm.

Jos. B. Coombs will desert the city for suburban life. He has purchased a house in Wilmette.

(Continued from page 27)

W. L. McGoodwin, General Manager, General Fuel Company.

H. L. Millis, Credit Man, Armour & Company.

Gaylord S. Morse, Representative, National City Bank of New York.

Fred Mahler, Insurance Solicitor, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

William J. Mather, Manager of Employment Bureau and Assistant Cashier The University of Chicago.

W. J. O'Neill, Vice-President, Velvetile Floor Company.

S. C. Robinson, Employment Manager, Poole Brothers.

H. P. Robbins, President, Robbins Engineering Company.

W. H. Ray, Treasurer, Parrotte, McIntyre & Company.

T. W. Snead, Auditor, Hill Binding Company.

L. R. Schermerhorn, Schermerhorn Brothers Company.

J. M. Shaw, Owner, Thebest Laundry Company.

Joseph Shaw, Physician and Surgeon.

L. C. Sorrell, Instructor in Commerce and Administration, University of Chicago.

George H. Tompkins, Lawyer.

Fred M. Torrey, Sculptor.

Tracy G. Wright, President, Wright & Company, Coal.

Ralph L. Wetzel, Bond Salesman, James L. Martin & Company.

Charles C. Wright, Vice-President, Wright & Company, Coal.

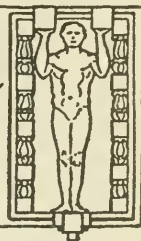
Gail S. Young, Chicago Manager, The Hooper-Holmes Bureau.

PROF. P. ORMAN RAY of Northwestern University, a member of the City Club, has contributed an article on "The World-Wide Woman Suffrage Movement" to a recent issue of the *Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law*. A reprint of this article is in the City Club Library.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1920.

NUMBER 7

Wednesday, February 18 at Luncheon—Room 4 A-B

"The Wednesday Round Table"

(See announcement of New Series with details, on page 30)

"The Present Railway Terminal Situation in Chicago"

E. J. NOONAN

Chief Engineer, Chicago Railway Terminal Commission.

There are in contemplation or under way changes in the railway terminals in Chicago involving the expenditure of millions of dollars. These changes are of the utmost consequence to the orderly growth and the commercial property of Chicago.

Speaking at 1:00.

More New Members

Lester Bernd, Salesman, A. B. Dick & Company.

Leslie W. Fricke, Lawyer, Barnett & Truman.

Luther M. Fritsch, Bond Salesman, Spencer, Traks & Company.

Carroll O. Getty, Physician.

Hiram J. Halle.

Russell M. Heller, Factory Manager, C. S. Blackman Company.

William H. Harding, Accounting Department, C. M. & St. P. Ry.

R. W. Haas, The Haas Company, Eldorado, Iowa.

Marc A. Law, George Pick & Company, Investment Banking.

E. Herbert Lilly, Sugar Jobber.

Sidney Lowenstein, Traveling Salesman, Del-park Company.

Harold Judd Noyes, Dental Student.

Kenneth Price, Teacher, North Shore Country Day School, Winnetka.

W. I. Schermerhorn, Schermerhorn Bros. Company, Cordage and Cotton Fabrics.

Iverson C. Wells, Editor, "Black Diamond" Coal Publication.

Announcing a New Series of Talks:

"The Wednesday Round Table"

Open to All Members

Every Wednesday at luncheon, in rooms 4A and B.

The Directors of the Club have decided to arrange, in addition to the regular discussions in the main dining room, a series of informal talks devoted primarily to local problems.

These talks will be at luncheon every Wednesday. They will be open to every member of the Club. A 65c lunch will be served.

No reservations required, but reservations will be made and held until 12:40 for any member leaving his name with the cashier.

The capacity of the room is sixty. Come early and be sure of a place.

J. K. Walker, Assistant Manager, Insurance Company of North America.

A. Younker, President, Tebbitts & Garland Store.

The City Club Bulletin

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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Vol. XIII. Monday, Feb. 16, 1920. No. 7

About Clubs

"It was a pathetic experience when a genial and accomplished person said to me, looking from his country home to the capital of New England, 'There is a town of two hundred thousand people, and not a chair in it for me.' If he were sure to find at No. 2000 Tremont Street what scholars were abroad after the morning studies were ended, Boston would shine as the New Jerusalem to his eyes."

"A right rule for a club would be—Admit no man whose presence excludes any one topic. It requires people who are not surprised and shocked, who do and let do, and let be, who sink trifles, and know solid values and who take a great deal for granted."

"The use of the hospitality of the club hardly needs explanation. Men are unbent and social at table, and I remember it was explained to me, in a Southern city, that it was impossible to set any public charity on foot unless through a tavern dinner."

"I need only hint the value of the club for bringing masters in their several arts to compare and expand their view, to come to an understanding on these points, and so that their united opinion shall have its just influence on public questions of education and politics. 'Tis agreed that in the sections of the British Association more information is mutually and effectually communicated, in a few hours, than in many months of ordinary correspondence, and the printing and transmission of ponderous reports."

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Mr. Edwin F. Schoeneck has recently been named Cashier of the Corn Exchange National Bank. He was formerly associated with the same institution as Assistant Cashier.

Among Our Members

THROUGH the columns of the Bulletin we will publish little stories each week about some of our members. This time you will find briefs covering the activities of some of the members in the Landscape Gardening, Physicians and Bankers groups.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Frank D. Button has resigned from the firm of C. O. Simonds & Co. and has opened an office for the practice of landscape gardening at 1414 Hinman Avenue, Evanston. He is at present preparing plans for the campus of the University of Vermont.

The Peterson Nurseries, of which Wm. A. Peterson is head, has been doing some interesting work this winter. Trees fifty feet high with large balls of earth have been moved miles by means of powerful motor trucks and then replanted.

Mr. O. C. Simonds has under way a book on landscape gardening which is to form one of a series on "Rural Science" which is being edited by Professor L. H. Bailey.

J. Roy West of O. C. Simonds & Co. has been taking a short vacation in the North Woods.

Alfred B. Yeomans will do industrial community work in the South in connection with living conditions in manufacturing centers.

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Frank Billings and Hugh T. Patrick are spending the month of February in California.

At the fifth annual meeting of the Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, held January 26th, Dr. Peter Bassoe was elected President. At the same meeting Dr. A. J. Carlson, former chairman of the City Club Health Committee, delivered an address on "The Effects of Mal-nutrition as Observed in Central and Eastern Europe."

Among the physicians who have recently been appointed to membership on the staff of the Cook County Hospital, were the following members of the City Club of Chicago: Drs. Julius Hess and M. L. Blatt in the division of Children's Diseases. Drs. D. C. Strauss, D. N. Eisendrath and V. C. David in the department of Surgery.

BANKERS.

David Johnstone of the banking department of the Northern Trust Company has just been elected Assistant Cashier for the same institution.

Harold H. Rockwell, formerly Assistant Secretary, has been elected Secretary of the Northern Trust Company.

Cumulative Voting in Illinois

ONE of the great issues facing the Illinois Constitutional Convention, now in session at Springfield, is the question of retaining or discontinuing the system of cumulative voting provided for in the constitution of 1870. There has been much criticism of this system as it has operated in Illinois. Efforts will be made to secure a return to the system of majority elections which prevailed prior to 1870, or the adoption of a system of proportional representation.

In view of the importance of this issue in the Constitutional Convention, the following analysis of the results of cumulative voting in Illinois has special interest. It is from the report on "The Legislative Department," just published by the Legislative Reference Bureau of Illinois as Bulletin No. 8 in the Constitutional Convention series:

Just before 1870 the problem of proportional representation was attracting a good deal of attention in England and in this country. The plan of cumulative voting presented to and adopted by the constitutional convention of 1869-70 was urged for two reasons: first, that the plan of majority voting was unjust and unrepresentative, and second, that in the state of Illinois representation was sectional, one large part of the state being represented entirely by Republicans and another large part of the state entirely by Democrats. The plan of cumulative voting was proposed to the voters of the state in 1870 as an alternative for the majority system, and was adopted by popular vote.

It is probable that the most decisive argument for the plan of cumulative voting was that regarding the sectional representation in the Illinois House of Representatives rather than the theoretical argument in favor of a more equitable system of representation. Under the provision for cumulative voting it is provided that "in all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected."

Under this plan it is of course true that any party having more than one-fourth of the votes in a senatorial district may elect one of the three candidates to the House of Representatives, if all of the votes of that party are concentrated upon one such candidate. A party having less than three-fourths of the votes in a senatorial district cannot elect all three of the representatives from the district if any other party having at

least one-fourth of the votes has concentrated upon a single candidate; and if a party having a distinct majority, but less than three-fourths of the votes in a senatorial district, scatters its votes among three candidates, a minority party may be able to elect two candidates by a concentration of its votes upon the two.

The cumulative system therefore makes it necessary that each party gauge its strength in advance of the election, and concentrate its votes in the election upon the number of candidates it thinks it possible to elect. The majority party able to elect two may lose one of the two if it places three in the field, and there have been some instances of a party failing to obtain under the cumulative system a representation in proportion to its strength, because of its placing too many candidates in the field. On the other hand a party may fail of obtaining representation of its strength under the cumulative system because of its failure to have as many candidates as it could actually elect. That is, a party which has been a minority party in a district may place but one candidate in the field for representative, and may as the result of the particular election become the majority party with a possibility of electing two members of the house, if it had nominated two candidates.

From what has been said above it will be seen that the cumulative system does not weaken party discipline as it was supposed in 1870 that it would do, but that it has had precisely the opposite effect of making party discipline necessary if one party is to make an effective use of its voting strength.

Before the introduction of primary elections in the state the party organization in each senatorial district, therefore, of necessity determined the number of candidates whom that party should have in the election for representatives. After some little difficulty, the general assembly of Illinois was finally able to enact a primary election law which was sustained by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Under the primary election law of 1910 the determination as to the number of party candidates in each senatorial district is left to a party senatorial committee, and, in compliance with conditions laid down by the Supreme Court, the primary election system is also so devised that in all primaries each qualified primary elector may distribute his votes as he sees fit, under the cumulative system, among party candidates in the primary. The primary law of 1910 in conferring power upon the party committee to de-

termine the number of candidates of that party to be voted upon in the election merely embodied into law the plan which had previously existed, and which practically must exist if the cumulative system is to have any effectiveness.

If each party were to nominate three candidates under the cumulative system, and each party voter then cast a single vote for each party candidate so nominated, the cumulative system would break down and the result would be the election of all three candidates by the party having an actual majority or plurality of votes in that senatorial district. The operation of the cumulative system, therefore, makes it necessary that the party machinery determine in advance the number of candidates to be nominated and also that the number of such candidates be limited by the party organization.

The decisions of the Supreme Court upon primary legislation in this state definitely made necessary the application of the cumulative system to primary elections as well as to the regular election of members of the General Assembly.* The chief arguments against making the cumulative system applicable to party primaries were the following:

(1) It was urged that primary election is in no way provided for in the constitution, and that provisions of the constitution regarding elections should apply only to such elections as are prescribed by the constitution itself. This argument was rejected by the Supreme Court with respect to primary elections, although substantially the same argument has been adopted by the Supreme Court with respect to woman's suffrage.

(2) It was urged that the plan of cumulative voting was adopted by the constitution of 1870 primarily for the purpose of obtaining representation of minority parties in the two parts of the state, so as to do away so far as possible with a purely sectional representation. This argument appears to be historically a sound one, and would naturally lead to the conclusion that the cumulative system was not directed primarily at the results to be obtained through party nominations.

Cumulative voting as applied to primary elections has made it easier for candidates to present themselves for party nominations, but has probably not made it easier for an independent candidate to obtain such a nomination. The party organization has pretty clearly not been weakened by the introduction of the cumulative system into the primary elections, and to some ex-

tent it may actually have been strengthened.

It is probably true that the party control as to the number of candidates was actually as great before 1910 as since enactment of the primary election law. However, the primary election law did not make the party control of the number of candidates more definite and more public. Under the primary system it is probably also true that the party organization exercises equally as much control over the nomination of the candidates of the particular party, although under the primary system it is easier for any individual to become a candidate for a party nomination.†

The cumulative system almost necessarily involves the disappearance of contests between the parties in the election. If each party gauges its strength accurately, there will be only as many candidates of the chief parties in the election as there are places to be filled. This means that ordinarily the only political contest is that involved in obtaining the nomination, and there has usually not been active popular participation in the primaries. At the election the voter has no choice unless there is an extremely strong movement (outside of the two larger parties), and under the cumulative system two of the three candidates nominated by these parties are practically sure of election even though the sentiment against the three may be strong, and the candidate of the minority party is ordinarily in a position where it is hardly possible to defeat him. Under a cumulative system which operates so as to produce minority representation the party organizations must control to a very great extent, and the voter has little power of choice once party nominations are made. This is true whether the nominations are by primary or by convention. Although the system has reduced sectional representation and brought about an approximately proportional representation of the two leading parties, it has of necessity reduced the influence of the voter in the election.

Perhaps the main purpose in the adoption of cumulative voting in 1870 was to do away with the distinctly sectional representation in the Illinois General Assembly, and this purpose has been accomplished. To some extent of course a sectionalism of representation would again be introduced by abandoning the cumulative system, although this is not nearly so true as it would have been in 1870.

* *People v. Board of Election Commissioners*, 221 Ill. 9 (1906); *Rouse v. Thompson*, 228 Ill. 522 (1907); *People ex rel Phillips v. Strassheim*, 240 Ill. 279 (1909); *People ex rel v. Deneen*, 247 Ill. 289 (1910).

† For a full discussion of the cumulative system and its operation see Moore, B. F., *The History of Cumulative Voting and Minority Representation in Illinois, 1870-1919*, second edition. University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1920

NUMBER 8

Wednesday, February 25
in Room 4 A-B
Speaking at 1:00

Wednesday Round Table

"The Race Problem in Chicago and the Governor's Commission"

Speakers :

FRANCIS W. SHEPARDSON,
Acting Chairman of Governor Lowden's Commission on Race Relations.

Dr. GEORGE R. HALL,
Member of the Governor's Commission.

Governor Lowden's commission on race relations, appointed following the riots last year, is making a comprehensive investigation of the race situation in Chicago in all its phases.

Professor Shepardson and Dr. Hall will outline the work which is being undertaken by the commission.

Thursday, February 26
At Luncheon
Speaking at 1:00

Speaker :

Prof. CHAS. E. MERRIAM

"The Initiative and Referendum in the New Illinois Constitution."

Prof. Chas. E. Merriam will discuss one of the big issues of the Constitutional Convention, "The Initiative and Referendum in the New Illinois Constitution."

Prof. Merriam's address on this subject before the Constitutional Convention last week was one of the important events of the session. Following his address, he was kept on the platform for over two hours answering questions from members of the Convention.

Saturday, February 28 at Luncheon —Speaking at 1:00

Hon. MEDILL McCORMICK

Senator from Illinois, Chairman Special Senate Committee for the Consideration of a National Budget.

"A Plan for a National Budget"

The enormous increase in Federal expenditures and taxation since the beginning of the war and the need for preventing extravagance by closer public scrutiny of such expenditures has given powerful impetus to the movement for a centralized and scientific national budget system. Senator McCormick has been a conspicuous leader in the effort to obtain from Congress legislation for a National Budget.

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Vol. XIII. Monday, Feb. 23, 1920 No. 8

Open Meeting

The Board of Directors feel that the new series of Wednesday Round Table talks will provide a splendid opportunity for members of the City Club to participate in a study of local problems and their solution. These talks will not in any way interfere with the regular meetings held in the main dining room on the third floor.

Members of the Club should keep closely informed on the meetings as they are announced week by week in the Bulletin. This in order that the opportunity to attend meetings, at which some subject particularly interesting to you may be discussed, will not be missed.

The weekly Round Table meeting, held last Wednesday, was addressed by Mr. E. J. Noonan, who discussed the local Railway Terminal Situation. The speaker gave the first of the series of informal talks, which will be held once a week on Wednesdays, and which are open to all members.

Special attention is called to the meeting for
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25
to be held in Room 4 A-B.

Mr. F. W. Shepardson and Dr. Geo. R. Hall, both members of the Conference Committee on Race Relationship, will discuss the race problems in Chicago, and the Governor's Commission.

Reservations can be made in advance by calling the Club office.

Another List of New Members

E. N. Zimmerman, Manager, M. Born & Company.

William M. Lawton, Lawyer.

Hugo J. Thal, Lawyer.

George R. Jones, Secretary-Treasurer, Public Service Company.

Morris B. Brewster, General Sales Manager, U. S. Metallic Packing Company.

Carl H. Pomeroy, Sales Manager, Federal System of Bakeries of America, Inc.

Charles E. Coleman, Mortgage Banker.

A. A. Strauss, Physician.

Wendell J. Sack, Salesman, Halsey Stuart & Company.

William R. Mau, District Manager, Vanadium Alloy Steel Company.

Frederick H. Ertel, Sales Agent, F. B. Collins Investment Company.

Ernest D. Dewey, Rall & Dewey, Manufacturers' Agent.

Frank L. Collins, Manager, F. B. Collins Investment Company.

Benjamin Wham, Lawyer, Taylor & Miller.

C. H. Bruns, C. H. Bruns & Company.

M. O. Hopkins, Sales and Advertising Manager, Hirsh Wickwire Company.

Ralph Landenberger, Salesman, Goes Lithographing Company.

Howard W. Cornelius, Manager Insurance Stock Department, Babcock, Rushton & Co.

James R. Greer, Physician.

Dudley L. Smith, Assistant Advertising Manager, Mendel Brothers.

Glenn F. Claypool, Superintendent of Agents, Continental Assurance Company.

B. E. Reuter, President, The Fats & Oils Service Company.

Gov. Lowden Joins Club

Governor Frank O. Lowden has just recently taken a membership in the Chicago City Club.

Among Our Members

DR. LEWIS WINE BREMERMAN has just established the Bremerman Urological Hospital at 1919 Prairie Avenue. This is a private hospital for the treatment of the medical and surgical diseases of the kidney.

AT THE LAST annual meeting of the Boys' Workers Association of Chicago, Mr. Philip L. Seman was elected president for the ensuing year. This organization includes representatives

from such bodies as the Y. M. C. A., public schools, settlements, institutional homes and a number of large industries.

MR. W. K. TEWS, Assistant to the Director of the Advertising Bureau of the United Typothetae of America, has promised to keep the Bulletin in touch with activities of members in his line of employment, as have a number of other members for their respective groups.

Tolerance and Americanism

PRESENT day tendencies toward political repression, particularly as exemplified in the recent raids of the Department of Justice against alien agitators, were discussed at a meeting of the City Club, Saturday, February 14, by Allen T. Burns, director of the Carnegie study of Americanization methods, Carnegie Foundation, and Robert Perkins Bass, formerly Governor of New Hampshire, Mr. Lessing Rosenthal presiding.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL INVITED

In order that the various aspects of this question might be brought out, an invitation was extended to Attorney-General Palmer to speak or to send a representative to explain and discuss the policies of the Department of Justice. Mr. Palmer could not accept, so he explained his position in a letter published elsewhere in the Bulletin.

Mr. Burns' address was entitled "Americanization—Coercive or Co-operative?" Mr. Bass spoke on the subject, "Some Practical Aspects of our Present Policy Toward Radical Agitators." Introducing the speakers, Mr. Rosenthal, the presiding officer, said:

MR. ROSENTHAL

"I have discovered that the speakers today, including myself, represent to a certain extent three shades of American political life. Mr. Burns says that he *was* a Democrat; the former Governor of New Hampshire tells me that he *was* a Progressive; what they are today they refuse to disclose. I think I am the only one who holds a consistent record; I was and am a Republican. (Laughter.)

FOR FREE DISCUSSION

"Some of my friends have been unkind enough to say that I am of the bad, reactionary type. I am willing to admit that my views have always been rather conservative. For instance, I am opposed, emphatically opposed, to the initiative, referendum and recall. I believe those doctrines to be subversive of our mode of government and of our institutions. But I am willing to tolerate the views of others on this subject, listen to their expressions, and even endeavor to educate them. I am not prepared to say that a man who has views that are directly and diametrically opposed to mine should be either deported or incarcerated. I believe that we should continue to have, in our American form of government, freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of religious opinion and free elections. I know to some extent what the difference is. If a man advo-

cates the overthrow of government by force, he should be dealt with, but dealt with in a legal way. I do not know that it does any good simply to put him across the border, because his ideas may work back into this country. As has been said many times, there is a great deal of question as to the efficacy of deporting an idea.

"I was reading Sidney Smith's 'Gumps' the other day, one of the important things that I read in the daily newspapers, and I noticed that Andy Gump turned to the constitution of the United States and found, as he said to Min, that there are a lot of rights that we still have. I did not have time to turn to the constitution of the United States, but I did turn to the bills of rights of the constitutions of our own state, those of 1870, of 1848, and of 1818. In all three the declaration of our rights is practically identical. As the constitution itself says that 'a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.' I hope I may be pardoned for reading at this time just a few sections from the constitution:

"All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights,—among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

"Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

"All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

"No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary; in cases of impeachment; and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger: Provided, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury in the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

"No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

"The people have the right to assemble in a

peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances."

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OVERLOOKED

"Without referring to any particular event that has taken place, or criticizing any person at all, it seems to me that some of these fundamental principles of our law, which have come down to us through the ages, which have heretofore been regarded as secure, have been overlooked. It seems to me also that it does not arouse respect for our institutions or for our country to proceed in a way that is opposed to or not permitted by constitutional government. I believe that there are constitutional methods of redress by which we can reach persons who have violated our law, or who propose to upset our government by force. I do not know, from personal investigation, sufficient about specific instances to be able to speak with authority, but information has been brought to me which I think is shocking. At a time like this, if we are going to proceed against persons whom we regard as enemies of our government, it is of great importance that we proceed in a strictly legal manner, and not in an extra-legal manner that is opposed to the principles for which we have fought and for which our fathers fought, and which are perhaps the dearest things in American life and in English institutions."

Americanization—Coercive or Co-operative

ALLEN T. BURNS

"The point of what I have to say can perhaps be epitomized in a question that an immigrant friend of mine asked me not long ago, which was this: 'ization is what we fled from. Is it any different when you put "American" before it, than when it is prefaced by "Russian" or "Prussian"?' That is the question that Americanizers need to be asking themselves today.

A RECURRENT PHENOMENON

"This is not the first time when sedition laws have been talked about or when we have become extremely fearful of non-conformities and political heresies. That has happened to as appreciable an extent as it is occurring today, at least twice before. Whenever Europe is disturbed by cataclysmic movements, such as are abroad there today, there is an inevitable and instinctive reaction. At the time of the French Revolution we passed a sedition bill; we were fearful that the disturbance in France would spread to this country. In the middle of the last century, around the 50's, when revolutions were again rife upon the old continent, we again became very fearful, and had our 'Know-Nothing' movement, so-called. The repressive meas-

ures today are the instinctive human reaction in the interests of stability or self-preservation. I presume that almost any one of us, if he had had the front of his house blown off by a bomb, would have been transformed, irrespective of his principles of government, from a peaceable descendant of a Quaker family, into a very militant aggressive pursuer of political and social heresies, as our Attorney-General seems to have been. So I think we need to understand how natural and almost normal, from the human point of view, if not from the American point of view, these reactions are.

IMMIGRANTS RESENT COMPULSORY CONFORMITY

"We need also to understand, however, some of the instinctive reactions of the immigrants. Immigrants are instinctive revolutionists against compulsory conformity, just as inevitably as we react today in the face of European revolutions. It is inbred in them. The German revolution did not start in 1918, it started in 1913, almost unobserved. For the first time in German history, the Reichstag passed resolutions of lack of confidence in the Imperial German Government. It passed them twice in the same year. It passed them because the German government had brought to a climax in Alsace-Lorraine on the west and in Posen on the east, its efforts to make Germans out of Frenchmen and Poles by means of compulsion. The shot that not only was heard but mourned around the world, down in the southern part of Austria, nearly six years ago, was a shot resulting from the attempt of an imperial government to bring about, irrespective of the wishes and attitudes and interests of the Jugo-Slavs within its territory, extreme political and cultural conformity.

"This policy in Europe had as much to do with bringing on the great war as any other one factor. It has also had as much to do with our immigration as any fact in the history of Europe. For a very large part of our immigration has been the result of an attempt to escape from this 'ization' by compulsion. The German immigrants of 1848, the Roumanians and Serbians from Austria-Hungary, the Poles from German-, Austrian- or Russian-Poland, were all in revolt and in deep resentment against the attempt at compulsory conformity. So, just as instinctive as our reaction against revolution in Europe, is the reaction of these immigrants in our midst today, in the face of activities of our government which they, for the life of them, do not distinguish from those from which they fled.

LOSE FAITH IN AMERICA

"There came into my office recently a young Polish newspaper woman, who during our whole war devoted her time to trying to solidify more strongly the Poles in this country behind our government. She said, 'What in the world shall I do? The things that are now going on in this country seem to deny all of the claims that we made about the purpose of this war. Opposed as I am to revolution, I am fearful that my people will think that they are in a situation where their reaction must be exactly the same as they planned and plotted for back in the old country.'

"A young Hungarian, a college graduate, who took out his first papers the week that he landed in this country, and who is completing his citizenship at the earliest date that is possible under our naturalization law, came in pleading for some help for a friend who had been taken to Ellis Island as a result of these raids. Protesting his intense allegiance to the government of our country and its principles, he at the same time expressed alarm that the less intelligent Hungarians in this country would be unable to distinguish between the policies of our government and those from which they had fled.

"These immigrants come here with a raw nerve, a nerve which has been exposed to this particular kind of treatment. We have begun to do things that they interpret as being the same things that happened to them and their fellows in the old world. We are getting rid, perhaps, of a few shiploads of them, but we have millions of them within our borders. We need to face very seriously this question: What will be the instinctive reaction of those who remain? Will we accomplish the purpose that we all have in mind, safety and stability for our own institutions and government? Or will we fail, as utterly as Russia failed with a policy which, of course, she tried for years longer than we have been engaged in this present course, with the result that we are only too well aware of?

"For those human instinctive reactions move us when principle has taken wings. For every one of those immigrants who are being deported, their fellow nationals tell me, ten are springing up who feel the same way, who react toward this government as they reacted toward the government which deported and banished them in the old land. I am only trying to report the facts. We must face those facts, if we are to pursue that policy.

STRIKING THE BALANCE

"What are we going to do about it? How

are we going to strike a balance between this self-preservation instinct of the American, and this instinctive revolt of the immigrant against compulsory conformity? Is there something else in our American life that may be a solvent, in a middle way?

"I was talking not very long ago with a Russian General, a social revolutionist who had fled from Russia when the bolshevist revolution occurred and was employed by our government to visit the camps and strengthen the morale of the Russian drafted men. He told me that after he had made his speech in one of the camps, a Russian came up to him and said, 'General, I am surprised to see you here. You were a revolutionist in Russia. Why are you not over there continuing to help on the revolt?' The General explained that communism was going further than he thought it was yet time for it to go in Russia, that conditions were not ripe for it. The soldier said, 'Where in the world do you think there are the conditions that the communists have said must precede the communist state?' 'So far as I can see,' the General replied, 'the conditions in this country are nearest those that we have said would precede the communist state. But I have looked around and seen all these conditions, and I have seen that they do not produce communists, but the communists all have to be imported. The American, once he gets a taste of the values of individual initiative and enterprise of self-determination and self-development, forgets his communism in the interests of what is fundamentally characteristic of Americanism, and that is the right to hew out one's own state and future. And irrespective of the impulses, dreams and visions of the immigrants when they come to this country, the American spirit of enterprise or, if you please, of extreme individualism gradually gets in its work and transforms them from that particular kind of revolutionist into real Americans.'

"That raises the question: Have we something in our political and social atmosphere and life that does grasp and can grasp the immigrant, no matter how revolutionary his instincts when he comes here, and make him an effective partner in the great American enterprise of promoting the common weal.

'SELF-DETERMINATION' AND AMERICANISM

"There was a Frenchman who said this somewhat extremely when he said, 'All facts in the United States grow clear when they are understood as an act of faith in the social beneficence of individual enterprise left to itself.' The distinctive feature of American life and government, as over against the European system, is that *we* have started with the rights of the individual and

have surrendered only such of them as we believed necessary to work out the common welfare where individual enterprise is inadequate, while *Europe* has started with the idea of a strong central state. Only gradually have the individuals secured from the state individual right and freedom. It is those two principles that are in conflict in this country today. Can we fuse and merge the immigrant into the particular American spirit, in which he will work for his own welfare, so far as his individual initiative is adequate and his resources sufficient, and join with others for working out the common welfare, where individual resource is insufficient. To the extent that the immigrant finds out that he can be a savior of himself, he becomes wedded to the American system.

"Wherever I go, studying the immigrant, trying to find some way whereby he may forget his revolutionary instincts and become an active participant with us, I find that that is accomplished in the places where this fundamental principle of self-determination has been applied. Wherever the immigrants' extreme self-assertion—for all immigrants, like all native Americans, have a surplussage of that—and initiative and energy become united and merged for realizing the common purposes and the common good, I find the interest in revolution decreasing and the attachment to America growing. As the immigrant realizes that in America, by dint of his own effort and exertion, joined where necessary to that of other immigrants and other native Americans, the problems of his life are solved, he becomes an American in spirit and in truth.

AMERICANIZATION BY CO-OPERATION

"The most striking illustration that I have found of actual experience in working out individual welfare by common action, by self-assertion, is up in a New England town, where there is a group of Finns—a nationality that is thought of generally, as being extremely revolutionary. This group of Finns have quite transformed the life of themselves and the town by the things that they have done in a democratic, self-governing, self-determining way. They solved the problem of their recreation by a community farm and recreation park. They solved the problem of community culture by a common music hall and theater. They solved the problem of common physical welfare by a community gymnasium. They have tackled their common economic problem not only through joining the ordinary labor organizations, but also by going into the field of co-operative savings and distribution.

"I asked the manager of their economic-financial enterprise one day how this all came about. He said it started with a handful of Finns who

were professedly revolutionists. They decided they could not wait for the millennium to be brought about by revolution; they must improve their actual condition on the spot. The great majority insisted that they would lessen the interest of the rank and file in revolution, and so they opposed it. But this persistent handful of men went on until the whole group, some six or seven thousand, have become participants and active members. I asked the manager about the revolution. He said, 'It has been forgotten. In the actual practice of self-determination and self-development, these Finns have become Americans as truly as any of the native born, and a large part of their activity and interest is devoted to making those who have not yet taken out their naturalization papers, do so.'

THE ALTERNATIVE

"The alternative that we seem to have before us is Americanization by coercion or by co-operation, by the actual practice of European methods or by the actual experience of American life. We are going to help these immigrants to choose the course that they will pursue. We are going to be able to do this, not so much by propaganda as by facing the situation squarely, realizing our own instinctive reactions and their instinctive reactions and perhaps striking a happy medium between them."

"Some Practical Aspects of Our Present Policy Towards Radical Agitators"

ROBERT PERKINS BASS

"The war is over, our army has disbanded, the world has been delivered from the danger of German militaristic domination. On the whole we acquitted ourselves most creditably in the great war. Our representative Democracy proved itself surprisingly adequate to meet the crisis. We have emerged from the war in much the best circumstances of any of the civilized nations. And yet within the first year of peace we find our Government, and a very influential part of our citizens, actually stirred by a fear of the Red Terror.

AMERICA'S FEAR

"There is a real feeling that serious danger lurks within our borders. This fear finds expression in official acts, and in a public point of view, which are in striking contrast to the former political tolerance, both of our public institutions and of the more ancient standards of our people. The sense of insecurity has led many to feel that the public safety requires the summary suppression of opinions which diverge radically from the political, social and economic belief of the majority. The form in which this feeling is expressed is at times sensational and seems to

me, in part at least, to be distinctly radical.

"This viewpoint has found graphic expression for many months on the front page of our newspapers, in the spoken word from many platforms and through the propaganda of various organizations. It has resulted in a new outlook, not only in regard to freedom of political speech, and the right of assembly, but also in a surprisingly bigoted and hostile intolerance toward all those who hold political and economic beliefs fundamentally at variance with the views of the majority.

REPRESSIVE METHODS ADOPTED

"In response to a public demand on the part of our citizens for some sort of action to meet this supposedly imminent danger, the Department of Justice, together with the Bureau of Immigration, has instituted a practice of wholesale arrests to hasten the deportation of aliens who differ with us essentially as to how we should be governed. The policy of deportations is carried out under authority of special war powers which were exercised, on a large scale, however, only after we had returned to a state of peace. Our present Congress has been considering permanent legislation whereby it can reach citizens of this country who either advocate or justify acts which even tend to incite to sedition. This was not enough, however, to satisfy the public. Many public meetings held, to discuss radical political doctrine, have been broken up by the use of force entirely outside the law. Even a majority of the Supreme Court seems to have responded to the public demand in some of its recent decisions.

"Finally, the New York Assembly, under Republican leadership, is contemplating action, relative to its Socialist members, which would establish a precedent for strictly limiting the type of political thought which shall be allowed representation in the Legislative halls of our democracy.

PUBLIC OPINION DECISIVE

"In the light of all these diverse expressions of the same general spirit of repression, coming from wholly independent sources, it is clear that neither of the political parties, nor any of their officials, can claim the credit or be held responsible for fundamentally originating the policy. The underlying cause of this nation-wide movement is due to the present state of public opinion. It will continue in the same course or become modified as public opinion remains the same or changes.

"I shall not undertake to say anything about the legal or constitutional aspects of these and other similar acts or of the principles on which they rest. I shall confine myself to the question

as to whether such a policy and such a public point of view is a wise or desirable one for this country to continue at this time.

AN UNWISE AND COSTLY POLICY

"After studying the situation from various angles, I have come to the following conclusions: That the present policy and state of public opinion, if adhered to, will prove particularly unwise and costly during this period of adjustment. That, when the world is crying aloud for change and for the betterment of the conditions of the masses, is no time for a great people and a strong government to indulge in a spirit of political intolerance, or allow its representatives to indulge in acts which have the semblance of arbitrary repression of new political or economic ideas.

"I believe that we are in no present danger of the violent overthrow of our government, but that the continued pursuit of our present course will inevitably lead to the creation of strong class consciousness, class alignment, and class action. That our present attitude represents a deplorable lack of confidence in our institutions and in the loyalty of the mass of our citizens, and that its psychological effect is most unfortunate. That the cold facts do not warrant the conclusion that any considerable portion of the population is disloyal to our existing government. Consequently that we are on a false scent, and in the present rather hysterical pursuit of an unreal danger, that we are falling behind many other Nations in the orderly process of readjusting our political and industrial affairs.

RADICAL THEORIES UNDULY ADVERTISED

"Finally, we are giving theories and doctrines, which to my mind are largely unbalanced, impractical and visionary, an altogether uncalled for and injudicious notoriety. While we are, by our actions, gradually creating for their exponents a measure of public sympathy, which was striking for its absence up to the close of the great war.

"The following are some of my reasons, in brief, for these conclusions: In considering the relative merits of various methods of dealing with a grave national problem, we should have in mind the general conditions bearing on the issue involved. Public opinion throughout the world is in a more fluid state than for many generations. Important changes in various forms of human relations, as well as in economic and industrial standards, are being seriously considered in many countries. Here, too, we are conscious of a wide-spread feeling of unrest. Our diversified population makes our task of readjustment peculiarly delicate. Many wholly new and extremely difficult domestic issues confront us. Public opinion seems to be abnormally sen-

sitive to emotional stimulus. Feeling is intense and its objective changes with alarming rapidity. In short, we are facing one of the critical periods of our history.

A CHANGE IN EMPHASIS

"During the war the popular conception of Americanism was fairly simple. It might, perhaps, be defined as loyalty and service to the government, in the army and elsewhere, generous subscriptions to the Liberty Loans and charitable funds, coupled with a new reverence for the flag and the National Anthem. Today, Americanism is much more difficult to define. The entire situation is changed. Drastic enforcement of existing law, formerly rare in this country, has now assumed new virtue, and is of far greater immediate interest than the development of laws and institutions to meet new conditions and new standards. Needless to say, I welcome a more effective enforcement of law, but deplore the loss of interest in constructive changes of government. We seem clearly to be passing through a period of reaction as compared with our former point of view.

"Let us for a moment forget the fear of riot and revolution, and in its place consider some substantial evidence as to the attitude of the great mass of our people toward the government.

AMERICA'S LOYALTY DEMONSTRATED

"Have we not just passed through a remarkable demonstration of the striking loyalty of our mixed and diverse population? Even with all our Anarchists, Communists, Sinn Feiners, Conscientious Objectors and millions of men and women of enemy birth or decent, none of our war activities, including compulsory service were seriously interfered with. The general loyalty of the country was so great that we were not forced, as were other belligerents, to intern the greater part of our enemy aliens. Furthermore, we had, I believe, fewer strikes during the war, than any other belligerent country. In short, there was no evidence of serious dissatisfaction or a desire to change our present form of government. On the contrary, most of our people showed a willingness to make many sacrifices to maintain it. And now, after the unifying influence of war has passed, the very fact that we are experiencing a wide demand for the arbitrary suppression, not only of an act, but of any expression of belief which can be construed as hostile to the government, is the best possible evidence of the continued loyalty of the American people.

"In view of this unquestionable evidence of mass loyalty to our government, does it seem reasonable to adopt a national policy or point

of view, based on the supposition that our democracy is in danger of being forcibly overthrown? Is not the danger that confronts us of quite a different nature, namely, that radical agitators may by their arguments convince a considerable portion of our citizens that they will improve their condition by adopting some other form of government, or of social organization? To meet this danger, which I believe might, in time, become very real, our present course of action seems to be woefully inadequate. It seems to be based on the misconception that we can declare an embargo on undesirable political ideas and thus keep them from permeating our society from without; that we can summarily, by statutory enactment, suppress, eradicate, imprison or deport such ideas wherever they are found within our borders.

AN INEFFECTIVE POLICY

"I am fearful that too many of us have the feeling that such action, coupled with a liberal crusade for Americanization and loyalty in our schools and among our immigrants, will finally dispose of those troublesome ideas which have found birth in the untold suffering, privation and hardship of the war. Has not history from the beginning of the Christian era repeatedly demonstrated to us, that new political ideas, new ethical standards, or new conceptions of religion, cannot be disposed of by any such means? With the present state of public education in this country, and with the constant course of free communication between nations, this is more true today than at any other period of history.

"The fact is, that we have largely underestimated our task. It is quite natural for most of us to be antagonistic to and startled at the surprising nature of some of the new ideas now current. With all, we have a feeling of resentment, that even our distinctly American domestic problems should be involved and complicated by the intrusion of ideas of foreign origin. We are inclined to treat them somewhat cavalierly, as war contraband, to be seized by force and summarily shipped home whence they came. This feeling is, I believe, intensified by the consciousness that we have troubles enough of our own, for we know there is prevalent throughout our land a strong and increasing feeling of unrest. Right here is where it seems we have gone astray. We should have more self-confidence, more consciousness of the stern loyalty of the great body of the people. We should realize that this unrest is not now focused upon political change, but rather on economic, social and industrial conditions. In the course of the next ten years this will develop into a most potent force, consequently our present national policy should be conceived with this situation in view.

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD CHANGE

"Insofar as this unrest has yet crystalized into definite ideas and found conscious expression, it seems to be aiming at certain important economic changes in our present industrial system. But it proposes to effect these changes in an orderly way and through our present form of representative democracy. Its ultimate expression will depend largely upon two things: First, how it is led from within; and, secondly, how it is opposed or thwarted from without. Upon both of these our present tendency towards political repression has an important bearing. A spirit of political intolerance creates an unfortunate atmosphere in which to adjust rationally those industrial and social issues which immediately confront us. If we wish to avoid extremes let us be patient, tolerant and open-minded. If we are not, how can we expect the other fellow to be so?

INTOLERANCE WELDS OPPOSING ELEMENTS

"One of the unfortunate characteristics of intolerance in a great people is, that you cannot limit its application. It is bound in time to become promiscuous. At first, we confined our indignation in this country to the Anarchist and the I. W. W. We later extended it to the Socialists, the Communist, the Bolshevik, and now the Trade Unions have become tainted, particularly when they are on strike.

"As a matter of fact, many of these elements have been bitterly opposed to each other. But if in the spirit of the times, we take them all by the scruff of the neck, shake them thoroughly, and throw them into a pot together, they may, if the fire under that pot is kept hot enough, weld into one cohesive unit. This is part of the price to be paid for political intolerance. It tends to unite all the opposing elements, and, if carried far enough, will in time transform a disorganized minority into a cohesive, belligerent and uncompromising majority.

"I can, from my own personal experience, give you a practical instance of this tendency. Prior to and during the war, the American Federation of Labor waged a bitter and unceasing fight against the I. W. W. Since the labor unions have experienced difficulty in holding meetings in some parts of the country, and since the policy of deporting radicals has been pressed, the earlier antagonism between these organizations has been somewhat abated. The steel workers, for the most part loyal citizens, who were not allowed while on strike to attend a Union meeting in Pennsylvania, no longer look with unqualified approval upon the summary deportation of the New York East Side Russian Jew. In fact, I have found that the present trend of events has

placed many of the more conservative labor leaders in an extremely difficult position. These events have had such an effect on the rank and file of the union membership that the more moderate leaders have been forced either to relinquish their position or to adopt more radical views themselves. Unfortunately, the process of creating a well-defined class consciousness is already under way.

OUR EFFORTS MISDIRECTED

"To my mind, our efforts are at the present time largely misdirected. The emphasis is misplaced. It is unquestionably true that many things are now advocated which we all hope to escape, but I feel that we are not pursuing a course which will avoid the real dangers. This rests, not in the violent ravings of a few thousand misguided fanatics, but in the inherent appeal of some of their ideas, which I believe can be shown to be both impractical, elusive and unsound. The real issue will not be determined either by the Department of Justice, by any court of law, nor even by Congressional enactment. It will be determined in the great forum of public discussion, with the American people standing by the jurors; and their verdict will depend upon whether we can demonstrate that the average man and woman can live more prosperously, safely, and happily, under our form of government than under any other.

"Pray, do not misunderstand me: I would deal summarily with the man who raises his hand in violence against the Government, but I would not give him a greater measure of advertising at the hands of the Government or in the press than he deserves. I would not be so capacious or inquisitorial in regard to political beliefs or their expression. I should rather leave the agitator to his former state of obscurity. We have, I believe, misread the danger which he represents. It does not lie in any immediate violence which he may advocate. It lies, rather, in his ability to convert good, stalwart American citizens to his way of thinking. Neither his imprisonment nor his deportation will in any way meet that danger, for we can neither imprison nor deport ideas.

MUST PREPARE FOR CONSTRUCTIVE CHANGE

"Rather must we place ourselves in a position to demonstrate to the American people that its government has not fallen into a backward position, while other nations are moving on to more enlightened and advanced conditions, in relation to the productive process of their civilization. Several European countries have old age pensions, sickness and unemployment insurance for their wage earners. Most of them have long had highly organized and effective governmental employment agencies, with which to re-

duce enforced idleness and interrupted employment to a minimum. England has for several years been struggling and experimenting to create a more democratic agency for determining what is a fair distribution of the joint products of labor and capital in industry. As a result some 4500 establishments are now operated under the system of joint industrial councils—and this, with the support, co-operation and official sanction of the British Government. France has her national eight-hour law, while Germany has just passed a law providing for the compulsory establishment of joint shop committees in all industries employing more than five persons. Even with all our national wealth, we are suffering from a high cost of the necessities of life, which has become well nigh unbearable. Do we realize that even Russia has co-operative organizations serving some twenty million families, engaged in producing and distributing directly to the consumer, at cost, both agricultural and industrial products?

"The time has almost arrived when we shall be asked, not by a little handful of radicals, but by the American people, what we have done or propose to do to meet these and other similar issues. The answer which we give to such questions as these, and not any policy of political re-

pression, will decide whether the present state of unrest shall prove a real danger to our present institutions and to Government or, rather, a means of leading us to better conditions, to a more advanced civilization and a still more stable Government and social relationship.

THE REAL ISSUES

"The best insurance for the safety of our institutions is to turn our attention seriously to solving our many urgent industrial, educational and social problems. These are the issues which I should hope might replace lurid accounts of raids, plots and deportations in the headlines of our newspapers. These are the issues to which our various governmental agencies might well devote their best and most earnest efforts for a considerable time to come. And we, as citizens and voters, can also contribute, by doing our part toward creating a sound, enlightened public opinion, which would assist substantially in bringing about wise, intelligent and progressive action.

"The task, I admit, is difficult. Its proper conclusion will not be quickly or easily reached, but when finally accomplished, we may all feel assured that the safety of the Republic no longer requires that the American wage earner be completely isolated from the violent agitator."

A Letter From Attorney-General Palmer

IN arranging the City Club meeting for Saturday, February 14, at which the subject of repressive measures against radicals was discussed, the City Club desiring that the divergent points of view on this subject be represented, wired Attorney-General Palmer, inviting him to speak or to designate some other department representative. Mr. Palmer wired his regrets that he could not accept this invitation or designate some other speaker. Since the meeting, however, a letter has been received from him in which he states the position taken by the Department of Justice. The letter is reprinted herewith:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 17, 1920

The City Club of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

On February 11th, you telegraphed me requesting that I speak at a club luncheon in the near future or designate some other Department representative. The subject was to be "The Wisdom of Raids and Deportation," particularly as affecting the attitude of immigrants towards America.

I was very sorry that I could not comply with

your kind request, for I have the general matter deeply at heart and wish that I could take advantage of every possible opportunity of impressing upon the people the ample justification which the authorities of the Government have had in their action against the Reds.

In order that you may be helped to an appreciation of this, I am sending you herewith copies of original documents, published by various branches of the Communistic Press in Russia and in the United States. These furnish the purpose, history and character of the Red Radical movement not by hearsay, but under the authoritative sanction of its own progenitors.*

Exhibit No. 1 is the report of Louis C. Fraina, International Secretary of the Communist Party of America, describing fully its antecedents, birth and projects, and follows the form of an application of the Communist Party of America to be accepted in the Bureau of the Communist International as a "major party."

Exhibit No. 2 is the manifesto of the Third Communist International adopted at Moscow, March 2-6, 1919, and signed by Comrades C. Rakovsky, N. Lenin, M. Zinerzen, L. Trotsky and Fritz Platten. It is an exhaustive statement of the rationale, principles and program of Russian Bolshevism and its ambition for world-wide dominion.

Exhibit No. 3 is the responsive and co-operating Manifesto, Constitution and Program of the Communist Party of America.

*The documents referred to by Mr. Palmer are printed in a pamphlet of 83 pages, entitled "Red Radicalism, as described by its own leaders." The pamphlet has been placed in the Club library.

Exhibit No. 4 represents the form of application for membership in this party, containing the pledge to active enlistment in its seditious work.

Exhibit No. 5 gives the Novomirski Manifesto of the Anarchists Communists organized in the Federation of Unions of Russian Workers of the United States and Canada, similar in purpose to the manifestoes of previously numbered exhibits and containing particularly the declaration: "We are atheists; we are communists; we are anarchists. . . . You all have one task—to destroy the world of gain and create a world of freedom; for all there is one means—an armed insurrection and forcible seizure of all instruments and all products of toll. Woe to the enemies of the laboring class!"

Exhibit No. 6, "Your Shop," is an evidence of the sabotizing of labor and labor enemies prescribed in the Communist program.

Exhibit No. 7. The State-Strike Breaker, of like use, but aimed at the defamation of government and the employing class.

Exhibit No. 8. A proclamation of the Communist International against the Versailles Peace, designed to exert influence towards its failure of ratification.

Exhibit No. 9. An example of the Russian Bolshevik propaganda among our soldiers in Siberia.

Striking passages in those exhibits are marked for convenience.

The whole is submitted for the furtherance of a more realizing popular appreciation of the menace involved in the unrestrained spread of criminal Communism's unspeakable social treason among the masses.

It is the contention of the Department of Justice that these documents standing alone demonstrate:

(1) That the present aim of the Russian Government and its officers is to foment and incite discontent, aiming towards a revolution in this country.

(2) That the entire movement is a dishonest and criminal one, in other words, an organized campaign to acquire the wealth and power of all countries for the few agitators and their criminal associates.

The Red movement does not mean an attitude of protest against alleged defects in our present political and economic organization of society. It does not represent the radicalism of progress. It is not a movement of liberty-loving persons. Lenine, himself, made the statement at the Third Soviet Conference, "Among one hundred so-called Bolsheviks there is one real Bolshevik, thirty-nine criminals and sixty fools." It advocates the destruction of all ownership in property, the destruction of all religion and belief in God. It is a movement organized against Democracy and in favor of the power of the few built by force. Bolshevism, syndicalism, the Soviet Government, sabotage, etc., are only names for old theories of violence and criminality.

Having lived at the expense of the Russian people for two years these speculators in human lives and other people's earnings, are trying to move to new fields to the East and to the West, hoping to take advantage of the economic distress and confusion of mind in which humanity

finds itself after the terrific strain of five years of war.

Its sympathizers in this country are composed chiefly of criminals, mistaken idealists, social bigots and many unfortunate men and women suffering with varying forms of hyperesthesia.

This Department, as far as existing laws allow, intends to keep up an unflinching war against this movement no matter how cloaked or dissembled. We are determined that this movement will not be permitted to go far enough in this country to disturb our peace or create any widespread distrust of the peoples' government.

Our actions have been and still will be continuously met with criticism. In so far as that is founded upon an understanding of these documents and upon the situation which they disclose, we welcome it, but the sabotizing of the public thought is an essential of this movement, and we are asking you, after reading these documents, to aid in seeing that the American people are not misled. The natural sympathy of our people for distress in all forms is now being used by the friends of Bolshevism, in discussing the number of women and children alleged to have been left dependent by our deportations. We can assure you that the condition of the family of each and every person arrested has been personally examined into by the agents of the department, and that wherever there are dependents of these men they are being individually looked after by the most prominent charitable organization of their own creed in their locality. It is no part of the Attorney-General's duty to look after the families of violators of our law. Hundreds of thousands of men are in prisons throughout our country without it ever having been urged by anyone that the Government is under any proper charge to look after the families brought into distress through criminal acts of their own members. But in order that the issue may remain clear, we have determined to see to it that no woman or child be allowed to suffer for the conduct of their supporters.

Their next move has been to agitate criticism of the Government's activity as directed against the right of free speech. I yield to no one in my anxiety that this right be preserved unclouded and unquestioned, but nothing so endangers the exercise of a right as the abuse thereof, and a clear definition of the right of free speech and of a free press sufficiently answers any criticism of the necessity which the Government finds itself under in combating this movement. I ask you to consider the following definitions of this right, taken from our courts, and from the great leaders in the battle of the centuries for that right.

Erskine (known the world over as the father of free speech) says (rex vs. Paine, 22 St. Tr. 357): "He who wishes to avoid sedition must not excite individuals to withdraw from their subjection to the law, by which the whole nation consents to be governed."

Mr. Justice Story in his Commentaries on the Constitution, paragraph 1874, defined the phrase to mean, "that every man shall have the right to speak, write and print his opinions upon any subject whatsoever, without prior restraints, so always that he does not injure any other person in his rights, person, property or reputation, and so always, that he does not thereby disturb the public peace, or attempt to subvert the government."

Mr. Justice Vann (people v. Herr Most, Vol. 171 N. Y. Court of Appeals reports) states: "The punishment of those who publish articles which tend to corrupt morals, induce crime or destroy organized society, is essential to the security of freedom and the stability of the state. . . . It does not deprive the state of the primary right of self-preservation. It does not sanction a licentious license, nor authorize the publication of articles prompting the commission of murder or the overthrow of government by force. All courts and commentators contrast the liberty of the press with its licentiousness, and condemn as not sanctioned by the constitution of any state, appeals designed to destroy the reputation of the citizen, the peace of society or the existence of the government."

Judge Learned Hand, of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, recently said in a case involving the publishers of the "Masses," "Words are not only the keys of persuasion but the triggers of action, and those which have no purport but to counsel the violation of law cannot by any latitude of interpretation be a part of that public opinion which is the final source of government in a public state."

It is often stated that England is more lenient

to utterances of the character of those here now complained of, but I call your attention to the fact that under the present law of England and under the law as it has existed for a century, these utterances have been pronounced seditious and made punishable by imprisonment.

It is the position of the government that the wilful dissemination of such documents as I am asking you to examine, far from being an exercise of the right of free speech guaranteed to us in our Constitution, is a step tending toward the absolute destruction of that right. Does any one contend that the right of free speech exists in Russia today, or that its exercise in Russia is not punishable by death? Other propaganda will undoubtedly be started, and I recognize that there can be no real effectiveness or saving use in our legal prosecutions of sedition unless those prosecutions are backed up by the systematic and hearty efforts of all elements of good citizenship. There is a menace in this country. It may not be the menace of immediate revolution. No harm, however, can come to the American people from intelligent contemplation of the situation in Russia and the woe that has been brought upon three hundred millions of people; of the situation of Bulgaria and the loss of life and property entailed in the activity of the Russian Bolsheviks there; of the recent riots in Berlin with their loss of life, and similar incidents throughout the world. Edmund Burke has said: "It is right that there should be clamour wherever there is an abuse. The fire-bell at midnight disturbs your sleep, but it keeps you from being burned in your bed. The hue and cry alarms the country, but it preserves all the property of the province. But a clamour made merely for the purpose of rendering the people discontented with their situation, without an endeavor to give them a practical remedy, is indeed one of the worst acts of sedition."

Respectfully

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Attorney General.

THE WEDNESDAY ROUND TABLE

IN ROOM 4 A-B

Every Wednesday
Luncheon from 12:15

All Members Invited
Speaking at 1:00

MAR 19 1920



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1920

NUMBER 9

Tuesday, March 2 at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

One of the Big Issues in the Illinois Constitutional Convention :

“Self-Government for Cities in the New Constitution”

AUGUSTUS R. HATTON,

*Field Secretary, National Short Ballot Association; Professor of Political Science,
Western Reserve University.*

Illinois cities are making a determined effort to obtain from the Constitutional Convention a larger measure of self-determination in matters of local government. The Chicago City Council and various civic organizations of the city are joining representatives of downstate communities in an appeal for larger charter-making powers for cities.

Professor Hatton was a leader in the movement which obtained an extension of home rule charter-making powers for cities in the new Ohio constitution of 1912. As an authority on city charters, his services have been in demand in the drafting of city charters throughout the country. He has recently been engaged in special work in connection with the drafting of the new Nebraska State Constitution. He is devoting a part of his time at present to matters before the Illinois Constitutional Convention.

Wednesday, March 3 at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

Wednesday Round Table—Rooms 4 A-B

***“The Smoke Abatement Program of the
Chicago Health Department”***

JOHN DILL ROBERTSON,

Commissioner of Health.

By recent action of the Chicago City Council, the enforcement of the smoke abatement ordinance, heretofore assigned to a special department of the city government, was transferred to the Department of Health. Dr. Robertson has been asked to discuss the plans and policies of the department in carrying out the city ordinance on this subject.

Members who attend the round table talks are requested to come early as possible in order that the service may be finished before the speaking hour.

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An Answer to Bolshevism

In addressing the Friday, February 13th luncheon of the City Club Judge Ben B. Lindsey took his subject "An Answer to Bolshevism." Throughout his address the speaker emphasized importance of determining the causes responsible for the present unrest. He pointed out that while it may be necessary to punish any who advocate the overthrow of the government, that no real solution of our problem will be reached until the causes responsible for revolutionary tendencies are eliminated.

We have failed, when proposing remedies for unrest, to take in consideration what the speaker termed the "third parent" or the environment which is responsible for unrest. Until we do get to understand those elements of the environment, which are responsible for the point of view of our coming generations, we cannot hope to eliminate unrest. It is essential that we reach the souls of men if we are to have real loyalty. This cannot be done with a club—but only through a complete understanding of men themselves and the correction of improper environmental conditions.

"In some quarters it is feared that the bolshevists will succeed in overthrowing the government," said Judge Lindsey. "If we carefully study individuals to determine the causes of unrest and then take steps to eliminate these causes we will have no Red terror to fear."

The speaker attributed much of the present spirit of unrest to improper industrial conditions, lack of adequate housing facilities, insufficient nourishment and the miscarriage of justice. While there are many cases where it is not possible to directly hold any one of these causes responsible for the development of Bolshevism, yet if it was possible to trace back to original causes of discontent one or more of these elements would be found to have had its effect.

Among Our Members

With our ever increasing membership a large amount of space could be filled each week with interesting "personals." However, the very fact of our large membership makes it necessary for us to rely upon the individual to furnish these items. So let us again ask you to do your share and report any interesting facts that may come to your attention. Read this week's column and then sit down and send in your notices.

A BOOK OF POEMS, "Scattered Leaves," by Edward C. Wentworth, a member of the City Club, has been received at the City Club Library and has been placed on the reading room table.

MR. HENRY J. SMITH, who has been a member of the City Club for some time, has just returned to Chicago after passing five months in Paris, as temporary correspondent for the Daily News.

MR. FRANK ORMAN BECK of the Interchurch World Movement is now directing the Chicago Metropolitan Survey for that organization.

MR. W. T. CROSS, who has been associated with the National Conference of Social Workers as Director, has accepted an appointment with the Illinois Department of Public Welfare. He will within a short time undertake a comprehensive survey and study of the Civilian Physically Handicapped.

"Men are merely children grown up," said the speaker. "In order to evolve a successful answer to bolshevism we must first make it our business to understand their trend of thought, as we do children. It may be necessary to lock up and punish those radicals who advocate change by revolution but that in itself will not solve the problem, for though the radicals be locked up, their viewpoint has not been changed, nor have the environment causes of such radicalism been eliminated.

MRS. JAMES L. LAIDLAW

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, chairman of the Executive Council, National American Woman's Suffrage Association, also made a short address at the Friday meeting. She pointed out the danger of taking too drastic steps to suppress public expression by those whose liberal views do not coincide with established conventional opinions.

The Wednesday Round Table

THE first two of the new series of round table meetings, held on Wednesday of each week, have more than justified the conclusion of the Directors that there is a demand among the membership for a discussion of local problems, in a more intimate manner than is possible in the large dining room.

The first meeting, on February 18, dealt with the "Present Railway Terminal Situation in Chi-

cago," and was led by Mr. E. J. Noonan, Chief Engineer Chicago Railway Terminal Commission. The second matter, taken up on February 25th, was that of the "Race Problem in Chicago and the Governor's Commission." Mr. Francis W. Shepardson and Dr. George R. Hall, both members of the Governor's Commission on Race Relations, were the principal speakers.

The Present Terminal Railway Situation in Chicago

Mr. Noonan, in the discussion of the Terminal Situation, first pointed out that the terminal districts for Chicago naturally divide themselves into two parts, viz.: the central and the outside district.

Prior to government control of the railroads, it had been the hope of the Chicago Railway Terminal Commission to bring about a consolidation of terminal facilities which would aid in routing, proper segregation of selected traffic, control of shipments, loading and transfer of less than carload freight and proper supervision of schedules. In order that these ends might be attained under government control, the Terminal Commission asked the Railroad Administration to appoint a traffic manager.

While the situation with which the country was faced during the war compelled the traffic manager for Chicago to lay particular stress on expediency, yet through the co-ordination of the different terminals in the city, a great deal was accomplished, according to the speaker. The traffic manager inaugurated plans effecting shipment of carload freight, less than carload and also a so-called "sailing-day plan."

The "sailing-day plan" Mr. Noonan said was not entirely successful. Existing facilities were not adapted to this method, which provided that shipments over certain routes and to certain destinations be made on a given day. As a result a good many shipments were continually held up awaiting a full load.

According to the speaker, present plans contemplate the discontinuance of the terminal manager, after the return of the railroads to private ownership. However, it may be possible to retain some of the advantageous features established under the government control.

At this point the speaker again took up the actual work accomplished or in contemplation by the Chicago Railway Terminal Commission. To date, the bulk of the Commission's time has

been spent in the study of the Central District. Reports called for three centralized terminal stations, which would not interfere with traffic or the future growth of the City, namely, a Union Depot terminal, the Northwestern terminal and a third station at Michigan Boulevard and 12th Street.

Mr. Noonan outlined the features contemplated under the Union Depot project, and pointed out that the facilities provided would be sufficient to care for the passenger traffic for years to come. The plan also looks to the proper handling of freight traffic, by providing for the widening and leveling of Canal Street, construction of all viaducts through the district on a practically level plan, construction of private viaducts to reach freight house developments, opening of all streets into the loop district and future provision for a double deck extension on Canal Street and proper reservations for opening Congress Street.

The next improvement that the Terminal Commission proposed was the Illinois Central Lake Front project which provides for a station at 12th Street and Michigan Boulevard.

In developing this phase of the terminal plan the Commission took into consideration the necessity for providing harbor facilities, reclamation of the Lake Front and park improvement, and provision of park and harbor approaches, and viaducts. The ordinance provides for a 12th street street-car subway and revamping of facilities north of Randolph Street in order to eliminate as far as possible all waste motion and shifting back and forth of cars and also to care for the traffic on other than the Illinois Central lines.

The present status of the proposed 12th Street Lake Front terminus is a favorable one, according to Mr. Noonan. Most of the roads which would have to use this terminal have agreed to the plan and the advantages to be gained through

the adoption of the Lake Front project makes it possible to convince the balance of the roads of the advisability of adoption.

In closing the speaker outlined some further general advantages to be gained by the proposed revamping of freight terminals in the Central District and pointed out that when the ultimate

plans were carried through that there would be a large increase in available freight area, a profitable field for construction of loft and industrial buildings and freight houses, and an increased valuation of a good deal of Central District property.

The Race Problem in Chicago and the Governor's Commission

IN opening the meeting on the discussion of the race problem, Judge Brown referred to the lamentable riots of last summer which prompted the appointment of the Governor's Commission, and then he introduced nine of the twelve Commissioners, among them the speakers.

DR. F. W. SHEPARDSON

Dr. Shepardson first referred to the bill introduced in the Legislature by Mr. A. H. Robs, one of the present Commissioners, proposing the establishment of a Race Commission, whose work might prevent the recurrence of such a clash of races as that of last summer. He said that the present Commission was appointed after the session of the Legislature and there is no State appropriation.

The scheme of work was outlined under the following heads by the speaker:

1. Committee on Racial Clashes: To study the facts of the Chicago riot; neighborhood antagonisms; and causes of violence.
2. Committee on Housing: To study Negro residential areas and their expansion; types of homes; rents; sanitation; property values; depreciation; plans for increased housing to meet demands of growing population; recreation facilities and community agencies in Negro residential areas as compared with white residential areas.
3. Committee on Industry: To study the industries employing Negroes; expansion of opportunities in industry; relative locations of work places and homes; wages; attitude of employers and fellow employees toward Negro workmen; efficiency of Negroes; opportunities for advancement; organized labor in relation to the Negro.
4. Committee on Crime and Police Administration: To study types of lawlessness in white and Negro groups; facts of Negro crime and delinquency; environment in relation to crime; comparison of Negro and white offenses; treatment of Negro offenders; unenforced laws and ordinances.
5. Committee on Racial Contacts: To study discrimination in schools, parks and other public places; instances of peaceable adjustment of Negroes in other cities; local situations or events involving potential conflicts; suggestive laws in other states or communities promotive of good race relations.
6. Committee on Public Opinion: To study the publication of misleading information and inflam-

matory language in both the White and Negro press; the spread of rumor; and, on the other hand, the ways in which public opinion can be educated to a spirit of tolerance and co-operation.

Emphasizing the importance of such a study to Chicago and the entire country Dr. Shepardson made a plea for the moral support and co-operation of Chicago citizens in carrying out this great work, and asked for any information or suggestions which might aid the Commission in getting beneath the surface of racial unfriendliness.

"There is no reason why Negroes should not be accorded the same legal rights as any other American citizens. The hostile organizations and individuals, who in defiance of law, continue to bomb the homes of Negro residents are deliberately opposing the efforts of the Commission and the expressed desire of the Governor in appointing it," said Dr. Shepardson.

DR. GEORGE C. HALL

Dr. George C. Hall spoke from the viewpoint of Negroes in Chicago, and said in part:

"As one of the beneficial results of the war Negroes believed that new standards would be set. They have been deluded. I am proud of the opportunity which this Commission has given the Negro. I am not proud of this city when I remember that the homes of twenty-seven Negroes have been bombed and no steps taken to apprehend the criminals.

"The Negro is silent, but he is thinking. We are standing on the brink of another such disaster as occurred last July. This time we must handle the situation before it breaks out.

"To oppose the lawless aggressions of these south side associations a Negro organization has been formed. Eventually they will clash. This is not a threat but a condition."

In concluding the speaker pointed out that the Negroes only want the right of citizens, and they will make good when given the right kind of opportunity. It is in the hands of citizens of Chicago to make the Negro what he should be.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1920

NUMBER 10

The Wednesday Round Table--Rooms 4 A-B Open to All Members

Wednesday, March 10 at Luncheon

"Teachers' Salaries--Is Public School Efficiency Endangered?"

Prof. H C. MORRISON

School of Education, University of Chicago

Formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New Hampshire.

W. T. McCOY

President Federation of Men Teachers, Chicago.

The claim is made not only in Chicago but throughout the country, that owing to the failure of teachers' salaries to meet the increased cost of living and to match the salaries paid in other employment, many of the most competent teachers are leaving the profession. It is said to be increasingly difficult to obtain competent new teachers and that the standards of admission to the teaching force have had to be lowered.

A deterioration of the quality of the teaching personnel in the schools would, of course, be a serious blow to our educational system. The discussion of this problem at the Wednesday Round Table is, therefore, most timely.

A Plan For a National Budget

SENATOR MEDILL McCORMICK, who addressed the February 28 luncheon meeting, took as his subject "A Plan for a National Budget." His address, in part, follows:

"We of the Senate have accepted, with some modifications, that part of the House bill which was written by the present Comptroller of the Treasury, Judge Warwick, and which provides for the office of a Comptroller-General. In lieu of that part of the House bill which purports to provide for a budget, our sub-committee has presented a different and much more drastic plan. We felt that mere nominal budget making would not suffice, but that sound legislation at this time should serve as the basis for a sound fiscal policy in the future.

"We must view our present financial problems in their historical perspective. Immedi-

ately before the great war our annual expenditures aggregated a billion dollars. In round numbers the total disbursements of the Federal administration doubled during the last twenty years before we entered the conflict.

"I must present an outline of the consideration under which our labor as budget reformers must be performed. Alexander Hamilton was a true Minister of Finance, he prepared a budget, he appeared upon the floor of the House of Representatives or at a committee of the whole house and justified his estimates of revenue and expenditure. A single bill carried all appropriations and was as truly a budget bill as any introduced at Westminster or at the Palais de Bourbon.

"Then a little later Congress, following

(Continued on page 50)

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Among Our Members

Chicago, March 3, 1920.

Editor,
The City Club Bulletin,
315 Plymouth Court,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:

A new thing has happened in my life. I have received a copy of The City Club Bulletin upon the date of its issuance.

I am writing you of this because you may remember me as a kicker some months ago because I seldom got the bulletin in time to make the notices of the meetings of any value to me. Up until last week I very seldom received the bulletin before Wednesday or Thursday, but last week I noticed that it came on Tuesday, and, lo, this week, here it is on my desk bright and early Monday morning.

I don't know whether the postal service is getting better or whether you have changed printing schedule, but at any rate, please accept my congratulations.

Yours very truly,

LEON I. THOMAS,

Managing Editor, *Factory*,

A. W. Shaw Company.

(Re-printed without comment.)

In the February 28th issue of the Saturday Evening Post our fellow member, Forest Crissy, discussed the effects of greater leisure on the industrial worker. His story is well worth reading.

Member Chesley R. Perry has been appointed to represent the International Rotary Association at the annual conference of the British Rotarians at Harrogate, England, in May.

William G. Hibbard, Jr., of the firm of Hibbard-Spencer-Bartlett Company, died February 20, 1920. He was a charter member of the Club. His death mean a great loss to the City Club and community at large.

(Continued from page 49)

doubtless the practice of the oldest budget making countries in the world, separated the military appropriation bills from the general appropriation bill for the civil government of the country. By degrees imperceptible to the historian, the Secretary of the Treasury was divested of responsibility and his authority. The estimates presently came to Congress without system, without unity, and without any effective responsibility on the part of the executive. The single Committee on Ways and Means, which once had considered measures alike for the raising of revenue and for the authorizing of expenditure, gave way to two committees and ultimately to eight.

"Today, in lieu of the trinity of appropriation bills, we have fourteen. The confusion engendered by this system has led Congress at one time and another, with a sort of modest diffidence, to make provision as to the form of the estimates and the method of their transmission, but that was as far as it was emboldened to go. There was no public demand either for genuine economy or for an effective control of the estimates of the expenditures of the Government. Taxation was indirect. The country was normally blessed, or, if you please, was cursed, with a surplus.

"However, in the last decade the program of the political parties began to deal tentatively with the subject. At least three or four states, and later over a score of states, adopted budget systems.

"Whatever may be saved by a national budget reform, the sum is so vast that any bill which contemplates its saving to the taxpayer demands most searching study. Many people want a budget system, any sort of a budget system now, instant and immediately. It is not quite so easy as that. After six years general study of the problem, and after as many months in an intensive examination of the details of the proposed budget reform, I am very ready to confess that I am still learning.

"Let us characterize a national budget as a systematic, co-ordinated estimate, in summary and in detail, of the past and prospective revenues of the government, of past expenditure and of expenditure proposed, not only for the maintenance of the routine public service, but for the fulfillment of certain economic and social policies. Since it is obvious that it is the method of presenting estimates of proposed expenditure which require legislation, let us confine ourselves chiefly to that aspect of the problem, and since you know that today every department may make such estimates, in sum and in detail,

without reference to other departments or to the revenue, let us dispense with further consideration of the present ineffective system.

"There are certain fundamental principles of budget reform upon which are agreed most men who blend actual experience with academic study. Obviously, if we are to adopt for the United States the budget principle as it prevails throughout the civilized world, so must we also adapt it to our peculiar constitution. We must make the executive clearly responsible for the aggregate estimates submitted to Congress; we must make Congress clearly responsible for the aggregate expenditures authorized by law; we must provide the executive with the legal authority and the expert staff necessary to restrain the hungry departments. We must reform our legislative practice and our parliamentary procedure to meet the end which we have in view.

"The great majority of us who favor the adoption of the budget system to the United States believe that the President, in conference with members of his cabinet, must adopt a preliminary financial program allotting to the several departments and other establishments of the Government the sums presumably necessary to carry out the administration's political program. They will have before them, of course, the Secretary of the Treasury's preliminary estimates of the revenue for the ensuing year.

"Obviously, the President cannot personally direct the development of this fiscal political program. Most of us who have studied the budget systems of other countries have come to the conclusion that, if the scores of bureau chiefs are to be restrained in their demands upon the public treasury, something more than a mere moral injunction to economize will be necessary. The treasury must be defended by men equipped by experience and authorized by law to defend it. We know that some of the most useful servants of the Government, whether members of the Cabinet or long time technical servants of the department who serve under all administrations are so zealous in the development of their particular work that they constantly reach for more and more money.

"Therefore, we contemplate the creation of a dual system of financial control. We contemplate providing, as the assistant to the head of each department or establishment of the Government, a financial secretary, who shall supervise the preparation of departmental estimates, in collaboration with the representative of the commissioner or director of the budget bureau now to be established by law. If these twain

cannot agree, there must be provision for an appeal.

"The Secretary of the Treasury should have restored to him the authority and the responsibility which was exercised by Alexander Hamilton. He should have a role exactly analogous, if not identical, to that of every other minister of finance in the world. He should subordinate to him the commissioner of revenue and the commissioner of the budget. He would then be able, as the facts developed, to counsel with his colleagues in the Cabinet.

"If we so centralize and make manifest the executive responsibility for the preparation of estimates, we must concentrate in a single committee the responsibility for the aggregate sum of appropriations to be voted by Congress. I will not argue now whether the number of appropriation bills may be reduced from fourteen to ten, or even to eight, or whether the appropriating committees now in existence shall all actually be merged in one budget committee, or merely be made subordinate to its control. I insist only that there must be a central legislative authority and responsibility, as there must be centralized executive accountability.

"We cannot look to Congress to discharge the full measure of its responsibility unless we establish an examination and audit of expenditure, independent of the political exigencies of administrations, as they come and go. The office of the Comptroller and Auditor General must be permanent in its personnel and amenable to the demands of Congress for a constant examination of executive efficiency.

"Let me say with all emphasis and all solemnity that as a democracy depends upon the preservation of its representative character so do representative institutions depend upon responsible and effective control of expenditure. There are other issues today which fire the imagination while that of public finance leaves it cold. How readily the enthusiasm of the world is kindled by the promise of wider liberty, of more general democracy; of greater leisure, and greater plenty for the mass of people. But there can be no sure social progress in the modern state unless it be founded upon upright, efficient, frugal public administration.

THE TOLEDO CITY JOURNAL, the official publication of that city, in its issue of February 28th, advocates the establishment of a Municipal Concert Course. If the suggestion is adopted Toledo will have a concert every Sunday evening—short but of a high class.

The Wednesday Round Table

R. JOHN DILL ROBERTSON, Commissioner of Health for Chicago, addressed the March 3rd, Wednesday, Round Table meeting of the City Club, taking as his subject "The Smoke Abatement Program of the Chicago Health Department." The Doctor emphasized the fact that citizens at large do not seem to realize the vital importance of smoke abatement. He pointed out that it is of far more importance than garbage collection or many other features which have been given considerable prominence. The speaker then went on to state that there are three vital factors in the maintenance of a community's health, viz., pure milk, pure water and pure air.

"It is the duty of every citizen to be informed on the dangers of air pollution," said Dr. Robertson. "If we could realize the danger of diseases from air polluted with smoke, it would not be necessary to maintain a large Smoke Inspection Department to enforce regulations of this city. However, there has been but slight emphasis upon the perils of impure air and it is essential that civic organizations, individuals and the city itself put through an effective educational campaign.

"In the meantime, in order to abate the smoke nuisance, some drastic steps must be taken. We cannot wait for the outcome of legal suits to cure the smoke evil. There must be an adequate appropriation to maintain a force large enough to stop violations of the smoke ordinance. In cases where warning does not suffice we must apply summary abatement measures, such as the closing down of boilers.

"An extensive smoke abatement program demands a much larger appropriation than was provided last year. Twenty-five thousand dollars, which was the 1919 appropriation, is only sufficient to carry a department of eight inspectors and eight engineers. These men cannot possibly cover the entire field. There should be at least twenty-five inspectors and as many engineers."

At this point Dr. Robertson explained his position as regards employing of technical engineers to head the department. He claims there are some advantages in not being an engineer, because the actual engineering problem should be put up to the individual owners of boilers, whereas if the department was manned entirely by engineers, and plants were laid out according

to their instructions, there would be no effective comeback should the fires continue to smoke.

Dr. Robertson stated that since the transfer of the Bureau of Smoke Inspection to the Health Department, the following has been accomplished:

1. Meetings and organization of janitors, which has made it possible to get at the smoke abuse in many of the smaller buildings. The janitors take more care in firing their boilers than formerly.

2. Meetings and co-operation with railroad officials and employes through the Brotherhood, railroad inspectors and technical experts. As an outcome of these meetings there has been established a hearing board which considers complaints relating to the railroads and does much to get at and remedy the real cause of smoke abuse in this field.

3. Constant attention to abuses in the loop, which has served to abate the smoke nuisance formerly caused by many of the larger buildings and industries.

4. The application of summary abatement, serving to bring about improvement in smoke conditions, not only among owners of smaller buildings but among the larger industries.

Dr. Robertson stated that since last fall the Health Department has made ten times as many observations as were made prior to the transfer of the department. A result of the Health Department's work has been that only 50 per cent of the observations have indicated violations, whereas 85 per cent were indicated last year.

He stated that since the taking over of the Smoke Department this year that we had had a smaller percentage of deaths from pneumonia and tuberculosis in proportion to population than in any other previous year. He attributed this improvement equally to the abatement of the smoke nuisance and the closing of saloons—which is responsible for the decrease in alcoholic pneumonia.

In conclusion Dr. Robertson stated that while some permanent improvements such as the establishment of a city owned gas plant providing for the general use of coke, will help in the reduction of smoke nuisance, yet that seventy per cent of the smoke problem can be eliminated by the support of an informed public and the rigid enforcement, which he contemplates, of the smoke abatement ordinance.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1920

NUMBER 11

**WEDNESDAY ROUND TABLE—March 17—at Luncheon
Rooms 4 A-B**

Open to All Members—Speaking at 1:00

***“Building Heights in Chicago—Should the Present
Limitation be Changed?”***

SPEAKERS:

**ERNEST R. GRAHAM
CHARLES H. HAMMOND**

An ordinance is pending in the City Council to authorize the erection of 260 feet buildings. The limit since 1911 has been 200 feet.

The proposed change has aroused much controversy. Both sides will be presented authoritatively at the Round Table Meeting.

All Club members invited. Come early.

More New Members

Robert Goldsmith, Department Manager, Alfred Decker & Cohn.

Frank C. O'Boyle, Sales Manager, Chicago Elevated Advertising Company.

J. Edwin Quinn, Architect.

A. J. Lawrence, Architect.

S. Klein, President, S. Klein & Company, Tailors.

L. O. Hopkins, Civil Engineer, Strauss Bascule Bridge Company.

Eliot C. Williams, Special Agent, Aetna Life Insurance Company; also Secretary, Union Fuel Company.

Frederick W. Job, Lawyer.

Harry H. Blum, Blum's Smart Wear Clothes for Women.

E. L. Hopkins, Bond Salesman, Merrill, Lynch & Company.

W. L. Dickelman, Insurance.

Robert A. Burton, Jr., Kash & Karry System of America.

J. M. Vollmer, Secretary, Employing Printers of America.

William Van Buskirk, Sales Manager, The Cassady Fairbank Mfg. Company.

George M. Goldstein, Sales Manager, Kling Bros. & Company.

Dr. Robert Sonnenschein, Physician.

A. Kunstadter, President, Kunstadter Bros.

Harry E. Hillier, Alfred Decker & Cohn.

C. W. Dittmar, Traveling Auditor, Crane Company.

Lloyd A. Faxon, Taylor & Miller, Lawyer.

Morris Hobbs, Head of Architectural Department, Frank D. Chase, Inc.

Robert G. Kendrick, Salesman, White Weld & Company, Investments, etc.

Robert M. Birck, President, Birck Fellerger Company.

Harry W. Wakelee, Lawyer.

(Continued on page 54)

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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Among Our Members

Professor A. R. Hatton, who spoke at a Tuesday Luncheon, and who is the father of the Cleveland City Club, reports that that organization now dominates the checker and chess field in Cleveland.

No—it was hardly meant as a challenge to Chicago City Club members, for that would be asking too much of Cleveland "Citizens."

The fame of our Wednesday Round Table meeting is becoming nation wide. A Boston, Mass., newspaper devoted a half column to the February 25th discussion on "Chicago Race Problem." You will remember that was the meeting at which Member E. O. Brown presided.

This is confidential: A young lady recently called upon our Library for a copy of "Modern Priscilla." No; we didn't have it.

"Citizen Hacha writes from the Chicago City Club that he has been tendered a royal reception in the Windy City. He is now connected with the 'American.'"—From the City, Cleveland.

Mr. Wm. E. Keily, a Club Member, has written a pamphlet entitled "Electricity, the Burden Bearer," which is a historical sketch having to do with the electrical development of the United States. The book has been published by the Illinois Committee on Public Utilities Information and we will soon have a copy on the Club Library shelves.

The Editors of the Bulletin regret, as we know the members will, the death of Mr. S. W. Lamson and Mr. George S. Jackson. The latter was formerly with Aldis & Company and he went to France in 1917 on a Government mission. Both men had been members of the City Club for a number of years and had performed valuable public service.

(Continued from page 53)

H. C. Arms, Vice-President, Central Scientific Company.

H. A. Baker, District Sales Manager, American Can Company.

H. Ware Caldwell, Agent, New England Life Insurance Company.

Eugene M. Cheston, Marine Loss Adjuster, George L. McCurdy Company.

R. Edgar DeFrates, Sales Manager, Charles F. Lorensen & Company.

John R. Dewson, Assistant Superintendent, National Malleable Casting Company.

Daniel M. Flick, Chemical Engineer, Armour Soap Works.

Norman S. Florsheim, Vice-President, Kabo Corset Company.

William H. Hodsdon, Superintendent and Draftsman, M. J. Morehouse Company.

Homer F. Horton, Salesman, Newport Boiler Company.

Jacob Kirschner, Chemist, Dryden Rubber Company.

W. Kritchersky, Chemical Director, Sunbeam Chemical Company.

Judson F. Lee, Labor Manager, Rosenwald & Weil.

A. H. McConnell, President, Central Scientific Company.

J. R. McGregor, President, McGregor Paper Company.

George F. McMahon, Chemical Engineer, Western Electric Company.

L. S. Newbegin, Advertising.

Joseph A. Picard, Business Manager, Fechter & Picard Storage Battery Company.

E. Lloyd Posey, Lawyer.

R. J. Quinn, Advertising Manager, A. Daigger & Company.

R. I. Rheinstrom, Director of Straus-Rheinstrom Corporation and also The Forged Products Company.

J. M. Roberts, Secretary, Central Scientific Company.

Oliver H. Sweitzer, Factory Manager, A. C. McClurg & Company.

Alvin M. Taylor, Assistant Department Manager, General Chemical Company.

J. Thurnauer, Vice-President and Treasurer, Aurora Metal Company.

George B. Utley, Secretary, American Library Association.

Paul C. Warren, Assistant Treasurer, Warren Featherbone Company.

M. Woldenberg, President, A. Daigger & Company.

R. T. Woodyatt, Physician.

The Initiative and Referendum in the New Illinois Constitution

CAPTAIN CHARLES E. MERRIAM addressed the Thursday, February 26th, luncheon of the City Club, taking as his subject "The Initiative and Referendum in the New Illinois Constitution." His address in part follows:

"It is not necessary to regard the Initiative and Referendum wholly from the theoretical point of view. We have had a great deal of practical experience with it. The fact is that the principle and the theory of the Initiative and Referendum are deeply imbedded in American institutions. Of the 48 states of this Union there are only four that do not today have it in some form or other. Some states have had it for fifty or one hundred years.

"I think we can get more light from examining the reasons why they came to adopt the referendum or initiative in various parts of the country, and what the results were where they tried it than we can by a general picturing of the calamities that are bound to follow, or the millennium that is bound to be introduced on the other hand.

EARLY USE OF REFERENDUM

"There are some features of the Initiative and Referendum, I take it, upon which everybody here would agree. The referendum upon constitutional questions, for instance, has come to be universally accepted. In all of the States of the Union, for many years it has been a unanimously accepted doctrine that constitutional amendments should be put to a popular vote.

"However, it was not the unanimous original practice. The first constitutions were framed in great part by the legislative bodies, or they were prepared by special Constitutional Conventions, who put them into effect without consulting the electorate.

"In the course of time there grew up a sentiment that such bodies alone should not make or amend constitutions. It is quite true there have been some exceptions to that rule. Delaware, for instance, adopted a constitution merely by allowing delegates to frame and enact it.

"In the first generation of our history the principle clearly prevailed that the people must pass by referendum upon the constitution of the State, and that, notwithstanding the fact that special elections were called for conventions, or that specially qualified men were chosen, or that they were usually expert in the task of framing the constitutions, or that they had become expert on the job and that they were unusually

happy in their result. That was not a matter of theory, but a matter of practice, a matter of experience they had had, and a matter of a democratic desire to control the making of the basic principles of the law.

"The difficulty with the State legislative bodies, complete control can easily be understood. At the outset the legislature had all the power there was in nearly all of the States. They chose the governors and the entire power of the government originally was centered about them. Very quickly, however, there came up opposition to the law making body as a supreme arbiter of popular welfare. Soon various ways and means of checking the legislature were instituted. The first provided that the governor should be chosen independently, and that he should have the veto power; then that the governor should have the appointing power. Then followed further hedging in of the legislature by various constitutional restrictions and limitations at points where the law-making body had shown itself untrustworthy and unreliable.

"Some of the restrictions imposed called for the application of the referendum very promptly, as for instance debt limitation and banking laws, as in our own state. No one would suggest that we do away with the referendum on these matters—because it has proven itself a practical check on the legislatures.

"Why not trust the legislature to enact these bills? They are chosen by us. They are experts. Why was it required in the constitution of this state fifty years ago that they should not be permitted to borrow any money? For the very simple reason that they betrayed the trust that was placed in them by the people and they had run wild.

"The referendum started also in a local way. First with regard to the location of county seats and then in the cities where it was required upon bond issues and then on franchises, city charters and before the United States Constitutional amendment on the liquor question.

"It was not a desire to bring about any particular theories of government, or to imperil the foundations of the republic, that impelled people in local and State matters to almost unanimously agree that there should be a check upon the law-making body by means of the referendum. Experience had taught us that in certain things they could not be trusted and the people must therefore check them by means of the referendum.

CHANGED CONDITIONS IN ILLINOIS

"Our Illinois representatives are meeting to-

day after the lapse of fifty years, to frame a new constitution. This is a new world. Our entire mode of living and doing business has changed since the old constitution was framed in 1870. The institutions and adaptations of government will have to change to meet these new conditions.

"Some of the changed fundamental conditions that affect the Government are found in the development of the different social and industrial forms, as the corporations, combination of wealth and utilities and the organization of labor. Between these two organized groups, capital and labor, we have the middle class, which is in a weakened condition because of the lack of an organization.

"Under the changed conditions the best organized and the most powerful groups have taken charge of the law-making machinery on many occasions since 1870. But all of the time the middle class has been unable to obtain fair representation and clean government. No man in his senses will say that the corporate interest has not controlled the legislature of Illinois during a considerable part of the period since the adoption of the last constitution. Everybody knows that the law in Springfield has been bought and sold on many occasions. If there had not been treason in the House and Senate of the state of Illinois there would not be this demand for some sort of a check upon them.

"The people of Illinois believe that the Humphrey Bill and the Allen Law were put through corruptly, that they were put through by gentlemen who desired, in plain English, to steal the streets of the city of Chicago. They believe that a large amount of money was spent in the purchase of law makers on that occasion.

"They believe that the Gas Frontage and Gas Consolidation laws of 1897, giving the Gas Company of this City a perpetual franchise, were bought; that money was used to buy those laws, and that the orders were given from centers of corporate influence.

"Everybody knows that when the Miller Law was pending in Springfield, the people of the city of Chicago almost unanimously demanding its passage, that the gentlemen who had been holding the strings upon the law making body of our state, went so far as to order their speaker not to give a roll call on amendments that were designed to kill the law, and everybody knows the revolution that followed that. The constitution of the state of Illinois, the instrument of representative government, says that five members of the legislature can demand a roll call. Fifty of them rose and demanded a roll call, but they did not receive a roll call.

They demanded their right to a roll call, as given them under the constitution of the state. The Speaker declined to give them a roll call, and put the bill through. And you remember that on the following day the legislature rose and drove the speaker out by physical force, organized in his absence, and elected a temporary speaker, and finally, after a temporary armistice and pourparlers and negotiations, allowed the speaker to come back on the condition that he would give them a roll call on important measures.

"But if that were not enough evidence, everybody in the whole world knows the testimony before the Senate of the United States in the so-called Lorimer case when the whole jack-pot system of Illinois was shown, chapter and verse; when witnesses confessed to what the system was; when gentlemen told how much they received, and from whom they received it, and they told the general system by means of which law in this great state of ours was sold in the hands of legislative experts, and at what price.

CHECK NEEDED IN STATE

"There has arisen a demand for some sort of a check upon the law-making bodies of Illinois, a check upon laws like the Allen Law or the Gas Frontage Law, or the Public Utilities Act of 1913, a check by means of which the people can veto a law they do not desire. Or, on the other hand, an instrument by means of which, when a legislative body will not act of its own volition, that then the people may act over their heads.

"We know very well that in these later days the forms of corruption have changed a little. In the early days all the corporations wanted from legislative bodies was privilege, a franchise or land or some valuable concession. In these later years the process is the other way: to prevent the legislature from restricting them.

"Now, as the referendum is designed to prevent the giving away of privilege, so the initiative is designed to afford a means of controlling or regulating privilege over the head of the legislative body when the law-makers themselves will not act. It is to insure proper restriction on privileged interests that we need the Initiative.

VARIOUS FORMS OF INITIATIVE

"There are various forms of initiative; some of them are direct and some of them are indirect. In some cases you may submit a law simply upon petition, direct to the voters. But in the laws of many other states it is provided that measures shall be drawn up, petitions shall be obtained, and that these measures shall then

go to the law-making body, and if they will not pass them within a certain time, then they will be submitted to the people or sometimes they require the securing of an additional petition before they are submitted to a vote.

"Under the indirect system you have the benefits that really belong to a legislative body. Your measure goes to a committee of the legislature, goes to the committee of both houses; it is discussed by the committee. The legislature may have just reasons for not passing the measure which the people may approve or disapprove. The legislature may pass that bill, and in that case it becomes law. Or they may submit an alternative bill to the people in connection with the proposed law. Or in the course of the debate there may be discovered errors in the bill, or in the consideration of the bill, which might induce its framers to drop it. They may say, 'This law is a bad thing, and we don't want it,' or they may say, 'We will accept your amendments,' or if they fail to get any action on it, they can say, 'We will go out and get additional signatures from the people and see what action they may take upon it.'

"The Initiative and Referendum, either direct or indirect, is now in operation in about 20 states with a population of about thirty millions. If you examine the figures in these States you will see that they are still making laws and that democracy has not suffered, but instead has prospered. You will find that in the main the Initiative and Referendum are used for the purposes for which originally they were designed, namely, to serve as a check upon a bad law, or to secure the enactment, over the head of the legislature, of a law that the legislative body will not adopt.

OBJECTIONS TO I. AND R.

"Some people have said that these devices would put out of business a representative government. Now, of course that does not appear from an examination of the facts. The trouble with the whole discussion, as I see it, is this: Most of the prejudice and the passion connected with the discussion of this subject, arises from this, that some man will talk about representative government, and he will speak of a type of representative government that is not in existence at all; of an ideal type of government, as if all the law makers of Illinois were angels, and as if there were no corporation lobbies or anything of that sort. They talk about a type of government, an ideal legislature, that is not on land or on sea, that is not in existence, and then they set up against that the I. & R. as if it were from the Inferno, from the lower regions.

"Opponents have said that the Initiative and Referendum would destroy our institutions. They have said that it would destroy business; that no well organized unit could exist with this sword hanging over its head. The experience of the 20 States with the I. & R. point out that such claims as these have no real foundation.

"Instead of theorizing about that, why don't the gentlemen go and look at the states where the Initiative and Referendum is working and see whether business is still going on. Michigan has had the Initiative and Referendum for a number of years. Have things gone to ruin there because of their having the Initiative and Referendum? Are the farms abandoned in Michigan, or have the bankers shut up their banks, or is business still being transacted in Michigan? Are the schools open and the people still in their right minds? Yes. Evidently Detroit in its commercial growth was not entirely held down and discouraged by the Initiative and Referendum. No city has had a more remarkable growth, no city has had a more remarkable commercial growth than Detroit. Would you say that the Initiative and Referendum has caused that? That is ridiculous. It is equally ridiculous to say that they could not develop with the Initiative and Referendum.

The state of California is a prosperous state; they have the Initiative and Referendum, and they are not ruined. Their farms are running, but I don't know whether their vineyards are running as strong as formerly or not, but that is not the result of the Initiative and Referendum. Their farms are still flourishing; their mills are running, and all other lines of business out there are in flourishing condition with the Initiative and Referendum hanging over their heads. Ohio is a prosperous state under the Initiative and Referendum, and has not been destroyed by it.

"Others have said: 'These are entirely western measures.' Well, in the years 1917-18 the state of Massachusetts adopted the Initiative and Referendum. Massachusetts, one of the oldest of the States, and a state in many ways with a better legislative machinery than many other states, a conservative state, the home of the old Puritans. Massachusetts in 1918 adopted the Initiative and Referendum after a long debate which lasted for nearly a year. You can read their debates if you like; you can read the one thousand pages in Volume II of their debates, which covered everything that could be possibly said either for or against the Initiative and Referendum.

"The fact is that these new measures are un-

fortunately opposed often not merely by special interests, but because prejudice has been stirred up in the minds of some people who think that democratic government is an unchanging thing. However, every generation makes its own adaptations of democratic government to fit the needs of that time. Changes that everyone now recognizes as having been necessary, were frequently bitterly opposed when first suggested. This was true as regards direct election of U. S. senators, women suffrage and many other changes.

"The fact is that the mass of the people are more genuinely conservative than the law-making bodies themselves. They will try to conserve what is good and hold to it. It is much easier to stampede the law-making body than the people. This then dispels the theory that the people are not competent to vote on complicated matters.

"The great safeguard, the great bulwark of democratic institutions lies in the judgment of the average elector. If it isn't there, you won't have a democracy, and if you do have it, it is difficult to destroy the foundations of your democratic institutions.

"As a matter of fact, the people are slow to move in many cases. They are likely to reject a new thing even if it is a good thing, until you have shown them affirmatively the merits of it. The judgment of the electorate is the balance wheel of government.

EFFECTS ON MINORITIES

"Others have said that the Initiative and Referendum might lead to the oppression of the minority. I don't know of any other way of dealing in a democratic government except

through a majority. You either have a majority rule or a minority rule. You cannot guarantee things to a minority that the majority cannot take away from them. You will discover on close analysis, that a considerable number of the people who are talking about the protection of the rights of minorities, are gentlemen who, in times past, have not hesitated as minorities, to assume full power of ruling.

PEOPLE WANT I. & R.

"The people of Illinois have shown by their votes, on occasion after occasion, that if there is anything they want of this Constitutional Convention, they want the Initiative and the Referendum. In 1902 the people voted on this for the first time and carried it. It was put on the ballot in 1904 for a local referendum, and carried again. On the ballot in 1910 it carried nearly every county in the State. It was in the platforms of all three parties in 1912. It has twice passed the Senate by more than a two-thirds vote, and twice passed the house, once with the string to it in the shape of Mr. Kilens' vote, which he withdrew when he saw what happened. In spite of these repeated popular requests for the I. & R. the law-making bodies have not adopted it.

"If there is anything in representative government, if there is anything in following the ideal of the will of the people, how can we expect that the framers of this constitution can ignore the initiative and referendum in their coming project? I don't believe they will. My opinion is that if the Constitutional Convention does not incorporate the initiative and referendum in its propositions to be submitted to the people, that no constitution will be passed."

Ask Your Friend About

The Wednesday Round Table

Room 4 A-B

Luncheon 12:15

: :

Speaking at 1:00

Self-Government for Cities in the New Constitution

"Self-Government for Cities in the New Constitution," was the subject taken by Doctor A. R. Hatton, in his address to the City Club at the March 2nd luncheon. His talk, in part, follows:

"The statement is no longer pertinent as to American cities, that they are the weakest element in our political system. Fifteen years ago they were the great defect in our American political organization. But it is literally true that there is no other part of our American government which has made the degree of progress in the last fifteen years that our cities have. Today it is the county that is the weakest link in government.

"Cities have made progress, in the first place, because we turned our attention to the problems of city government, since they were the obviously weak spots; with this realization of the danger which the city, under such conditions, would set up in our political system, we attacked the problem, and in a measure solved it. However, the greatest reason for the progress is that it is in the cities that the American people today have freed their minds of their former traditional adherence to certain old principles, and have approached the problems unfettered.

CITIES SHOULD BE GIVEN RESPONSIBILITY

"Most of the causes which we have assigned for the defects in city government were not the real reasons. People said, for instance, that the reason why the average American city was poorly governed was because of the existence of a large foreign element, but facts revealed that the most conspicuously corrupt cities in the United States were those in which there was a large element of almost pure American population.

"It is about time, it seems to me, that we disabused our minds of the idea that cities must be saved from themselves. The fact is, if the people are not competent to manage their own affairs which affect them most intimately in matters of government, they must be infinitely less competent to manage affairs which are more remote from them, and therefore, they should be disfranchised, from state and national affairs, and entirely governed from outside. It seems to me the logic of that is irrefutable.

"I have reached the conclusion that our fundamental defect in dealing with American cities has been that we have not thrown upon the people of our cities the responsibility for working out their own problems. We have proceeded in the past with the idea that cities were not

capable of governing themselves. The truth is that the cities of the United States have been much more contaminated from without than from within.

"Now, I do not know how many men here have ever been to a state legislature asking for additional power for a city, affecting the city alone, but I have had that experience. Does such a request for an additional power get consideration upon its merits and standing alone? Absolutely not. These appeals for additional grants of power, that obviously ought to be granted in the case of a specific city, are the chief subject matter of the practice of legislative log rolling, which takes place in our legislatures, and the result is we have to enter into the game of barter and trade, trading our provision against another provision, until we trade a bath house in Cleveland, for example, for something about sewers in another city; and presently we find ourselves also trading our local questions against questions of state-wide interest. The consequence of the whole thing is that neither the local problem nor the state-wide problem gets consideration upon its merits. It is simply traded through the legislature.

HOME RULE NOT A THEORY

"The people who forty-five years ago started a movement for home rule for cities, had no precedent to guide them. Therefore the first was an awkward attempt, but they did get in Missouri the right for cities of over 100,000 in the state to adopt charters for themselves. That was the beginning of the movement for constitutional municipal home rule. Since the action of Missouri in 1875, twelve other states have followed in her steps. So we have reached a point in our experience with home rule where there is no reason for further discussion on a theoretical basis.

"It has been claimed that home rule means you are going to divorce the city from the state. The fact is that if home rule provisions are built on the experience of states now having it, there need be no fear of divorcing the cities from the state.

REVERSAL OF AMERICAN PRACTICE

"Home rule for cities, granted through the constitution, means a reversal of the American practice in dealing with cities which has made the city completely the child of the state legislature. The presumption has been against the right of the city to exercise a power of local government unless it was specifically named in the constitution or unless it had been granted

by the legislature. Home rule, on the other hand, presumes that cities are to be granted powers of local self-government, so as to give the city authority to exercise its judgment in all purely local matters, without going first to the legislature for a specific grant.

"In granting power to cities under home rule constitutional provisions it should be conferred upon cities without reference to whether they have framed a charter or not. There is no reason why the grant of power to municipalities in the state constitution should not be the same for all of the cities of the state. You do not want one set of powers for Chicago, and another set of powers for the other cities of the state.

"Home rule contemplates conferring upon the city the right to frame, adopt and amend its own charter. If the people of a city are not more competent to decide that question than anybody else in the state, they should be disfranchised. Experience has shown that when left to decide that question for themselves, the cities have displayed remarkable interest and remarkable skill in working out charters.

RESULTS OF HOME RULE

"Now, what have been the results of home rule? I want to enumerate some of the results of it. As to the state—it relieves the legislature of consideration of petty local matters, which are of no importance except to the cities. It lessens the temptation of the legislature to deal with the city corruptly. Home rule is an essential, not only to good city government, but to sound, clean, effective state government as well. It largely eliminates ill considered legislation.

"You will find, if you will examine the time spent by the Illinois legislature on appeals affecting municipalities, which are of no concern but to the people of those municipalities, an aggregate of one-third of the total legislative time spent. In some states it is more than that. So that, as a consequence, the granting of home rule has been a tremendous relief to the state legislatures, by giving them time to consider the broader, state-wide issues.

"Home rule permits the adjustment of local government to the needs of the locality. It is to be observed that in the cities operating under home rule charters there is a distinctly higher sense of civic responsibility than is to be found in other cities of the United States. Next, people in home rule cities have a better understanding of their local government gained in making their own charter. Again, on the whole home rule cities are the ones that have made the most

striking contributions to the advance in municipal government.

"Consider the desirable features worked out by our cities. Take the matter of budgets—the best procedure has been worked out in home rule cities. Our most valuable experience in regard to many features of municipal finances come from home rule cities, as has our valuable experience in regard to forms of election, nomination and administration.

PROPOSED FORM FOR ILLINOIS

"Now as to the form in which, if Illinois adopts municipal home rule, I hope it may be put. In the first place there should be a grant of power to all municipalities, regardless of whether they have framed a charter or not. In addition to this general grant of powers, the constitution should have a supplemental enumerated grant of the more essential features. In other words, in addition to the general grant, by way of interpretation, there should be inserted a brief enumeration of the more essential powers that you want surely to be included in the grant of local home rule.

"The home rule provision should grant the power to frame a local charter, upon which to set up the framework of government. The constitution itself should provide the procedure for framing and adopting and amending charters, making home rule self executing. Finally, the constitution should leave to the legislature full power to make available for such cities as do not care to adopt charters for their own government, such optional city charters as the legislature may be willing to put upon the statute books.

"My advice would be in Illinois, in providing for home rule in cities, that the experience of other states be drawn upon just as far as possible, instead of starting out with an attempt to frame some entirely new and untried plan. If that procedure is followed, it will be as little subject to question as any other provision of the constitution.

"Now, at this point I am going to close my formal remarks, in the hope that some of you may remain and ask questions. I think that frequently more of the important features are brought out by questions and answers, than in a formal address."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A lively interest was displayed in the subject matter covered by Professor Hatton and a considerable number of questions were asked the speaker, some of which are reprinted with their answers:

Mr. Joseph Cummins: "I would like to ask

if the speaker will state some of the enumerated powers which he thinks ought to supplement the general grant?"

Mr. Hatton: "There should be, of course, the power to levy, assess and collect taxes granted in general form. While that is probably covered in the general grant of home rule, you do not want to have any question about it. If you leave it clear that the legislature may limit the city as to its power to tax, and incur debts, let the limitation be written in such a way that as to taxation or as to debt the legislature shall have only the power to set up a general limit, and not the power to say that you may incur debt up to a certain percentage, for a specific purpose. If they can begin to set up internal limitations of that kind, they can effectively deprive you of many of your local powers.

"This constitutional provision should include the power to acquire, construct, own, lease and operate public utilities. The courts would probably hold, as they have usually held, that that is within a grant of power of local self-government. However, there ought to be no question left in regard to it at all.

"Then it should include, in addition to your taxation provision, a section covering the power to levy and collect special assessments, and make improvements by special assessment. While in a number of instances that has been held to be within the home rule grant, it is better to enumerate it and be sure of it.

"Then you should insert also the grant of power to pass local police, sanitary and other similar legislation, within limits to be prescribed by the general law. Police power does not come within the home rule grant; that is, not as a matter of exclusive control. No court has ever held, in any of the home rule cases, that police power is a purely local power; and therefore the legislature may control it. There might be some question, therefore, as to whether it was actually conferred, unless you insert it, in the shape of a proviso subject to, and not in conflict with, the general law."

Mr. Cummins: "It would be necessary, also, to include the power to acquire property outside of the city, if that were regarded as important?"

Mr. Hatton: "Yes, to acquire property for municipal purposes outside of the city limits."

Mr. Francis: "Would you have in the home rule section the right of a municipality to collect taxes upon certain properties, and eliminate other classes of property, for local purposes, purely for local purposes?"

Mr. Hatton: "I would if I could get it. Let me be perfectly frank. There is a good deal to be said in favor of leaving the question of what may be taxed, to be fixed by the legislature itself, so that you may have a uniform system throughout the state. Certainly the question to decide what you shall tax will not be conferred in a grant of home rule power unless you specially put it in there. Otherwise you will tax the objects fixed, in the way fixed, by the state law."

Mr. Brown: "Would you have the home rule powers extend to the smallest municipalities, or only to cities of a certain size?"

Mr. Hatton: "So far as I am concerned, I am willing to extend it to all municipalities. We have done so in Ohio with no evil effect."

Alderman Eaton: "Have you any opinion on the proposed draft drawn by the City Council Committee? We tried to follow the general plan that you have suggested, dividing the powers under the general grant into welfare powers, financial powers, and powers of organization. In the first clause we followed the model of the various states that have worked along that line, and provided:

"Subject to the provisions of the constitution, and the laws now existing, and to future general laws, the city of Chicago shall have powers of local government and of corporate action for all municipal purposes; and no such powers shall be presumed to be denied by reason of not being specified in any existing law."

Mr. Hatton: "The difference between that and what I have suggested is, that you leave it in the power of the legislature at any time to take away any power of local self-government from you."

Alderman Eaton: "In a state where we find constitutional amendments so difficult, the very thing we want to get away from is the thing which might make that necessary."

Mr. Hatton: "You get away from amendments here, but on the wrong side, by permitting the legislature to take away powers from you wherever they see fit. You are leaving your home rule power, as this is now drafted, absolutely at the mercy of the legislature. They can take it all away. There is nothing here that may not be specifically taken away."

Alderman Eaton: "The question was asked repeatedly from the floor: 'Well, supposing you provide for an income tax up there in Chicago. That might pre-empt the whole field, so that a state income tax might be practically made abortive by that excessive exercise of power on your part.'"

Mr. Hatton: "Of course, that is to be met by writing such reservation into your home rule law on taxation, that that is impossible. It is perfectly easy to do it, so as to make it perfectly clear that the methods of taxation shall be entirely within the control of the state."

Mr. Williams: "I would like to ask, in relation to municipal government, and county government, whether you think it generally wise to make a provision for consolidating the two?"

Mr. Hatton: "That should be inserted, but as a separate provision. I do not believe you ought to tie up consolidation as an integral part of your general home rule provision. Now, Chicago has a particular problem before her. So far as the general domain of home rule is concerned, your problem is the same as that of the other cities of the state; but as to consolidation, I think you would need a separate section dealing with consolidation."

"Now, in closing, let me just say this to Mr. Eaton: My own personal experience is, Mr. Eaton, that the draft of the home rule provisions in general proposed by the Illinois Municipal League is better than the one proposed here, although I see the difficulties that you are trying to avoid in this. You are trying to meet objections in advance. The proposal introduced by the Illinois Municipal League is founded more squarely on the experience of home rule in other states than the one here. I had some objection to this one because it used unusual language, and included some things in it from which I could see endless litigation. For instance, here in the grant of power as to organization, as to the procedure to be observed by city officials in exercising their powers, 'but so

far as such procedure affects private rights, it shall be subject to state law.' There is almost nothing, in exercising the city's powers, that may not in some way raise the question of affecting private rights. It just is injecting language in there from which I foresee a good deal of litigation. For instance, let me give you a concrete illustration. In drafting the charter of the city of Cleveland, I think perhaps the best contribution we made was our contribution to the procedure in the matter of special assessments. Now, there is no question but that, as far as the protection of any essential right of property is concerned, we are subject to control. We could carry it into court, under due process, but we simplified our provision as to making special assessments, in such a way that it became a good deal of a model all through the country. Now, we know the procedure by which you levy special assessments for local improvements affects private rights. The probability is that would have all been wiped out of our Cleveland charter if we had some such language as that in it. But their essential right is protected by the provision of the constitution. I underscored that particularly, because it struck me as being perhaps unfortunate language.

Another Member: "With reference to the control of a municipality over its own debt, do you not think it should be allowed to control that, and, if necessary, go as far as it pleases? It seems to me the municipality can attend to such matters better than the state."

Mr. Hatton: "I am inclined to agree with that statement, but I am also inclined to doubt very much whether you would get that from your constitutional convention."

EVERY WEEK

The Wednesday Round Table

Meeting in Room 4 A-B

Luncheon at 12:15 : : Speaking at 1:00

The Socialist Federated Soviet Republic

MR. T. H. FOKKER, former Counsel General for the Netherlands to Kiev and Odessa, addressed the Thursday, March 11th, luncheon, taking as his subject "The Socialist Federated Soviet Republic." The speaker summed up the present situation in Europe in the following statement: "Europe has come to the point where it must choose between control by Russian soviets or American ideals. Unless the United States insures the adoption of the League of Nations, Europe will be subject to the sway of bolshevism."

Mr. Fokker's experience in Russia was primarily in the Ukraine, where he served the Netherlands under three successive Russian governments. First: that of the Czar; next, that of the Ukraine Nationalists, and finally that of the Bolsheviks.

Before taking up the discussion of these particular governments, the speaker pointed out that consideration must be given to the internal problems of Ukraine. This district is confronted with a good many racial differences as a result of a mixed population of Russians, Poles and Jews. Then too, there is a division based on economic differences, as well as one of political and social thought, for there are groups of liberals, Zionists, socialists and bolsheviks.

After the overthrow of the Russian Government, the Nationalist party which came into power was confronted with opposition by former Russian officers. They favored the Bolshevik control on the ground that the Reds' influence would probably not last more than a year or so, and that the Soviet Republic was disposed to retain all Russian holdings as a unit, whereas the Nationalist party desired to establish Ukraine independently.

This opposition on the part of former officers did not entirely account for the short life of the Nationalist control, which lasted only 40 days. The Ukraine Nationalists had had no experience in the administration of government and while they were willing to accept advice, they were not able to organize their forces in such a manner as to successfully prevent the invasion of the Bolshevik forces from the North.

The speaker held that the Bolshevik rule, which followed had been a great disappointment. Their government from the first stood only for destruction. The primary difference between their rule and that of the Czar was not in principle but merely in the officials, who administered the government.

In explanation of this situation the speaker stated that there had formerly been three classes

in Russia. Those who made up the upper structure, and who were primarily Government officers; the middle class, composed mostly of foreigners who held industrial control, and the lower structure, of peasants and the extremely poor. This same alignment exists under the bolshevist rule except that the official, or upper class, is made up of men who formerly were excluded from this group. The lowest group, formerly composed of the poor, now consists of the nobility and former officials.

The present upper class in its control of the people has been more cruel than the former heads under the Czar's administration. Theoretically, the Soviet Republic offers widespread suffrage but in practice only a relatively few people are allowed to have a voice in the government. Under the Soviet constitution the franchise is granted to all who work, including housewives, with the exception of the members of the former nobility. However, this franchise is so restricted that the people have actually very little voice in the government. They are given the vote for members of the local or county councils only. The councilmen elect members to the government council who, in turn, select members for the Supreme Council. Officials of the government have been able to prevent practically all but bolsheviks from casting votes even for local councils, by means of forceful persuasion.

The Supreme Council meets but twice a year and then only for a period of from five to ten days. Their sessions are devoted to long speeches by government officials. Members of the council themselves are not allowed to participate in these discussions. Before the closing of the Supreme Council's session this body appoints the general Communist Committee which acts both as an executive and legislative body for carrying on the government. This Committee consists of 16 members and wields practically uncontrolled authority over the Soviet Republic.

The two dominant figures in the Communist Committee have been Lenin and Trotsky. Lenin is of Russian extraction but is erratic; Trotsky, on the other hand, is a Jew and a scoundrel, according to the speaker.

The bolsheviks' rule has not provided any element of democracy, according to Mr. Fokker, and it does not represent more than 5 percent of the total population of Russia. However, unless some immediate steps are taken to insure the adoption of the League of Nations there is imminent danger of the spread of bolshevism throughout Europe.

The Wednesday Round Table

THE Wednesday Round Table meeting of March 10th was addressed by Prof. H. C. Morrison and Mr. C. C. Willard. Prof. Morrison, in his address, outlined the general school situation throughout the country, advocating a partially centralized responsibility for financing schools through the Federal and State Governments. Mr. C. C. Willard gave attention particularly to the school situation in Chicago and Illinois. Both speakers pointed out the fact that if our schools are to continue to fulfill their purpose, that some new method of taxation will have to be adopted, which will provide an equal distribution of funds throughout the country.

PROFESSOR H. C. MORRISON:

Professor Morrison pointed out that it is only after 30 years or more that one can properly judge the efficiency of a school system. We can now see the fruits of our short-sighted policy which has been in effect since the end of the Civil War. About 60 years ago there was a predominance of male teachers. This condition has gradually reversed itself so that we now have a majority of women teachers. While the ineffectiveness of our school system cannot be blamed on this change in itself, yet the cause for changing from men to women was responsible, to a large degree.

Women came into the schools as a result of the policy of cutting down salaries adopted after the Civil War. The cheap salary has prevailed throughout the past sixty years with the result that we are now only able to get, for the most part, women with no experience and entirely unfitted for the work. The country at large does not realize the seriousness of the present school situation, and, apparently will not until next Fall when it may be necessary to close nearly one-third of the school buildings now in operation for lack of teachers of any sort.

The success of any school system in the final analysis depends upon the teachers. Unless we are willing to pay salaries large enough to attract competent instructors, the inevitable result is bound to be not only a shortage of trained teachers but of instructors of any sort. In order to make teaching an attractive profession, it will be necessary to raise salaries in many places at least one hundred percent.

Professor Morrison pointed out, however, that we have almost reached our limit of local taxation.

Not only has there been an insistent demand for an increase in taxation for school purposes but for public utilities, police, fire, etc. At the present time some communities are taxing their citizens the limit for school purposes and yet find themselves hopelessly short of funds, while other communities are supplying the necessary money through a relatively small tax.

In order to equalize school taxation and to supply the necessary funds for employment of instructors, we will have to call upon the State and Federal Authorities to share the responsibility. Through these agencies we can distribute available funds in an equitable manner so that all communities will be given their fair share of revenue in proportion to the number of pupils for whose education they are responsible.

MR. C. C. WILLARD:

Mr. Willard took up the discussion at this point and went into the local and state situation. A recent questionnaire sent to County and City Superintendents shows that, in the most favorably situated districts, only 80 percent of the teachers have had any training for their work. On the basis of his investigation, Mr. Willard stated that there would be a shortage of 10,000 school teachers in Illinois next fall, which is not surprising in view of the salaries paid in the profession, for in some districts \$200 a year is all that is paid teachers, while in others there is a \$500 maximum.

Taking up conditions in Chicago, Mr. Willard pointed out that while half of the pupils in the State are in our schools, we only have one-third of the total teachers in Illinois. Even the teachers who are employed in the schools here are discontented and many of the best ones are taking up work in other fields. In fact, the resignation of Chicago teachers shows an increase of 96 percent since 1916, while during the same period there has been a marked decrease in applications and an equally marked decline in the quality of applicants. It has been necessary for Chicago to issue a thousand temporary certificates to men and women who are entirely unfitted for the teaching profession in order to come anywhere near supplying the local demand for instructors.

Teachers do not want to be considered subjects of charity. Their purpose in forming the present federation was a desire through publicity, to point out to the City at large the frightful condition in which our schools are at present.

Club Constitutional Convention Committee Submits Program

AT the March 6th meeting of the Constitutional Convention Committee on Chicago and Cook County Affairs, Mr. Joseph Cummins presented the following recommendations for the City Club Constitutional Convention Committee:

I. CONSOLIDATION

The new constitution should make possible the complete unification of local governments within the present or future limits of the city of Chicago, including the performance of county functions by the city within such limits.

II. HOME RULE

(a) *Government Structure.* Chicago should be given by the constitution power to frame, adopt and amend its own charter, with complete autonomy as to structure; the home rule charter making powers should be state-wide in application.

(b) *Governmental Powers.* Municipalities should be given by the constitution all powers of self-government in affairs primarily local, subject to the Constitution and general laws.

(c) *Limitation on Taxation.* The present power of the legislature to limit taxation for municipal purposes should be continued.

(d) *Local Public Utilities.* Municipalities should have full power to own and operate local public utilities.

(e) *Borrowing Power.* The power to incur debts for ordinary public purposes should be limited to five per cent of the full value of taxable property; but bonds issued for income producing utilities, with adequate safeguards insuring that the utilities be actually self-supporting, should be outside that debt limit.

III. LIMITATION OF CHICAGO'S REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATURE

The proposal to limit Chicago's representation in the State legislature is contrary to the

underlying American principle of representative government.

IV. THE SHORT BALLOT

(a) The only administrative or legislative state officers required by the constitution to be elective should be the Governor and members of the legislature. The legislature should have power to provide by law for all such officials other than Governor and members of the legislature and have power to prescribe methods of selection.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor should be abolished and a vacancy in the office of Governor should be filled by the legislature.

(b) All requirements that county officers be elective should be omitted from the constitution; as an alternative, such requirements should not apply to Cook County.

City Map

We have at the City Club, probably the most complete set of Chicago maps to be found anywhere. The City, divided into sections, is shown on maps of an eight inch to the mile scale. Prints from the negatives are available for members at a relatively nominal price.

Such institutions as the Y. M. C. A. and other bodies interested in surveys or in the study of particular districts are making constant calls upon the City Club for all or part of these maps.

The negatives of the maps can be seen at the City Club Library on the fourth floor. We can give about a 36-hour service on prints from the maps.

All sources of revenue for Chicago schools in 1918 made available only \$14,000,000. This is about two-thirds the amount proportionately available to other cities in the state. As a result of this inadequate revenue, there will be a total deficit in our school system of \$15,922,000 by 1922 even with the additional revenue provided for 1920.

Unless some steps are taken to provide further additional revenue, the Board will find itself bankrupt in 1922 and will either have to close one-third of the school buildings or reduce

their force of instructors by one-third. To be sure there will be an increase in revenue for next year which will bring the total to \$22,000,000 but even this will leave a deficit of \$7,000,000 for 1920, if present plans are followed.

Here Mr. Willard pointed out the inequalities to be found throughout the State in the matter of available revenue in different school districts. He, too, indicated that there must be some equalization of taxation in order to care for the ever-increasing number of pupils in such cities as Chicago.

Directors Appoint Nominating Committee

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the City Club, the following members were appointed to the Nominating Committee:

Henry C. Chandler, *Chairman*
 Paul Steinbrechen S. J. Duncan Clark
 William B. Moulton W. Scott Bond
 Francis X. Busch

This Committee will make recommendations for the office of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary and for the successors to the five Directors whose terms expire this year. Their recommendations will be acted upon at the annual meeting, April 17th.

The retiring officers this year are: George H. Mead, President; Chas. N. Thompson, Vice-President; Roy C. Osgood, Treasurer and Chas. Yeomans, Secretary. The Directors whose terms expire are: Fred L. Hamilton, Harry S. Keeler, Bradford Gill, James Mullenbach and F. B. Johnstone. The last two were elected on January 5th to fill the places of Walter Bachrach and Alfred L. Baker, resigned.

Professor J. R. Angell

On March 5 the Institute of Medicine held its meeting at the City Club. Professor James R. Angell, Chairman of the National Research Council, Washington, D. C., spoke on "The Organization of Research in a Democracy." Professor Angell was formerly with the University of Chicago.

The National Research Council was organized in 1916 under the Congressional Charter of the National Academy of Science in co-operation with the National Scientific and Technical Societies of the United States.

A National Plan

In the January issue of the Journal of the American Institute of Architects, Mr. Cyrus Kehr proposes a nation-wide planning system. He points out that planning first concerned itself with individual yards, then took in restricted districts, then cities, and now regions adjacent to cities, and concludes that we have not yet reached the real solution to planning problems and will not until we adopt a scheme for a nation-wide and even international plan.

Many of the problems that we are attempting to solve by local planning have their origin beyond the community, and it often happens that a plan which will benefit one community has no bearing on the needs of other adjacent centers, and is detrimental to them.

Congestion in large cities and comparative isolation in small communities are responsible for many of the problems facing the town planning experts. Until we work out a national system of highways and railroads, which will insure a more equitable distribution of industries and population, we are bound to have the problem of congestion and isolation to meet.

The plan suggested by Mr. Kehr goes farther than state and national lines. It also provides for centers or "focal" points of commerce and industry to be so located that any three of these adjacent points will form a triangle. He would provide through railroad lines or connections to all cities and towns in this manner.

A NEW DEPARTURE in club forum meetings has been inaugurated by the City Club of Cleveland, under whose auspices weekly forum meetings are held in one of the high school auditoriums. These meetings deal with community problems and are open without restriction to the public.

COME TO The Wednesday Round Table Room 4 A-B

Informal Discussion of Local Problems

LUNCHEON 12:15

SPEAKING AT 1:00

OPEN TO ALL MEMBERS

Zoning Committee Oppose Change of Building Height Regulations

AFTER a thorough study of the proposed change in building heights brought to the City Council through the Committee on Buildings, the City Club's Zoning Committee concluded that the present restriction of 200 feet should not be changed to the proposed 260 feet limit at this time.

The following organizations made similar recommendations:

Association of Commerce, Real Estate Board.
Cook County Real Estate Board.
Chicago Real Estate Board.
Western Society of Engineers.
Chicago Chapter—American Institute of Architects.
Greater Chicago Federation.
Women's City Club.
Chicago Women's Club.

Mr. I. K. Pond, Vice-Chairman of our Zoning Committee, presented the following resolution to the City Council Building Committee at their March 11th meeting:

March 10, 1920.

To the Honorable Mayor and the City Council of the City of Chicago.

Gentlemen:

The Zoning Committee of the City Club of Chicago respectfully urge that no change be made in the present 200 foot limit to the height of buildings until the Zoning Commission, recently authorized by ordinance, shall have had an opportunity to examine and report upon the question.

The present restriction of 200 feet has been in force and has governed all building in Chicago since 1911 to the present. Prior to 1911 the limit was changed a number of times. Every change works a comparative injustice upon some owners of real estate. If the limit is raised those who have built under the old limit are discriminated against; if it is lowered those about to build are affected the same way. For this reason a strong feeling has developed that the present limit should be allowed to stand, or, if any change is to be made, that that change should come only after the fullest consideration of all interests involved (health, congestion, fire risk and the like as well as property interests) and that that change should be final. This, we respectfully submit (the change to 260 feet proposed by your Building Committee), would not be final. The whole question would again come before the Zoning Commission for final decision in the Zoning Ordinance to be submitted to your body.

A change at this time would primarily result

in permitting buildings which are to be started this spring to exceed the limit which has been imposed on other buildings for the past nine years. This change would never be justifiable simply to favor these particular interests. It would only be justified if it had been shown that the present 200 foot limit were contrary to the public interest by unduly restricting building. Without going into an elaborate discussion we believe that all the general evidence points the other way—

(1) The Chicago limit of 200 feet was adopted in 1911. Since then other great cities have made exhaustive studies and have arrived at conclusions which confirm the Chicago decision.

New York by her Zoning ordinance of July, 1916, established a down town limit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the street width, which applied to our 80 foot streets allows a height of 200 feet. The limit in the hotel district is only twice the street width. Above these limits, set backs are allowed.

St. Louis in August, 1918, imposed a flat down town limit of only 150 feet.

Statements made that "there is no limit in New York or St. Louis" are therefore inaccurate.

(2) It has also been argued that the imposition of the 200 foot limit has "failed to flatten out the loop" and has merely checked loop building. This statement does not square with the following well known facts: When the limit was reduced from 260 to 200 feet the City Council allowed a liberal period of grace during which 260 foot permits were still allowed. This resulted in a "boom" of 260 foot buildings: the loop was overbuilt and it is well known that there were abnormal vacancies in the succeeding years. It was this condition which restricted building. The loop population had just caught up when the war checked further building and brought about the present congestion.

Aside from the sole question of providing sufficient accommodations it is generally recognized that the lower limit has everything from the point of view of benefit to the general public in its favor. And in connection with the question of sufficient accommodation it is to be noted that the loop district alone, if built up generally to 200 feet could still accommodate from 30 to 50 per cent more office population than at present. (See the Report of the Proceedings of the Citizens' Zone Plan Conference, page 44.)

(Continued on page 68)

E. H. Cassels

The Board of Directors announces the appointment of E. H. Cassels as Chairman of the City Club Constitutional Convention Committee. Mr. Cassels succeeds Judge S. A. Foster, who has resigned the Chairmanship.

"EFFUSIVENESS IS NOT friendliness. There is such a thing as over-playing the glad hand. Nevertheless in a chilly atmosphere the radiator is more attractive than the ice box."—From the City Club Tribune, Washington, D. C.

THE CITY CLUB of Kansas City is planning a Fathers' and Sons' day. They announce the event as "a time to get acquainted with your son or another man's son."

"A GARDENING CONTEST for members of the City Club" is the new announcement of our brother organization of Los Angeles. What do you think of the idea—along with an exhibit of "products" later on?

(Continued from page 67)

Under these circumstances we believe that it would be unwise to forstall and prejudice final action of the Zoning Commission by a measure such as this, which, while aiming to relieve the temporary congestion, would in effect simply subsidize a few new buildings at the permanent expense of all the other buildings and of the general public of the loop.

Respectfully submitted,
ZONING COMMITTEE,
CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO,
IRVING K. POND, *Vice-Chairman*.

Publication authorized by Board of Directors.
By GEORGE H. MEAD, *President*.

Mr. J. Melville Brown has given the City Club Library the history of "The Forty-fourth Regiment of the New York Volunteer Infantry."

Some Points to Remember :

MEMBERSHIP LIMIT—A membership limit of 2,400 has been set. That limit will soon be reached. After that, a waiting list.

DUES—Members whose applications are received before April 1, will pay at the rate of present annual dues of \$30 for the balance of 1920. Members applying after that date will pay at the rate to be established at the annual meeting, April 16th. The directors are proposing an increase to \$40 a year.

INITIATION FEE—The initiation fee is the same amount as the annual dues. For members whose applications are received before April 1, the fee will be only \$30. After that date, the fee will be the amount of the annual dues as fixed at the annual meeting.

Have you a new member in prospect? If so, it will be to his advantage to put in his application now.

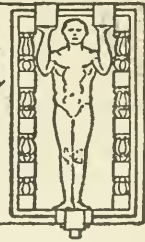
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The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1920

NUMBER 12

Tuesday, March 23rd at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

J. P. MELENCIO

Of the Philippine National Bureau, Formerly U. S. Diplomatic Agent in Cuba

“The Progressive Development of the Philippines”

Mr. Melencio is a leading representative of the Filipino government and people in America. He is an author and magazine writer and a forceful speaker. His address will deal with the economic and political situation in the Philippines, and the future of the islands under American administration.

Wednesday Round Table, March 24th at Luncheon

“Shall the Proposed City Bond Issues Be Approved?”

SPEAKERS:

Alderman ROSS A. WOODHULL

Alderman HENRY D. CAPITAIN

The City Council last week voted to submit to the voters of Chicago at the election of April 13, the following bond issues:

\$15,000,000 for street lighting.

\$ 5,000,000 for a memorial and convention hall.

5,000,000 for small parks and playgrounds.

9,200,000 for city bridges.

Friday, March 26th at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

ISAAC DON LEVINE

Foreign Correspondent, “Chicago Daily News”

“Impressions of Soviet Russia”

Mr. Levine made two trips into Soviet Russia for the “Daily News” in 1919. He left last October. No other American now in this country has more recent information, based on personal observation of conditions in central Russia.

Mr. Levine obtained and brought to America the “Willy-Nicky” correspondence between the Kaiser and the Czar and a series of 400 letters from the Czarina to the Czar, soon to be published. He is the author of “The Russian Revolution.”

After leaving Central Russia, Mr. Levine spent some time in the Baltic provinces.

NEXT WEEK—Friday, April 2nd at Luncheon

FRANK A. VANDERLIP

Formerly President, National City Bank, New York.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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Wednesday Round Table

Raising the Limit on Building Heights

THE discussion of the proposal before the City Council to raise the limitation on building heights from 200 feet to 260 feet, brought out the largest audience which has attended any of the Wednesday Round Table meetings at the City Club. The case against the proposed change was presented by Mr. C. H. Hammond, President of the Illinois Society of Architects. Mr. E. R. Graham, architect, was to have presented the arguments in favor of the change but he was unable to attend. Following Mr. Hammond's address the meeting was opened for general discussion. Among those who participated were, Dr. W. A. Evans of the Chicago Tribune, and Mr. Henry K. Holsman, President of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, both of whom opposed the change.

On Thursday, March 18th, the City Council by a vote of 53 to 10, passed an ordinance providing for the proposed change. This action was taken in face of the objection of the Building Commissioner of the City, Mr. Bostrom, and the protests of a large number of organizations including the following:

Zoning Committee of the City Club of Chicago

Cook County Real Estate Board

Chicago Association of Commerce

Illinois Society of Architects

Western Society of Engineers

Chicago Chapter, American Institute of Architects

Greater Chicago Federation

Woman's Club of Chicago

Woman's City Club

Chicago Woman's Aid.

The position taken by these organizations was

that the proposed action would forestall the work of the recently created Zoning Commission which has in charge, as a part of its duties under the ordinance, the fixing of the building heights of Chicago, subject to action by the City Council. It was contended that a change at this time from the building height in force during the last nine years would be again subject to revision by the Zoning Commission after it had completed its scientific investigation of this subject. It was charged that such action would not only work injustice to property owners who had built under the 200 ft. limitation but would create uncertainty and instability in property values.

Mr. C. H. Hammond, speaking at the Wednesday Round Table meeting at the City Club last week, urged that no change should be made in the building height limitation except on the basis of such scientific data as would be obtained by the Zoning Commission.

Mr. Hammond said that the proposed change would benefit a very small number of individuals at this time, mainly certain banks and hotels which wish to erect high buildings or obtain permits for such buildings before the final determination of building heights is made by the Zoning Commission.

Dr. Evans discussed particularly the health aspects of high buildings. The erection of high buildings, shutting off light and air from adjacent lower buildings, has a bad effect, he said, on the health conditions among workers in the downtown district. The congestion brought about by overbuilding in a restricted location is also deleterious. This congestion not only creates transportation difficulties and bad health conditions in the street cars but creates a very serious problem in the disposal of sewage. The congestion and overflowing of downtown sewers, due to the fact that buildings have been allowed to go too high in the air without adequate provision of sewage facilities, has created a serious health problem.

The lighting of property in Chicago is a menace to the city, Dr. Evans said. The greatest need is stability in values and the protection of property. The fixing of the 200 foot limit in 1911, and the passage of the Zoning ordinance, were both intended to create more stable property values. Prior to 1911 the limit had been jumped up and jumped down until property owners were uncertain as to what they would be permitted to do in the future. A change in the building limit at this time would *unstabalize* values. It would in effect be a subsidy to those who wish to put up the high buildings—a subsidy paid not by the City of Chicago, but by the individual property owners who have built under the old restrictions.

Shall Cook County's Legislative Representation Be Limited?

THE proposal to limit, by the constitution, Cook County's representation in the State Legislature is due not to any down state prejudice against Chicago, according to Mr. Lee Mighell, delegate from Aurora to the State Constitutional Convention, but to a desire to limit the influence in state legislation of all industrial communities, including down state cities. The cities, according to Mr. Mighell, are centers of radicalism. The agricultural communities, which Mr. Mighell holds should be given a predominant influence in the State Legislature, are, he contends, strongholds of conservatism and would stand as a bulwark against undesirable tendencies originating in the cities. Mr. Mighell spoke on this subject at the City Club in a joint discussion, on Thursday, March 11th. He outlined a proposed plan of legislative apportionment introduced in the Constitutional Convention by Delegate Trautman of East St. Louis, providing for one representative in the House for each county of the state, with additional representation for each 100,000 of population above the first 100,000.

The arguments against the proposed limit were presented by Joseph Cummins, Chairman of the sub-committee on unification of local government of the City Club Committee on State Constitution. Mr. Cummins later—on Thursday, March 18th—represented the Club Committee on State Constitution at a hearing on the proposed limitation before the Legislative Committee of the Constitutional Convention at Springfield.

Because of the very great importance of this proposal the discussion at the City Club luncheon is printed below substantially in full:

Mr. Lee Mighell

"There seems to be in Chicago a false impression of the downstate attitude toward the proposed limiting of Cook County's representation in the legislature. There is no hostility or unfriendliness on the part of down staters towards the County of Cook. We recognize that we are bound up with the big city commercially. This city is a market for the products of down state, and the location of this big city in close proximity to the down state section is worth a great deal of money to every resident of the state. Likewise, we feel that we are greatly blessed by the social and intellectual advantages that this city affords. Even in a political way, we are not antagonistic to the City of Chicago. We take pride in living in a State that is big enough to force recognition from the nation. In every way we down staters are proud and glad of this big city.

TO LIMIT INDUSTRIAL POPULATION

"So this is not a territorial question. It is not a matter of doing something to you that we would not wish you to do to us. (The real question is whether or not the radical element in the State of Illinois is going to predominate over what we term the conservative element.) The radical element, as we look at it from down state, is the industrial and mining element. The conservative element seems to us to be with the agricultural interests.

"As an illustration, let me call your attention to what happened in this State last fall. We had three radical propositions placed upon the ballot through the influence of the Hearst organizations of this city—radical at least in the form in which they were submitted—including the Initiative and Referendum. Chicago voted for these radical propositions almost three to one, while the voters down state were against them. If it had not been for the enormous majority which Cook County gave to them they would have been defeated.

"All of the delegates to the constitutional convention elected on that day were solicited to promise to vote on these propositions as their different districts instructed them. But not a single down state man of the sixty-four elected agreed to that thing; not one is pledged to support the Initiative and Referendum proposition which was on the ballot. But in Chicago nearly fifty per cent of the delegation to the Constitutional Convention have signed pledges to support that particular form of Initiative and Referendum. I call your attention to this to show that the down state is more conservative than is the city.

FEAR CITY POLITICS

"There are other phases of city life which are considered by down state men in connection with this proposed limitation. One of those things is the political situation. Down staters are afraid of the Chicago political machines; we would prefer not to be dominated by the political factions that have their center in this city.

"There are also other things we have to consider: There is the 'submerged tenth' in the city. We have too much room in the country to have a 'submerged tenth.'

POPULATION NOT THE ONLY BASIS

"Exercise of the electoral franchise is not a right but a privilege. It is well recognized all over this nation and all over the world, that only those can vote whom it is desirable to have

vote, whose vote will assist in promoting the general welfare of the country. It is a question of public policy in every case. In the States of this Union, you will find nearly a dozen different bases for apportionment. Twenty-five States take the entire population without scaling it down; of the other twenty-three, some eliminate the aliens, others the colored people and those who cannot vote—such as women and children, paupers and imbeciles—in determining the population on which the apportionment is to be made. The population, although taken as a basis, is not taken as a whole.

TERRITORIAL APPORTIONMENT

"Other things besides population are considered in determining representation. In England the apportionments were originally made entirely upon territorial limits. Gradually they have departed from that idea and in 1885 England switched to practically a population basis. Our own colonial legislatures were made up on the territorial basis, and all of our New England States at the present time, with the exception of two, I think, are still clinging to that basis.

"I am not contending that a territorial basis is proper when carried to that extreme. I do not contend that territory should have preference over population. But I do contend that it is proper and right to take into consideration other things besides population.

COUNTY REPRESENTATION IN AMERICA

"There are seventeen States in this Union now which, by their constitutions, provide that each county shall be represented by at least one member in the lower house of the Legislature. In other States there is such an even division of property that it is not necessary to specify that each county be represented. All over the Union, the county as a unit of representation is recognized.

"That is not unlike the situation in our federal government. The framers of our federal constitution provided for one body on a territorial basis. The State of Delaware has as much representation as Texas. This is a check upon the more popular branch of the legislature, the House. Our States are following the same line in taking the counties for the units. I think that is what is likely to happen in Illinois.

THE NEW YORK LIMITATIONS

"New York has set an example: In New York, as I remember it, each county has one representative, and the balance of the lower House is made up on the basis of population.

In the upper House there is a provision in the New York Constitution that no county shall have more than one-third of the members constituting the State Senate and that no two contiguous counties shall have more than half. That limitation does not work out very satisfactorily in New York, because the city of New York happens to have four counties. The Senate limitation is not effective, but the House limitation is effective.

THE TRAUTMAN PROPOSAL

"One of the proposals before the Illinois Constitutional Convention, introduced by Mr. Trautman, is that each county shall have one member of the lower House and that the balance of the House shall be made up on the basis of one representative for each additional one hundred thousand inhabitants. His resolution also provides that Cook County shall have but nineteen senators, as at present, and that the balance of the State shall have thirty-eight—six more than at present. Most of the limitation proposals, including one which I have introduced myself, leaves the situation in the Senate as it is now, with nineteen senators for the County of Cook and thirty-two for down state.

"The down state men do not wish to impose any restrictions which are not necessary, but they feel that, inasmuch as Cook County contains a very large proportion of the industrial element of the State, it would be dangerous to allow that element to get control and to impose upon the balance of the State the kind of law they choose to put on the statute books.

LIMIT ONE OR BOTH HOUSES?

"This question has been asked: Why do you wish to limit the big city or the big county in both houses of the Legislature? Why would you not be satisfied with the limitation in one house? (There is a feeling that a limitation in one house alone would result in legislative deadlocks, and that there would be bickering and trading back and forth if one house was controlled by one section of the State and the other house by another section.)

DOWN STATE DIVERSIFIED

"The proposal introduced by Mr. Trautman, if adopted, would not allow any down state faction to control, so as to dictate to Cook County. Down state interests are diversified. We cannot come to the Cook County line in solid phalanx on any proposition. The interests of the miners in the southern part of the State and of the farmers in the western parts of the State are entirely different. If northern Illinois counties were asked to join with southern

Illinois and to contribute their taxes, say, to pave the roads around Cairo, our interest in opposing this would be also the interest of Chicago. Cook County will never be placed in a position where the lines will be drawn so closely that Cook County will be on one side and down state on the other. As it appears now, that would be almost an impossibility.

("You may say to me that we need not be afraid because Cook County is never unified on any proposition. There may be some truth in that, but you can always find down state men who will agree with certain factions in a great city like this. It may be in the industrial centers of East St. Louis, Peoria, Joliet or Aurora, but you can get representatives who will take the point of view of Chicago.")

"There is little doubt that, before the next Constitution gets so old that it has to be revised, Chicago will have seventy-five per cent of the population of the State, and that it will not be necessary for Cook County representatives to pull together to dominate absolutely the legislation of the State."

Mr. Mighell at this point invited questions from his audience:

TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION

Mr. Howard Castle: "What about the argument of taxation without representation?"

Mr. Mighell: "Senator Hull introduced a proposal that Cook County should, if limited in legislative representation, be also proportionately limited as to the necessity for paying taxes. 'Taxation without representation' is an expression that came from our forefathers at a time when they had no representation at all. But Cook County is always heard from in the legislature. No representation at all and a limited representation are two very different things.

"No one would seriously contend that we should have representation based upon tax-paying. Such a plan would permit our friends 'John D.' or Henry Ford to have a thousand or two thousand votes to your one or my one. No one is going to contend that a man's influence or a district's influence should be determined by the amount of property holdings, or tax paying ability."

FARMERS A CONSERVATIVE FORCE

Referring again to his statement that the proposed limitation is against industrial communities as a whole in favor of the agricultural population, Mr. Mighell said: "The farmer is the conservative, safe and sane man, the man we can trust in legislative matters. I have been asked about the radicalism of the North Dakota

farmers? My contention is this: It isn't so much the question of whether a man is a farmer or a worker in a factory or in a mine, but it is a question of his financial condition. The situation is similar in North Dakota to other parts of the country at other periods. A series of bad years, crop failures, gouging by the railroads, grabbing of the profits by the grain men through their elevators, brought the farmers of North Dakota to the position that the farmers of Kansas were in when the greenback party, and afterwards the Populist party, gained their support twenty-five or thirty years ago. A class of men who are up against it financially are going to be radical politically.

CITIES BREED RADICALISM

"That is why I say that in the big cities we have a large and dangerous element. It is an element that does not seek to save money. Such a man is sure to be a dangerous citizen, jealous because he is not getting ahead and the other fellow is.

"Among the industrial workers of a city like Chicago or a smaller city like the one I live in, you will always find a radical element.

"The time will come, if the city increases in the next fifty or one hundred years as they have in the past fifty or one hundred years, when they will predominate over the agricultural sections. The flood will break over the dike and, unless you make the conditions in the industrial centers safe for the Republican form of government, safe for the conservative laws we need and must have, there will be a catastrophe in the end. The limitation is only a temporary measure, justified because we believe it is for the interest of the whole community, including the communities that are so limited."

DOWN STATE CITIES ALSO LIMITED

Mr. George C. Sikes: "Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mighell said he believed other industrial centers should be limited as well as Chicago. How does the Trautman bill operate in that respect?"

Mr. Mighell: "The Trautman bill, as I said before, proposes that each county shall have one representative in the lower house, and that the balance of the lower house shall be made up on the basis of one representative for each 100,000 people. That would give only about 30 or 35 members to Cook County. There is strong feeling in the committee that that 100,000 should be changed to 80,000, which would be to the advantage of Cook County. There is a further suggestion that after the lower house reaches a certain size—165 members I believe—the ratio thereafter shall be two and one-half or three times as large. In other words, if it

is 80,000 to start with, it would be around 240,000 after that size is reached. This is for the purpose of preventing the House from growing abnormal in size.

"That plan would result about as follows as far as Cook County is concerned: After ten years the probability is that ten more members would be added to the Cook County delegation, and there might be one or two other counties down state that would slip in with an additional member. East St. Louis is growing quite rapidly, and the chances are it would come in with another member. But after the ratio was increased to 240,000, it would be almost impossible for these down state counties to gain any additional membership or representation, while Cook County would be slowed up, but not as much as the other counties. That would be the way in which the lower house would be limited down state as well as for Cook County.

"The down state sections would be limited in the Senate in this way: All senatorial districts must be on county lines. There is a feeling in the Legislative Committee that there should be a limit placed upon the number of senators, and that not more than two or three should be allowed to any down state county. A county cannot be divided. Only as a county got large enough could it have any additional representation. They undoubtedly will be limited if Cook County is limited.

DIRECTED AGAINST INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITIES

"So the bill seems not to be a bill directed at Cook County particularly, but against the larger industrial communities, that they will not overcome the agricultural sections."

A Member: "I believe you stated that the counties outside of Cook were never solid on any proposition in the Legislature. You will agree that the down state representatives in the Constitutional Convention are now very solid on the question of limiting the representation of Chicago in the Legislature?"

Mr. Mighell: "I know of only one member down state that is opposed to some limitation and I know of no member from Cook County that has signified his intention to vote for the limitation. Therefore, I think they are divided pretty well."

At this point Mr. Cummins was called upon to present the arguments against limitation. He said:

Mr. Joseph Cummins

"In speaking of the proposal that every citizen in the State of Illinois shall continue to have his full weight as a citizen in the making of his laws and the election of his representa-

tives in the State government, and that every part of the State of Illinois shall be represented in proportion to its population, one feels almost as though he were called upon to demonstrate an axiom. One is almost driven to state the proposition and stop. One can hardly conceive that the proposition, when stated, is anything but axiomatic, self-demonstrating and self-evident.

VIOLATES FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

"Our minds involuntarily turn to some of the great statements that have been the clarion cries of our liberties; the great statements of truth in government and in social science upon which our political institutions are founded and without which those institutions will crumble and fall. We think of the sentence, 'We hold certain truths to be self evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' (Under the formula of democracy, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are assured only by equal representation in the machinery of government, by the rule of the majority and not the rule of the minority. The proposition to limit one section of the State strikes directly at the soundness and sufficiency of that great declaration)

"Our minds also turn to one of the statements in the Bill of Rights of this State, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. The majority and not the minority shall rule. That is inherent.

"That the representation of all citizens in their State government should be equal is so self-evident, there is little left to us but to examine the arguments and proposals of those who would depart from that great fundamental doctrine of democracy.

AN ASSERTION OF FORCE

"If there is to be any such departure it ought to be a departure based on some principle. To put it forward solely upon the basis of expediency entitles the proposal to no respect. We must, if we are going to have a radical change in the basis of our government, found it upon some principle, or we must say frankly that we have abandoned the principles of democratic government. Mr. Mighell, therefore, did not advance the argument which is heard very often in the corridors and in the lounging rooms at Springfield that 'We don't propose that Cook County shall be put in the position of dominating us; we don't intend to be "run" by Cook County.' That, reduced to its last analysis, is merely an assertion of force without any at-

tempt at justification in principle, a bald use of power to do an injustice.

A BAR TO PROGRESS

"Mr. Mighell seeks to base the proposal upon a principle. He undertakes to state the principle as being the distinction between 'radicalism' and 'conservatism' in the community. That, stated as a principle, is an extremely difficult thing to analyze, to reduce the specifications, in its application to this case.

"Nothing is better established, historically, than that the radicalism of one generation is the conservatism of the next. This proposition, analyzed, can mean but one thing, that the present, conceiving itself to possess all wisdom, puts an absolute bar upon change, says that we have arrived at the finality in governmental wisdom and in social organization and that here we shall stop. Does it mean anything else than that? If it be declared that 'radicalism' on the one side shall be put in chains and 'conservatism' on the other side shall be put on the throne of power, and that 'conservatism' on the throne of power shall be so armed that it can hold 'radicalism,' however you define it, perpetually in bonds—that proposition, analyzed, means absolutely nothing but a complete and final bar to progress.

TERRITORIAL APPORTIONMENT DISCREDITED

"It is true, as Mr. Mighell has said, that both in America and elsewhere we have had limitations upon representation in legislative bodies. It is true, as he said, that in the earlier days the English House of Commons was elected almost entirely upon a geographical basis. Certain then existing political units were conceded to be entitled to send representatives to sit in the House of Commons. The thing that was bound to happen, did happen, namely, that the most tremendous abuses grew up under those circumstances. Certain geographical units came to have huge populations, while others were receding in population. It was extremely difficult to get that system changed. But in spite of the fact that no nation in the world changes as slowly in its political methods as England, it finally was changed by the necessity of ridding the country of corrupt government.

THE CLASS ALIGNMENT IN GERMANY

"This proposition, as stated here, in a certain way, aligns itself with the situation in Germany, where the agricultural population was set off against the industrial population. The result was Junker domination and the holding back of free popular government. As a matter of fact, we have examples here, as in North

Dakota, where conditions are reversed. Mr. Mighell stated very wisely, that radicalism in classes is an economic fact, rather than a question of 'radicalism' and 'conservatism' in respect to political theories.

"I yield to no one in respect for the character of the American farmer, for his sanity and for his sound principles. My father was such a farmer and I was brought up such a farmer, and in a large measure I am still such a farmer. I have always been in close contact with agricultural communities in various parts of the country. But, while the American farmer is amply fitted to govern himself, to be master of his own destiny, he is not good enough to be master of the destinies of another man—and that is what the rule of the minority over the majority means. That is the thing which the Revolution of 1776, I think, was meant to put an end to in this country.

"England had territorial representation and she had to get away from it to save herself politically. Germany had it, and that is what brought the junker domination over Germany, for the small geographical units in Germany gave them control in the Reichstag. That was what was the matter with Germany—the progressive and intelligent classes of Germany were not able to bring about a change in their own government in time to save themselves from the terrible holocaust we have been through.

TERRITORIAL BASIS MERE SURVIVAL

"We started out in a way as an offshoot of the English people. Our colonial legislatures were made up very largely of representatives from geographical units. No great harm was done, and it was the perfectly natural thing to do, because the people were settled in widely separated communities between which communication was very difficult and very tedious; it was the natural thing that each of these communities should send a man to the Legislature. But the same thing that happened in England has happened in New England. They have not been able to get rid of the thing. No community in the United States is so boss-ridden as the State of Rhode Island, where that system is carried to an extreme; about one-half of the population of Rhode Island has only one man in the State Senate. For years and years it has been notorious that two or three men, and sometimes only one, has carried in his vest pocket the political destinies of the State of Rhode Island.

"When we came to organize new States on the broad, sound principles of political freedom in this country, we got away from that. The new States adopted the basis of population, and

that is general throughout the country, except where there is a survival of the old order of things. Where it has survived we find the results we would expect to follow. We find a political situation that those communities have got to rid themselves of. The fact that they have not so far been able to do so calls for our sympathy and not our imitation.

LIMITATION WOULD INJURE DOWN STATE

"This question is of no greater importance to the people of Cook County than to the people of the rest of the State. If we sow that kind of seed in the State of Illinois, we will reap the harvest. It will be a bitter harvest, and the people of Cook County will not reap it alone. We cannot set up in the State of Illinois the domination of a minority without creating trouble in the future. Our friends down state are going to suffer with us, and perhaps will be the greatest sufferers, because in the long run the one who seeks to tyrannize, often suffers worse than the subject of the tyranny.

PROPOSAL HAS "POLITICAL" ORIGIN

"This proposal has never been considered on its merits. I think it is purely of 'political' origin, inspired by gentlemen who are in politics as a business. I don't believe that the average citizen down state, to whom this question might be presented upon its merits, would have the slightest hesitation in arriving at the same conclusion which would be reached by a man in Cook County. I do not believe that the constituents of my friend Mr. Mighell in Aurora want to do this thing. They have never been heard from. This thing has been proposed from time to time in political circles, but there is no evidence that the people of the State desire it. I only hope that, before this question is decided by the Constitutional Convention, every citizen in the State will have thought about it. If he shall have thought about it, there will be but one result."

"HOME RULE" NOT ADEQUATE

A Member: "Suppose that, in the course of time, Chicago gets to have three-fourths of the population of the State, would you think it wise that Chicago should completely dominate the legislature on questions that are not questions of home rule?"

Mr. Cummins: "Somebody must always dominate. You take your choice between domination by the majority or by the minority. (Some persons have imagined that this question might be disposed of by giving Chicago home rule, that Chicago would thereby become measurably disinterested with respect to the State government,

and would be willing then to turn the State government over to a minority without regret. As a matter of fact, no home rule, in the sense that some people have conceived it, is possible. We also find that every down state municipality seeks the same kind and the same measure of home rule that Chicago seeks—and they are entitled to have it."

The State Constitutional Committee of the Club has adopted the following statement of its position on the proposal under discussion: "The proposal to limit Chicago's representation in the State Legislature is contrary to the underlying American principle of representative Government."

Another List of New Members

Charles L. Woodfield, Secretary, Franklin Typhothetae.

I. A. Palmer, Mine Safety Appliance Company.

R. H. Carnahan, President, Chicago Offices & Service Company.

George A. Thompson, Mill Representative, Mahoning Valley Steel Company.

Burt T. Loveridge, American Posting Service.

Herman Sonneborn, Advertising Salesman, Class Journal Company.

Arthur Lund, Electrical Engineer, G. & W. Electric Specialty Company.

W. D. Cousin with Perkins B. Bass & Company, Real Estate Dealers.

Arthur C. Gehr, Manager, Fremont Petroleum Corporation.

J. A. Hynes, Chemist & Drug Expert, United States Customs Service.

J. W. Slocum, Chemist, Chicago Varnish Company.

James C. Burdette, Chemist, Midland Chemical Company.

John M. Hancock, Vice President, Jewell Tea Company.

Howard W. Sams, Salesman, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

W. F. Hosford, Assistant Technical Superintendent, Western Electric Company.

Joseph B. Strauss, President, Strauss-Bascule Bridge Company.

Davis McMakin, Secretary-Treasurer, Packard Electric Corporation.

IN THE MARCH 13TH Toledo City Journal the following item appears: "A movement is on foot in Illinois to give cities home rule. The Chicago City Club is interesting itself in the plan. The Club has brought in experts on home rule, to address them on the subject."

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The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1920

NUMBER 13

Wednesday Round Table, March 31st at Luncheon

“Shall the Proposed City Bond Issues Be Approved?”

SPEAKERS:

Alderman ROSS A. WOODHULL

Alderman HENRY D. CAPITAIN

The City Council has voted to submit to the voters of Chicago at the coming election, April 13th, bond issues aggregating \$34,200,000 for the following purposes:

- \$15,000,000 for street lighting
- 5,000,000 for small parks and playgrounds
- 5,000,000 for a memorial and convention hall
- 9,200,000 for city bridges.

Alderman Woodhull and Alderman Capitain are members of the Finance Committee of the City Council and hold differing views as to the desirability of the proposed bond issues. This is an issue of the greatest importance to citizens of Chicago. All members of the Club invited.

Friday, April 2nd at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

FRANK A. VANDERLIP

Formerly President National City Bank, New York

Author of “What Happened to Europe”

“A Sound Foundation for Prosperity”

Mr. Vanderlip's report of conditions in Europe based upon extended observations and conferences with leading European statesmen and financiers and his proposal for American credit to Europe as the necessary first step in European rehabilitation has aroused wide comment and discussion.

His intimate knowledge of international business and financial conditions makes his discussion of the subject announced for this address authoritative and timely.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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Mr. Akers Resigns

Dwight L. Akers, Acting Civic Secretary of the City Club, has resigned. His resignation, submitted in February, becomes effective April 1st. Before taking up new work, Mr. Akers will go abroad for several months of study and travel. He leaves for England early in April.

The directors hope to announce a definite appointment to the position of Civic Secretary within a short time.

City Club Army Ambulance

In a letter from Henry D. Hesper, Director of the American Field Service in France, the Club is highly commended for its patriotism in providing ambulance No. 40, which was used in France during the recent world war. We quote part of his letter as follows:

"Remembering very gratefully the debt the Field Service owes to your interest in its effort, we are sending you this brief story of the work directly accomplished through your generous contribution.

"We very much wish that you might realize something of the gratitude so often expressed to the drivers of these cars by the Frenchmen they carried; and in many instances, also, in letters written later by their families to our headquarters. The French Ministry of War has recently requested us to convey to the donors of the Field Service cars their appreciation of the great practical benefit the contribution served. In behalf of our own administration, may I assure you we quite appreciate the fact that without your co-operation the purpose of the Service could not have been accomplished."

In the following box is a reprint of the Certificate of Service sent the Club by Mr. Hesper.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

1914

1918

AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE IN FRANCE

To The

Members of the Chicago City Club

Friends of the
American Field Service
Donors of our Car No. 40
bearing inscription

"CHICAGO CITY CLUB"

Ambulance No. 40 left for the front October 27, 1917, to join Section Sanitaire No. 13, which was operating at Verdun, on the right bank of the Meuse, working the postes de secours of Hill 344, Bras, Vacherauville, La Fourche and Carre des Anglais.

When the American Field Service was federalized, this car was turned over to the United States Army Ambulance Service with the French Army, and served, subsequently, with the French Second Army in the Argonne, and later with the French First Army, on the Somme, Oise and Aisne fronts. For distinguished conduct under fire, the Section was cited to the Order of the Army.

HENRY D. HESPER,
Director.

Among Our Members

Mr. Fred G. Heuchling, member of the City Club, has recently been put in charge of the classification of positions to be embodied in the new Civil Service chapter of the Baltimore City Charter. During the war he completed a similar task in the classification of 107,000 positions of employees of the United States Government at Washington.

Meet the following new members of the City Club:

Earle E. Eubank, Y. M. C. A. Education Department.

William B. Bosworth, Treasury Department, Government Savings Organization, Seventh Federal Reserve District.

J. Gordon Wilson, Physician.

W. E. Richards, Associate Educational Director, Federal Reserve Bank.

William G. Wood, Assistant Attorney, Elevated Railroads.

W. H. Parker, Secretary, National Conference of Social Work.

An Analysis of a Proposal Submitted to the Constitutional Convention

Plan of Representation of Illinois Counties in the Illinois House of Representatives

UNDER a plan, proposed by Delegate W. E. Trautman, of E. St. Louis, one representative in the House would be allowed each county of 100,000 or less population, and an additional representative for each county having more than that population for each additional 100,000 or fraction thereof.

Delegate Lee Mighell of Aurora, in a recent address at the City Club, stated that the purpose of this proposed plan is to limit the representation of the larger counties containing an industrial and mining population, in favor of the agricultural communities of the State. The following analysis is intended to show, on the basis of United States census population estimates of 1917, how this plan would work out in practice as a limitation on urban as compared with the agricultural districts. In the following table:

Rural counties are those which had no cities or villages of more than 8,000 population in the census year 1910.

Urban counties are those which had one or more cities or villages of 8,000 or more population in 1910. Many of these so-called urban counties are, in fact, predominantly rural and their inclusion among the urban counties makes the analysis even more conservative.

To summarize the table: the "urban counties"

of the State having 74 per cent of the population would have only 47 per cent of the representation in the legislature. The "rural counties," on the other hand, having only 26 per cent of the population would have 53 per cent, a majority representation in the House. Hardin County, with a population of only 7,000, would have equal representation with LaSalle County, having a population of nearly 92,000.

A proposal has been made in the convention that the basis of apportionment be reduced from 100,000 to 75,000. If carried out, this would permit a relative increase in representation of the urban counties, but the principle of the limitation would remain unchanged, and the larger industrial counties would continue to be under-represented.

The State Constitution Committee of the City Club has adopted the following statement, referring particularly to the proposal to limit Chicago's representation in the State Legislature but in principle applying to the whole effort to discriminate between different classes of population:

"The proposal to limit Chicago's representation in the State Legislature is contrary to the American principle of representative Government."

The analysis is submitted herewith.

COMPARISON OF POPULATION AND APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION

	Census Est. of Population, 1917	Per cent	No. Representatives	Per cent of Representation
Downstate Urban Counties.....	1,824,328	29	34	25
Cook County	2,818,751	45	29	22
Total Urban Counties	4,643,079	74	63	47
Rural Counties	1,673,700	26	72	53
Total	3,316,779	100	135	100

COMPARISON OF ASSESSED VALUATIONS, 1918, AND APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION

	Valuation	Per cent
Downstate Urban Counties.....	753,184,896	29
Cook County	1,170,239,090	44
Total Urban Counties	1,923,423,986	73
Rural Counties	702,660,400	27
Total	2,626,084,386	100

(Continued on page 80)

(Continued from page 79)

COMPARISON OF POPULATION AND APPORTIONMENT BY COUNTIES							
County	Census Est. of population 1917	Number Repre- senta- tives*	URBAN COUNTIES	Est. Pop- ulation 1917	County	RURAL COUNTIES	Number Repre- senta- tives*
			Cities and Villages			Census Est. of population 1917	
Warren	23,421	1	Monmouth	10,345	Hardin	7,015	1
Alexander	25,191	1	Cairo	15,995	Calhoun	8,610	1
Jefferson	29,825	1	Mt. Vernon	10,043	Putnam	9,615	1
Logan	31,335	1	Lincoln	11,991	Henderson	9,724	1
Morgan	34,420	1	Jacksonville	15,506	Edwards	10,049	1
Tazewell	34,614	1	Pekin	10,973	Scott	10,067	1
Dekalb	34,697	1	Dekalb	9,705	Stark	10,098	1
Coles	34,787	1	Mattoon	12,764	Brown	10,397	1
Stephenson	38,198	1	Freeport	19,844	Kendall	10,777	1
Marion	38,485	1	Centralia	11,838	Pope	11,215	1
Henry	42,968	1	Kewanee	18,607	Menard	12,796	1
Kankakee	43,376	1	Kankakee	14,270	Monroe	13,508	1
Knox	48,018	1	Galesburg	24,629	Jersey	13,954	1
Fulton	51,993	1	Canton	13,674	Cumberland	14,281	1
Champaign	54,900	1	Urbana	10,146	Johnson	14,331	1
			Champaign	15,052	Gallatin	14,628	1
Macon	61,618	1	Decatur	41,483	Moultrie	14,630	1
Adams	64,588	1	Quincy	36,832	Schuyler	14,852	1
McLean	68,127	1	Bloomington	27,462	Massac	14,994	1
Lake	70,060	1	Waukegan	20,917	Boone	15,481	1
Winnebago	74,326	1	Rockford	56,789	Marshall	15,679	1
Rock Island	81,466	1	Moline	27,976	Richland	15,970	1
			Rock Island	29,452	Piatt	16,376	1
Vermilion	87,018	1	Danville	32,969	Pulaski	16,450	1
Will	91,383	1	Joliet	38,549	Wabash	16,613	1
La Salle	91,851	1	Ottawa	9,535	Ford	17,096	1
			Streator	14,313	Mason	17,377	1
			La Salle	12,332	Cass	17,480	1
Kane	101,402	2	Aurora	34,795	Bond	17,801	1
			Elgin	28,562	Carroll	18,035	1
Sangamon	105,206	2	Springfield	62,623	Jasper	18,157	1
Madison	108,207	2	Alton	23,783	Hamilton	18,227	1
			Granite City	15,890	Clay	18,661	1
Peoria	108,756	2	Peoria	72,184	Washington	18,759	1
St. Clair	144,092	2	Belleville	21,154	Dewitt	18,906	1
			E. St. Louis	77,312	Mercer	19,723	1
Total							
Outside Cook Co.	1,824,328	34	Chicago	905,245	Douglas	19,951	1
Cook Co.	2,818,751	29	Oak Park	2,547,201	Effingham	20,055	1
			Maywood	27,816	Woodford	20,506	1
			Blue Island	10,903	Union	21,856	1
			Chicago Heights	9,450	Greene	22,363	1
			Cicero	22,863	Jo Daviess	22,657	1
			Evanston	20,846	White	23,052	1
				29,304	Clark	23,517	1
				2,668,383	Perry	23,735	1
					Grundy	24,180	1
					Clinton	25,026	1
					Wayne	25,697	1
					McDonough	26,887	1
					Lawrence	27,141	1
					Edgar	27,336	1
					Lee	27,750	1
					Ogle	27,864	1
					Fayette	28,082	1
					Pike	28,622	1
					Randolph	29,935	1
					Franklin	30,517	1
					Hancock	30,638	1
					Crawford	31,421	1
					Shelby	61,693	1
					Whiteside	34,507	1
					McHenry	34,515	1
					Iroquois	35,543	1
					Christian	35,909	1
					Jackson	36,071	1
					Saline	36,422	1
					Dupage	37,252	1
					Montgomery	38,576	1
					Livingston	40,465	1
					Bureau	46,063	1
					Macoupin	56,837	1
					Williamson	57,727	1
Total, Urban	4,643,079	63		3,573,628	Total Rural	1,673,700	72

*One for each county of under 100,000 population; one additional for each additional 100,000, or fraction thereof.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT is spending more than \$300,000,000 in the organization of the Italian railways. Gun and ammunition factories are being transformed in order to produce locomotives, rolling stock, etc.

Come to the Wednesday Round Table.

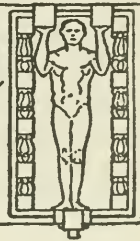
CHAIRMAN EUGENE F. HILLER has just announced the following additions to the Committee on Sanitary District:

R. F. Bell	C. A. Tupper
E. L. C. Hegeman	J. A. Scanlan
E. J. Noonan	H. W. Johnson
T. G. Hart	T. W. Smead



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1920

NUMBER 14

Wednesday, April 7th at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

(In place of the Wednesday Round Table)

“Shall the Proposed City Bond Issues Be Approved?”

\$15,000,000 for street lighting
9,500,000 for bridges
5,000,000 for parks and playgrounds
5,000,000 for a memorial and convention hall.

SPEAKERS:

ALD. ROSS A. WOODHULL

ALD. HENRY D. CAPITAIN

The desirability of approving proposed bond issues, aggregating \$34,500,000, is one of the large questions of public policy before the voters of Chicago at the election of April 13. The case for and against the bond issues will be presented at this discussion.

This subject was announced for the Wednesday Round-table meeting of last week but was postponed because of the urgent necessity of attendance by the speakers at the meeting of the City Council, at which the budget was being considered.

Friday, April 9th at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

“The Program of the President's Industrial Conference”

WILLARD E. HOTCHKISS,
Executive Secretary

“A constitution for industry” is a description which has been applied to the report of the President's Industrial Conference just published. It has been heralded as an original and constructive contribution to the problem of meeting the present industrial unrest. It suggests a plan of organization and procedure for avoiding or adjusting industrial disputes. The report also discusses various other problems affecting the relationships between employers and employees.

Secretary Wilson was President of this conference and Herbert Hoover its Vice-President. Our own member, Willard E. Hotchkiss, the speaker on this occasion, was one of the two Executive Secretaries.

Monday, April 12th at Luncheon—Speaking at 1:00

“The Problems of the Adriatic”

DR. CHARLES UPSON CLARK

Dr. Clark has just returned from an extensive tour of Roumania, Hungary, and Jugoslavia under the auspices of the Roumanian government. He had close contact in all these countries with the important political personages of the day. Before returning to this country he visited Trieste and Fiume and, at the latter place, had the privilege of an interview with Gabriel D'Annunzio.

Dr. Clark was formerly director of the School of Classical Studies of the American Academy in Rome. He is a distinguished lecturer on Italian and Spanish subjects. In his address before the Club he will use a series of slides to illustrate the points of his talk.

Friday, April 16th at Luncheon, 1:00 P. M.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITY CLUB

The annual meeting of the City Club will be held at luncheon Friday, April 16th, at 1:00 p. m. in the main dining room. New officers and directors are to be elected and among the other business at the meeting will be the consideration of some important changes in the by-laws recommended by the Board of Directors. Among these amendments to the by-laws (printed on page 82 of this bulletin) will be the proposal, previously announced in the Bulletin, for an increase in the annual dues and initiation fee.

The report of the Nominating Committee, appointed in conformity with the by-laws to recommend officers and directors, is printed on page 82 of this issue of the Bulletin.

The City Club Bulletin

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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Vol. XIII Monday, April 5, 1920 No. 14

Recommendation for Officers and Directors

The Committee on Nomination of the City Club has just submitted its recommendations for officers and new directors for the coming year, as follows:

President—Joseph Cummins.

Vice-President—Chas. W. Thomson.

Treasurer—Roy C. Osgood.

Secretary—C. F. Cornelius.

For vacancies on the Board of Directors:

Frederick B. Dickinson.

Bradford Gill.

F. B. Johnstone.

George H. Mead.

For director to fill the unexpired term, ending April, 1921:

James Mullenbach.

The annual election, at which time the Club membership will vote on five new directors, one of whom is to fill an unexpired term, and the new officers for the ensuing year, will be held Friday, April 16th, at 1:00 o'clock.

THE CITY CLUB OF CLEVELAND reprinted, without comment, our notation regarding their checker and chess teams. So you see, they evidently admit that their championship in these lines does not extend beyond their own city limits. Woe be unto men who would attempt to contest with the Chicago City Club checker and chess players.

THE ANNUAL MEETING should be attended by every member of the City Club. Put the date, April 16th, on your engagement calendar and make it a point to be on hand. Matters of vital importance to the future of the Club will come up for consideration.

Among Our Members

You will be interested to hear of some of the activities of our lawyer members. Two of them are busily engaged in fostering presidential hopes for Republican candidates. Nathan W. McChesney is serving as chairman of the Illinois Campaign Committee for General Leonard Wood. George I. Haight is in charge of the campaign of Governor Lowden for endorsement for the nomination in Wisconsin.

Walter L. Fisher has just completed his work in connection with the Lake Front Ordinance, as counsel for the Railroad Terminal Commission, representing the public in a long series of negotiations between the city of Chicago, South Park Commission and the Illinois Central Railway Company.

Charles W. Goodwin has recently opened Washington offices for the local law firm of Kraus, Goodwin and Rickard.

Albert L. Hopkins has resumed practice of law in Chicago with offices at 108 South La Salle Street after a long period of service with the Government.

Isaac B. Lipson is now a member of the firm of Jones, Addington, Ames and Seibold, of which Walter Clyde Jones, also of the City Club, is a senior partner.

Hays McKinney has opened new offices with a law firm of which he becomes the head.

Proposed By-Law Changes

THE annual meeting of the City Club for the election of officers and directors and for other business will be held at the City Club on Friday, April 16th, at luncheon, 1:00. At this meeting the following changes in the By-laws will be recommended for adoption by the Board of Directors.

1. An amendment to Article II, Section 1, changing the amount of annual dues from \$30 to \$40 per annum, with the exemption from the increase, for 1920, of recently elected members. The proposed amendment is as follows:

"The dues of resident members shall be Forty Dollars per annum (One Dollar of which shall be for one year's subscription to the City Club Bulletin) payable quarterly in advance on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year; providing, however, that until December 31, 1920, dues of resident members whose applications for membership were received subsequent to October 1, 1919, and prior to April 1, 1920, shall be at the rate of Thirty Dollars per annum (One Dollar of which shall be for one

year's subscription to the City Club Bulletin) payable quarterly in advance."

2. An amendment to Article II, Section 4, changing the initiation fee from a specified amount, subject to change by the directors, to a fee which "shall be the same amount as the annual dues" subject to change by the directors. This amendment reads as follows:

"The initiation fee of resident members and non-resident members shall be the same amount as the annual dues, subject to the right of the Board of Directors to change the amount of initiation fee of either or both classes of membership from time to time at their discretion, upon giving thirty days' notice of the proposed change to the members of the Club."

The effect of this amendment will be simply to incorporate in the by-laws action already taken by the Directors under authority given in the existing by-laws.

3. An amendment to Section 1 of Article VII of the by-laws which now provides for the various standing committees of the Club and specifies the duties of these committees. The proposed amendment will leave the Board of Directors free to work out a plan of organization best adapted to the needs of the Club. The only exception to this change is in the case of the Admissions Committee which, because of its essential place in the machinery of the Club, has been continued as a by-law Committee.

The proposed amendment would also make the President of the Club ex-officio a member of all committees. The text of the amendment is as follows:

"Section 1. The Board of Directors shall from time to time appoint such standing, special and civic committees of the Club as it may deem wise and expedient. Such committees shall consist of such number of members, and shall perform such duties and exercise such authority as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine, except as otherwise herein provided. The president of the Club shall be ex-officio a member of all committees.

"Section 2. The Board of Directors shall annually appoint a committee on admissions which shall consist of nine members of the Club who are not members of the Board of Directors, except the Secretary of the Club, who shall be ex-officio a member.

"All proposals for membership in the Club shall be submitted to the Committee on Admissions and acted upon by them under such regulations as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe, and upon the election of each new member the committee shall forth-

with give notice of the same to the secretary."

4. An amendment to Article IV by the addition of a new section to be known as "Section 4" providing for an annual budget. A similar provision is now in Article VII, Section 1. The amendment would retain the budget provision leaving, however, the Board of Directors free to specify by what Club officer or committee it shall be prepared, instead of requiring, as in the present by-laws, that it shall be prepared by the Finance Committee. This proposed by-law is as follows:

"Section 4. The Board of Directors shall annually cause to be prepared and submitted to them at the earliest date practicable after the annual election a budget of receipts and expenditures for the coming year. Such budget upon approval and adoption by the Board of Directors shall be controlling upon all officers and employes and committees of the Club, and no expenditures in excess of the amount appropriated in the budget shall be made or liabilities incurred in excess of the amount appropriated in the budget, by them, except by authority of the Board of Directors."

5. An amendment to make the by-laws and articles of association of the Club amendable at other than annual meetings. The present by-laws follow the former language of the statute relating to corporations not for profit which required that such amendments be made only at annual meetings. The legislature in 1919 modified the law so as to permit amendments to be made at any regular meeting of the Club or at any special meeting called for the purpose. The amendments, printed herewith, are to bring the by-laws into conformity with this law.

"Section 2. The articles of association may be changed, modified or amended by a two-thirds vote of such members of the Club as may be present at any regular meeting or at any adjourned session thereof, or at any special meeting called for that purpose, providing ten days' notice by mail of the proposed change, modification or amendment has been given to all members of the Club by the secretary.

"Section 3. These by-laws may be modified, altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Club or at any adjourned session thereof, or at any special meeting called for that purpose by a majority vote of the members present, provided that a notice of the time, place and objects of the meeting shall have been sent to the members at least ten days prior to the date of the meeting."

Remember the Annual Meeting.

The Progressive Development of the Philippine Islands

MR. J. P. MELENCIO, head of the publicity department of the Philippines National Bureau, addressed the Tuesday, March 23rd, luncheon meeting, taking as his subject "Progressive Development of the Philippines." Mr. Melencio's address, in part, follows:

"When I describe conditions in the Philippines at present, you will inevitably conclude that the Filipino people are ready for independence. Minus skyscrapers and Wall Street, there is today a little America in the East in the person of these islands. Ours is perhaps the only place in the world today, over which floats the Stars and Stripes, where there is no problem of unemployment, where labor wrangles are practically unknown, and where there are no bolsheviks or I. W. W.'s—where, consequently, there is no need for instructions in a 100 per cent citizenship.

"We are the only Christian people in the East. Our political principles are modern. We possess all of the attributes that have made your country 'the mightiest miracle' of the century. The American flag in the Philippines has been the symbol of progress and light. Under America's beneficent tutelage, we have advanced by leaps and bounds. Impelled by the bidding of our anxious nationalism inspired always by our heroic history, and cheered on by America's promise of independence, we have co-operated with you in your colonial experiment, and we have attained within a record period a progress and an enlightenment that America herself had not expected.

"We now number ten and a half million people, belonging to one race, united by a strong spirit of nationalism, with finances in splendid shape, with a per capita debt of less than \$1.50, with a machinery of government entirely in our hands and with a 70 per cent literacy.

"Our ability to govern ourselves is no longer disputed. The Filipinos have been running their own government for years. It is a government republican in form and democratic in spirit. It combines the fine traits of American institutions and the virile attributes of the English, because we have substituted the budget for the pork barrel, and we practice the system of parliamentary responsibility.

"The government is self-supporting and it is honest. It has undertaken numerous public works and it has made education universal and free in the truest sense. In the last war it contributed a submarine and a destroyer to the United States fleet and it placed 25,000 men at America's disposal. It is a government

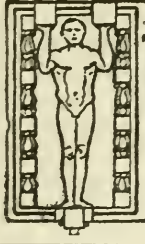
whose allegiance to America is without a stain.

"During recent years the government has struck upon new avenues of development. It has taken over the railroads and has made them pay a profit of a million pesos more than under private ownership. It created a public utility commission to establish rates for public service corporations. It created a Bureau of Labor to settle disputes between labor and capital, voluntary arbitration being nearly always applied with success. It organized the Sugar Central Board to promote the establishment of Sugar Centrals, an instrument which has revolutionized the industry in the islands. To protect the consumer of coal, the National Coal Company was organized with the Government as chief stockholder; while to hasten the economic development of the country, to suppress profiteering, and to foster all legitimate business enterprises, the National Development Company was organized with a capital of twenty-five million dollars. In 1916 it created a National Bank with branches throughout the Archipelago. These are some of the achievements of a government run by Filipinos.

"The plea of the Filipinos today is not predicated exclusively on their proven capacity to run and maintain a government of their own. It is based mainly on a solemn pledge of the American people, embodied in a law of Congress of August 29, 1916, which recites in its preamble that 'it is, as it has always been, the intention of the American people to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippines as soon as a stable government can be established therein.'

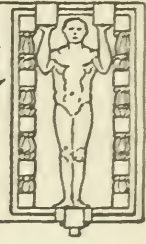
"We are told that America is confronted today by issues more vital to her interests than that of the Philippines, and that, therefore, we should wait. Yet, a few months ago, in the face of the stupendous problems of reconstruction before the country, a resolution was sent by the American Congress to the Parliament of England urging the freedom of the Irish people. Other nationalities of the world were given their freedom long before the smoke of battle had died away.

"The present plea of the Filipino people has a significance of its own, to the everlasting credit of the United States. For the first time in the history of colonial relations, a people desire to separate from the sovereign power, not because of abuses that have been perpetrated against them, but because they have matured into national manhood under the guidance extended."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1920

NUMBER 15

Monday, April 12th at Luncheon
Speaking at 1:00

"Problems of the Adriatic"

Dr. CHARLES UPSON CLARK

Dr. Clark in his address will present an entirely new viewpoint upon the European situation. He has just recently completed an extensive tour of Roumania, Hungary and Jugo-Slavia under the auspices of the Roumanian Government. He was thus brought in close contact, in all three of these countries, with important political personalities of the day, as well as the forces opposing the present governments. The speaker will illustrate his talk with lantern slides.

Dr. Clark was formerly Director of the School of Classified Studies of the American Academy in Rome. He is a distinguished lecturer on Italian and Spanish subjects.

Friday, April 16th at Luncheon
1:00 P. M.

ANNUAL MEETING **OF THE** **CITY CLUB**

New officers and directors are to be elected at the annual meeting of the Club which will be held at Luncheon, Friday, April 16th. There are a number of other important matters to come up at this time, among these, the proposed amendments to the By-laws which were previously announced in the Bulletin. Members are urged to keep this date open in order that they may be sure to attend the meeting.

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Vol. XIII. Monday, April 12, 1920 No. 15

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of The City Club Bulletin, published weekly at Chicago, Illinois, for April 1, 1920.
State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. B. Abell, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of The City Club Bulletin, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

Editor, J. B. Abell.
Managing Editor, None.
Business Managers, None.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

The City Club of Chicago, a corporation organized under the laws of Illinois. No stock. George H. Mead, President, 1537 E. 60th Street.; Roy C. Osgood, Treasurer, First Trust & Savings Bank; Charles Yeomans, Secretary, 231 Institute Place.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)
None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is.....
(This information is required from daily publications only.)

J. B. ABELL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of April, 1920.

(SEAL.)

M. S. MURPHY.

(My commission expires February 15, 1923.)

Among Our Members

Mr. W. S. REYNOLDS, at the request of the Board of Directors, attended the meeting of the Forest Preserve held Thursday, April 8th, which had under consideration the purchase of a quarter-mile tract of land along the North Shore for the use of "Shut-in Mothers and Children."

THE CARD AND BILLIARD ROOM has been doing a standing-room business only, for some time. Deuces and jokers wild and near-ball seem to be the most popular pastimes. Too many sharks have been getting into the open near-ball game and the sledding became too tough for J. A., who is doing much better in the Rumie game. An interesting game of three cushions can be seen most any day between two of our younger members who bar whistling and singing, but not arguments, which are plentiful.

Meet the following new City Club members:

Frank J. Brand, Salesman, York Safe and Lock Company.

Joseph Brandstetter, Manufacturer of Phonograph Accessories.

Lucien Cendrier, Manager, Grabler Manufacturing Company.

H. R. Dalrymple, Director of Surveys and Neighborhood Organization Community Service.

Robert E. Davis, Editor, Music Trade Indicator.

George Eisele, Salesman, Ewald Iron Company of Louisville, Kentucky.

Norman C. Ellis, Secretary, The Ellis Drier and Elevator Company.

H. S. Hayden, Jr., Assistant Secretary, Hayden Westcott Lumber Company.

H. D. Hewitt, Salesman, M. Schulz Company.

Alanson S. Ingersoll, Assistant to General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

Elmer A. Johnson, Attorney.

A. B. Lawrie, John Lawrie & Sons, Dry Goods Commissioners.

Walter G. Martin, Electrical Engineer, National X-Ray Reflector Company.

P. W. Nelson, President, P. W. Nelson Lead and Kalsomine Company.

John R. Nicholson, Attorney.

Rev. Marshall R. Olsen, Parish Director, Church Extension Board of Chicago Presbytery.

Robert C. Pierce, Attorney, Aetna Life Insurance Company.

George E. Robertson, Accountant, Kirby Culen Auer & Company.

A Sound Foundation for Prosperity

MR. FRANK A. VANDERLIP, in his address before the City Club on April 2nd, took as his subject "A Sound Foundation for Prosperity." The matters covered are of such vital importance that we reprint his address practically in full:

"Every index by which we ordinarily measure business indicates that we are in a period of prosperity. We have the fullest employment of labor, the largest rate of wages and the highest profits that we have ever known. Industry has orders for more than it can produce, usually at highly satisfactory prices.

DOUBT OF PROSPERITY

"Still there is doubt about the solidity of this prosperity. There is a feeling of uncertainty and it seems to me there is reason that there should be a feeling of doubt, for when we come to analyze this prosperity we find a curious balance of favorable with unfavorable conditions. We have, for instance, the fullest employment of labor that we have ever had, and at the same time the lowest rate of productivity. We have the largest profits that business has ever made and at the same time a depleted investment fund. Fresh capital can be had with difficulty, then ordinarily at extraordinarily high rates. We have the highest wages ever paid, but their real purchasing power is not as great as it was in 1914. We have the largest government incomes we have ever known, and at the same time the largest income tax is laid ever experienced by civilized people.

"We have built up some great lines of industry in this war period. We have really entered the world's shipping with a tonnage that is only second to any other on the seas. But with the creation of this huge volume of tonnage we are utterly without a shipping policy. We have a vast export business, but at the same time our imports have grown to a point that have made us stand aghast.

"I have been in New York audiences where the assertion was made that the private ownership of property is immoral, and that assertion was greeted with wild applause. You may not have that here,—I don't know—but I know in eastern centers, particularly among the foreign population, there has been developed a communistic spirit, communistic bolshevik ideas.

SOMETHING THE MATTER

"Obviously, in the light of these balances, there is something the matter. I think there are three things that you will all agree are necessary for permanent prosperity. You must have ample

capital if there is to be development and industries are to grow, if we are to have real prosperity, which means growth. We must have capital in ample supply, and at reasonable rates. Then we must have efficient labor, and then we must be guided by comprehensive, sound economic principles.

"In the first place we have not ample capital. We have received most of our additions of fresh capital in times past not from savings of people at large, but from the large incomes of the country. At the outbreak of the war it was estimated that there were at that time only 380,000 corporate bondholders in the United States, one-third of one per cent of all the people held bonds. Incomes are larger today than they ever were before, but there has been as high as 79 per cent gathered into the tax till. And then there were besides, State income taxes. That situation produced these results, the recipient of a large income finds the result the same, whether he takes $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent tax free obligations or a 17 per cent taxable obligation, the net results are the same. The natural result is to get under the umbrella of a tax free investment, and we have had fourteen billion dollars invested in tax free obligations in order to avoid the tremendous income tax.

CAPITAL LIMITATION

"Thus the main source of fresh capital in former times was dried up by the tax collector, and even then we are not collecting enough to pay our government expenditures by one hundred million dollars a month. Obviously that is the place where taxes should go. We ought to pay it out of taxes taken in and not out of earnings derived from the war. If we are spending so much that it is absorbing pretty much all of our investment funds, we would better spend less. There will be appropriated this fiscal year seven billion dollars, compared to the highest government expenditure prior to the war of seven hundred million dollars. The budget system will help in the creation of greater courage on the part of our legislators; will help recognition on the part of every community that wants some government regulation, so that that will go to swell this total, which must be reduced, and this program of reduction applies to them.

"But there is another source of fresh capital that ought to be larger by far than any sum which we can hope to get from large incomes—from one-third of one per cent of the population of the country. That is the savings from

the smaller people, but instead we find ourselves in a period of unexampled extravagance. People are not saving, and part of them cannot because their incomes have not been raised equivalent to the rising prices, and where people have made large profits and are obtaining excessive wages, and have had incomes increased beyond the raise in prices, they seem pretty generally to have gone into a period of almost unrestrained extravagance. So we have a great national duty, to get the national point of view on thrift into people's minds.

NECESSITY FOR THRIFT

"Thrift is, generally, a disagreeable subject. It simply means a wise decision in the character of expenditures. I think you would get this national point of view if you could think of all goods being divided into two classes, goods of consumption and goods of production. Thrift means a division of income so that one purchases both classes of goods.

"Imagine two farmers side by side on identical farms, capable of raising enough to give them a fair standard of living, nothing more, and one says, 'This standard of living is as low as I can go. I must use my whole income for the purchase of goods of consumption.' The other says, 'I will temporarily lower my standard and will divert part of my income to the purchase of goods of production. I will put up better buildings, improve my live stock; I will get better machines, and improve the old machinery.' What would be the situation in five years? The first man would be on the same order, have a lower standard of life, because he has consumed all of his income and hasn't improved his means of production. The second man would soon have so increased his production that he could spend more than the first on goods of consumption and still have something left to keep adding to his productivity and to his capacity. You can measure any nation's material advance, by observing whether there is any general national recognition of that principle in practice. If we can get that view into people's minds and make labor see that the surest and most inevitable way of raising wages is the practice of thrift on the part of working people, additional capital going into goods of production, additional efficiency, which would produce a greater demand for labor, increasing the demand for commodities—that would meet all of the strikes and union plans that were ever devised.

IMPORTANCE OF EFFICIENT LABOR

"Suppose we did economize in government, reduce the income tax and had more large incomes to invest, and also an endless stream of

small capital—yet capital alone is an innate thing. You have got to unite efficient labor with it to produce. We have got to the point where labor is not today over sixty per cent efficient.

"You can find fault with labor; you can say there is developing a class consciousness in which labor wants to gain all it can without any respect to justice, or to society. At the same time I believe the body of laboring men are fair minded, and if they can be disabused of some of their fallacies, and they can be by fairness, by fairness even in the face of unfairness for a time, then we would have an efficient supply of labor. I think there are some very hopeful instances of where there is a great improvement in the minds of employers, and an honest, earnest attempt to get labor better satisfied with its situation in industry. I believe the report of the Industrial Commission points out the right road toward a solution, or, at least an amelioration of the controversy. It is along the line of shop committees and industrial reports, and it is worth your study.

OBSERVATION OF LAWS OF ECONOMICS

"Let us suppose that we have united with ample capital and sufficient labor, and that we are producing on a great scale, even then that is not necessarily permanent prosperity. We must know, heed and live by the laws of economics, and there are some of them that are just as inexorable as the law of gravity. We have been running counter to some of them, very notably the laws governing the standard of values which are affected by the inflation of currency and credit.

"We have inflated our credit and have felt that it is the main cause of a rise of prices two and one-half times the level at the beginning of 1914. This has wrought one of the most terrible social injustices conceivable to the people with fixed incomes. A man with a savings bank account has found that this arm of inflation has reached into it and has cut his dollars until they have now about 40 per cent purchasing power compared with what they formerly had. A man with life insurance finds that it has dropped to 40 per cent of its old value. A man with a corporate bond has had its value cut in two, and those on fixed salaries have been put under terrible difficulties by the advanced prices.

"The railroad question is another matter. The railroads have come back to their owners, impaired in credit, and in efficiency. They need six or eight hundred thousand cars; they need three or four billion dollars to thoroughly rehabilitate them. Their expenses have been increased and while their incomes have been in-

creased, yet not as much as their expenses. They came to a depleted investment market, and it is doubtful whether they can finance their needs. They are already unable to do the task laid on them. We may be facing a period of a catastrophe, and if we are, there will be another catastrophe—one of nationalization. It will come about, no matter how much we disagree with that view, if the railroads are unable to do their work.

MUST UNDERSTAND EUROPEAN CONDITIONS

"We need to understand something of the economic structure of Europe to have any opinion about our relations with those countries. We should have some understanding of what Europe is doing. Europe built up a great manufacturing population, largely in the last fifty years. In that period Germany's population went from 40,000,000 to 68,000,000, and other nations' population increased proportionately, until there were one hundred million people in Europe at the outbreak of the war, who could not be fed from the fields of Europe. They were making their living by manufacturing, exporting and importing food and raw material, and the war thoroughly disrupted them. It has been impossible to get that cycle of industry going again, and the result is want, idleness, and political disturbance.

"Europe will reach its crisis some time between now and the next harvest, very likely between now and next May or June. Nobody can say whether the economic pressure, the lack of food, inability to get credits, and to get raw material, to set people at work, will be so great that it will explode in a political revolution. If it does we will see an extension of the Bolsheviks here. If it does not, Europe will start back toward recuperation after the next harvest. That means a tremendous deal to us. It would have been well worth our doing to have given Europe a more ample credit last year, credit not by our government to European governments, but credit by our investors to European industries, credit in the terms of raw material that would have enabled those people to go to work.

"We have a situation in Russia that we must watch with keenness. That Bolshevik government which everybody in Europe was predicting would fall during last year, has greatly strengthened its position in the last year. It has just expelled Denekin, who has made his escape, and it has expanded its scope clear on to the Pacific, into all of Siberia. That New York journalist, Trotzky, turned out to be a military genius, and he has an army of three million, not all efficient, but at least three hundred thousand of them of

a grade of efficiency that is not matched anywhere else in Europe. He may want to have something for them to do; and if Germany should go Radical, you would see a coalition between Germany and Russia, because economically the two countries fit together perfectly. Germany with its great difficulty in raising food enough for its people; Russia with unlimited acreage and a tremendous peasant population—Russia would raise the food for Germany, and Germany would manufacture the things Russia wants. The transportation system of Russia is badly broken up and cannot well move three million men, when they can't move food. So that is not probable, but it is possible and is among the things that we need to watch.

"The conclusion would seem to me to be a recognition that an understanding of economic laws is essential to the formation of right opinions. It means that people must look at these subjects from a national and international point of view. It means that we must form public opinion that is sound, and that is strong enough to pick leaders who think soundly.

"I am not a pessimist, but I believe in looking facts in the face, and we ought to do this now to prevent serious consequences. We have great resources, we have capital and industrial plants. Our relative position to the rest of the world is amazing. It is just a matter of sound leadership, of sound thinking, of not being narrow, not being selfish beyond being intelligently so, and then our world leadership will come."

"Late Again"

The Club staff has been hearing rumors to this effect about the Bulletin for the last four weeks, in spite of the fact that during this entire period, the publication has left the City Club offices regularly on Saturday afternoon and should have been delivered some time Monday.

For once, we can attribute the delay directly to the Postoffice. The matter has been taken up with different officials at the local office but with no apparent improvement. Our difficulty has been that the criticisms have been merely verbal.

In order to present our case effectively to the Postoffice Department, we should have written complaints which definitely state the date the Bulletin of a given issue was received. Therefore, if you do not receive your magazine promptly on Monday, kindly notify us through a letter and we will again take the matter up with the postoffice department.

The Wednesday Round Table

THE Wednesday, April 7th, meeting was given over to a discussion of the proposed City bond issues, Alderman Ross A. Woodhull favoring the issues, and Alderman Henry D. Captain opposing them.

ALDERMAN R. A. WOODHULL

Before presenting the arguments in favor of the bond issues, Alderman Woodhull outlined their purpose, indicating that \$15,000,000 was proposed for an extension of electric street lighting and the rehabilitation of the present system. The bonds of \$9,500,000 to be used for bridges, to complete the program started some years ago, and \$5,000,000 to be expended for the erection of a memorial convention hall to house all public events of great size. The Park and Playground bond issue of \$5,000,000 is to be used to complete the program started some years ago and to provide equipment for the sites already purchased by the City.

Mr. Woodhull in asking for the approval of the \$15,000,000 lightning bond issue, pointed out that the expenditure of this amount would be spread over a period of five years and not to exceed \$3,000,000 would be used during any one year. He stated that we now have 10,000 gas and gasoline lamps within the corporate limits. The gasoline lamps cost \$59 a year to maintain and the gas lamps \$36, as against \$9.60 a year for the maintenance of electric lights. In explanation of the present use of gas and gasoline lamps, the speaker stated that the City had had no funds with which to buy equipment for installing the electric lights so that they had been compelled to contract with a private corporation for the other and more expensive lighting system.

After once buying the electric equipment, it would be possible to maintain 40,000 lights at the same expense now involved in the maintenance of the 10,000 gas and gasoline lights. In addition to this contract, the City is now furnished electric current for some of its streets by the Commonwealth Edison Company at a cost of \$11.40 per light more than would be involved if the City was in position to install its own equipment.

Alderman Woodhull stated that the interest and principal on the \$15,000,000 proposed lighting bonds would be covered by the savings to the City in a period of twenty-five years, and that in addition to this they would be able to show a further profit of \$5,000,000. These

figures, he stated, were checked by both the Finance and Engineering Departments of the City and found to be correct.

From the standpoint of safety, the speaker maintained that the additional lighting equipment is absolutely necessary and that it would be one method of protecting the City. Otherwise we will have to provide a tremendous increase in our present police force, which, he said, could not be done at this time. He also made a plea for the approval of the bond issue on the ground that the additional lights would help beautify the City by night and make it the most brilliantly lighted city in the world.

The program, as suggested by the Alderman, would provide additional lighting for all sections of the city. Failure to approve the lighting bonds simply means, according to Alderman Woodhull, a postponement, for it will be necessary for the City to take this step eventually in any case.

In connection with the bridge bonds, the speaker pointed out that their issuance merely provided funds for the carrying through of the program approved some time ago. The necessity for these additional funds is entirely legitimate in view of the increased cost of building since the program was originally laid out. If we are to follow any consistent plan in establishing the bridges in Chicago, it is essential that additional funds be provided now.

In regard to the proposed bonds for the erection of a Convention Hall, Alderman Woodhull stated that this was largely a matter of sentiment. The City has expressed itself as being anxious to provide some memorial for the soldiers, sailors and marines who fought in the World War. This has been deemed the most suitable type of memorial as it will provide a convention hall to take care of a great number of people. The City of Chicago, at this time, has no proper facilities for handling large trade shows or conventions, and for this reason a number of them that would otherwise have come here have gone to other cities.

In speaking of the proposed bond issue for bathing beaches and parks, the Alderman recalled the fact that the City already had purchased a good many sites for this purpose but had not had funds to develop all of them. Here again he indicated that this bond issue was simply in line with the program developed some years ago, for the establishment of parks and playgrounds throughout the City.

Alderman Woodhull stated the people could safely approve the bonds without, in any way, jeopardizing the prospects of providing funds for any emergencies that might come up within the next few years. He said that the City Council could be relied upon to withhold sufficient funds to take care of such emergencies and not to spend the money from the bonds in such a way as to leave Chicago without protection in an emergency.

In closing he referred to the present limitation placed by the State upon the issuance of bonds and expressed the opinion that should the voters approve the proposed bond issues, that the representatives at Springfield would recognize Chicago to the extent of raising this limitation so that it would be possible to issue the bonds within a reasonable time, even though the City, at present, is within a million dollars of its bonding limit.

ALDERMAN H. D. CAPITAIN

Alderman Captain, in stating his position in opposition to the passage of the proposed bond issues, made it clear that he was not opposed to public improvements as a general principle. In fact, he said that there was no doubt merit to all of the suggested improvements.

However, the speaker indicated that he was still compelled to oppose the bond issues on a purely business basis. The finances of Chicago at this time are in such dire straits as to make the incurring of further debt extremely dangerous. Alderman Captain pointed out that it was a relatively short time ago that the City bonding limit was raised by some \$25,000,000 when our tax rates were changed. Yet, in the face of this fact, we are now up to within a million dollars of our new limit.

The speaker did not feel that the Council would be able to withhold immediate action on the suggested improvements if the bond issues were approved. He stated that from past experience it was his conclusion that the Councilmen would take immediate steps to provide for the expenditure of funds received from these bonds, so that the City would have no means to care for any financial emergency which might come up during the next few years. Alderman Captain urged that, because of the financial condition of Chicago, the policy of merely completing present undertakings be established in preference to one which called for new improvements.

Even the improvements already under way are costing the City a great deal more than the original estimates called for. The speaker expressed the thought that it was highly probable that the proposed new programs would also run

City Club Maps

Effective immediately, the prices for City Club maps will be as follows:

Blue line prints, per section.....	\$ 1.75
Brown line prints, per section.....	2.50
Complete sets, 24 sections, blue line....	40.00
Complete sets, 24 sections, brown line...	60.00

This is a slight increase over the former prices, made necessary by the new scale given us by the blue print people who do our work from the original negatives.

If you are considering the purchase of a City map or any part thereof, an early order is advisable because further increases may be necessary in view of the increase in cost.

“Extra Copies”

In order to take care of the demand for this week's issue of the Bulletin, we have had printed a limited number of extra copies. If you desire any great number of this issue, in which there is a reprint of the address of Frank A. Vanderlip, your order should be placed with the Club office immediately.

far in excess of the present estimates, and thus the City would be merely adding to its danger of emergencies which would call for further financial support.

Another reason advanced for withholding approval on the bond issues is the present condition of the labor market. Alderman Captain stated that we are, at the present time, short some 40,000 laborers and mechanics in Chicago. To divert, from building trades, additional help, would seriously handicap the proposed housing projects for Chicago and would result in further increases in rent and the cost of building.

Before we put more money at the disposal of the present City administration, the Alderman stated that we should demand that they demonstrate their ability to spend funds to the best advantage. For the past five years the City Council Finance Committee has made unsuccessful attempts to secure the co-operation of the present administration in curtailing needless expenditures of corporate funds.

In closing, the Alderman stated that we should delay the issuance of bonds for at least one or two years until the general conditions throughout the country were more settled and until the City itself was in a better financial position. In the meantime he expressed a hope that something could be done toward providing legislation which would allow the City to issue 50 to 100 year bonds.

Impressions of Soviet Russia

MR. ISAAC DON LEVINE spoke at the City Club luncheon on March 26th, taking as his subject "Impressions of Soviet Russia." He just returned from his second trip to Russia and it was with a view to correcting some erroneous opinions as to the conditions in that country that the speaker recounted his experiences there.

In spite of the prevailing opinion that the Soviet Republic is tottering, Mr. Levine stated that it had developed a powerful governmental organization which is continuously growing stronger. The Government is administered in a systematic manner and with as much promptitude and dispatch as under the old Russian Crown.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS FIRST

While, to be sure, there are some extremely radical factions under the Soviet Government, yet there are equally strong parties that have taken a more conservative stand. Among the accomplishments of these parties may be mentioned the abolition of capital punishment.

Lenine, while personally favoring the spread of the radical soviet principles of social democracy, is willing to sacrifice his ambitions in this direction provided Russia can be insured a supply of raw and finished materials in order to protect its economic interests. However, a great many officials in Russia feel that the Allies' promise of assistance is merely a sham.

RUSSIAN AND GERMAN ALLIANCE

Unless we can demonstrate to the Soviet Government that we actually are sincere in the offers of aid, there is imminent danger, said the speaker, of an alliance of the extremists in Germany and Russia. The joining of these forces would bring inevitable disaster to the recon-

struction work in both countries. Therefore, if we really wish to see these nations rehabilitated, it is of vital importance that we supply them with the necessary financial aid and raw materials to make possible their economic recovery.

Mr. Levine pointed out that the Russian Jews had been subjected to all kinds of villifications, and unjustly so. Reports that the Soviet Government is controlled by the Jews are not well founded, as a relatively small percentage of the offices are held by members of this race. To be sure, there have been some exceptional leaders among the Jews in the Russian Republic, but, for the most part, these men have taken a very rational stand on affairs of State.

RUSSIAN JEWS SUFFERED

The Jews, as a whole, have suffered terribly as a result of the upheaval in Russia. Members of this race have, for the most part, represented the middle class, or small shop owners. These small business men have practically been wiped out and undoubtedly it will require a great many years before they regain their former status, according to the speaker. The Jews of Russia are not of the laboring or industrial class, yet in view of the fact that this element has assumed control to a large extent, the Jews will have to take up new fields of endeavor along these lines if they are to make a living.

In conclusion, the speaker again emphasized the importance of some immediate action in America, helping towards the economic recovery of both Russia and Germany—this step being necessary if we are to prevent the spread of propaganda of the radicals of the Soviet Republic.

"TO ELECT A MAN from your ward, you count the ballots, then you shuffle them and the man to the left of the dealer opens. You take the total numbers of the ballots, adding to them the house number of the voter. If he happens to own an auto you could add, instead, his license number; the result would be the same. From this total you subtract a number equaling the composite ages of all the voters whose names begin with A, divide it by the number of those whose names begin with the other letters of the alphabet, then add the number of the ward and you have the man who is elected."—*Reprinted from the Cleveland City Club stunt night publication, "The City Club Hornet."*

Mr. H. G. HACCA, formerly of Cleveland, dropped in to see us last week, and while he is a great booster for the Cleveland City Club, he expressed himself as being wonderfully well impressed with our Chicago Club. Mr. Hacca is now "desk man" for the *Chicago American*.

DAVID JOHNSTONE, one of our members, attended the Forum Committee of the American Institute of Banking held at the City Club last Tuesday evening. Mr. Blount, a Vice-President of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, spoke on the subject of "Investments."

Remember the Annual Meeting.

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The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1920

NUMBER 16

Tuesday Luncheon Meeting, Main Dining Room, April 27th

“The New India of Today”

Speaker:

BAHMAN PESTONJI WADIA

Head of the Labor Union Movement in India; leader in Home Rule Movement there, and Editor of the “New India,” a daily newspaper, and the “Common Weal,” a weekly, published at Madras; President, Labor Federation of Madras; former member National Council of India.

City Club Election

Joseph Cummins, who has been a member of the City Club since 1904, was elected President to succeed George H. Mead, at the annual meeting Friday, April 16th. Judge Charles M. Thomson was re-elected Vice-President. J. F. Cornelius, who joined the Club in 1915, was made Secretary. Messrs. Cummins, Cornelius and Frederick Dickinson are the new members of the Board of Directors.

The officers and directors for the coming year are as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| JOSEPH CUMMINS | <i>President</i> |
| CHARLES M. THOMSON..... | <i>Vice-President</i> |
| ROY C. OSGOOD..... | <i>Treasurer</i> |
| J. F. CORNELIUS..... | <i>Secretary</i> |

DIRECTORS

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Frederick Dickinson | James Mullenbach |
| Bradford Gill | Fred G. Heuchling |
| F. B. Johnstone | Preston Kumler |
| George H. Mead | Frederick S. Deibler |

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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Great Growth in Membership

Henry P. Chandler, Chairman of the Admissions Committee, reported a membership on April 1, 1920, of 2,457 as against a membership on April 1, 1919, of 1,914, a gain of 543 members. In the preceding year the gain was more than 300, so that since 1918, when hostilities in the late war ended and Club members in military service returned to their former pursuits, the accessions to City Club membership have numbered about 850.

Mr. Chandler stated that of the total membership, 2,362 are resident members, and with the resident membership limit of 2,400, the great problem now will be to assimilate the new material and to provide opportunities for the development of their civic interests. This committee has held 56 meetings and he expressed warm appreciation of the faithful service of its members. He called upon Club members generally to aid the committee with information concerning candidates.

LARGE REDUCTION IN DEFICIT

Roy C. Osgood, Treasurer, reported a deficit for the year of \$7,765. This compares favorably with a deficit for the preceding year of \$20,496. The improvement comes largely from increased revenue due to growth in membership and from a good showing made by the dining room. Last year the dining room ran at a loss of \$2,425, while this year, although service has been excellent and prices low, the restaurant shows a profit of \$2,817.

The financial report of Treasurer Osgood in detail is published on page 95 of this issue.

The annual dues and the initiation fee were increased by a vote of the members from \$30 to \$40. Minor changes in the by-laws, previously printed in the Bulletin, were approved by the members.

CIVIC SECRETARY

Mr. Dykstra, successor to Mr. Hooker, is expected to take up his duties by May first.

Mr. Dykstra for some time has been Secretary of the Civic League of Cleveland, Ohio, in which position he has attracted attention on account of his aggressive and intelligent participation in the public affairs of that city. Before going to Cleveland, Mr. Dykstra had been head of the Department of Political Science in Kansas University. Earlier he had held a teaching position in Ohio State University.

Mr. Dykstra formerly lived in Chicago and is a graduate of the Englewood High School of this city. After finishing his college course at the University of Iowa, he pursued graduate studies in his chosen field in the University of Chicago. Mr. Dykstra was born in Cleveland in 1883.

RETIRING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

George H. Mead, in retiring from the Presidency, addressed the members in detail upon the affairs of the Club. He said:

"In 1917-18 the loss of the year was \$15,222. After this had been reduced by subscriptions and the appropriation of initiation fees a deficit of \$5,598 was carried forward.

"The loss in 1918-19 was \$21,000 and the deficit carried forward was \$16,424. The loss on the operation of the Club for the last year 1919-20 has been \$7,765. Subscriptions toward this deficit aggregate \$4,243.94 and initiation fees appropriated to meet the deficit have amounted to \$7,622.50.

"We have, therefore, been able to reduce the accumulated deficit of \$23,718 by \$11,866, leaving a deficit to be carried forward of \$11,190.

"It was the estimate of the board in the early months of the year that we would have this year a deficit to face of in the neighborhood of \$30,000. That this has not been the case has been due to the remarkable achievement of the House Committee and the Steward and his staff in the operation of the restaurant, cigar counter and billiard room. A club restaurant is an accepted loss, existing not for profit but for the convenience of the members. The Club restaurant during this last year has actually made a profit.

"The next great reason for the reduction of our estimated loss from some \$15,000 to about \$7,000 was the response of the Club membership to the drive which carried our resident membership up from 1,914 to 2,362 during the year. The Directors of the Club met here also a defeat of their anticipations. Our first undertaking was to secure from some 900 members guarantees of a new member apiece, a guarantee which called for the payment of the new member's dues until he was actually brought into the Club. But this guarantee was not to

be good unless the whole number of guarantors was secured.

"Only some seven hundred of these guarantors were in evidence, and the Directors were obliged to release them from their provisionally assumed obligations. The movement which this appeal started, however, has continued steadily, bringing in over seven hundred new members and making a net addition to our membership list of over five hundred.

"We are within fifty of the limit which must be set upon Club membership with our present facilities. The City Club has never had as large a membership as it has at present. That resignations will be proportionately reduced we may expect, since the Directors have placed the amount of the initiation fee at that of the annual dues. Many have felt in the past that they could drop out for a period and return with no loss. There will be no economy in such a procedure in the future.

"The matter of the greatest import to the Club in this great accession to our membership lies in the fact, that with a modest addition to the amount of the yearly dues, the Club can leave behind it its institution of a yearly deficit to be made up by general subscriptions from the Club membership with larger ones from a few gentlemen who have been interested in the existence of the City Club in Chicago.

"If the Club can keep its membership at 2,400, with dues and initiation fees at \$40 it can balance its books at the end of the year without a deficit to be carried forward. It is of vast importance to the Club that it can see its way to pay as it goes along, with minimum dues and an aggressive interest in civic affairs. This satisfaction of economic independence can be maintained only if the numbers are kept at the limit of 2,400, or the dues are further raised. The membership of the Club are invited to make its affairs far more really their own than they have in the past.

"Mr. Dwight Akers, our acting Civic Secretary during the past year, has resigned and is at present on the Atlantic to spend a vacation abroad. His place has been filled by the acceptance of the position by Mr. C. A. Dykstra.

"We know that Mr. Dykstra can successfully carry out the work which falls upon the executive officer of the City Club of Chicago, because he has done this in a similar organization in Cleveland. His history is a guarantee of his future. Mr. E. W. Lothrop, formerly connected with the Club, later in the army in France, where he carried heavy administrative responsibilities, and then in Boston with an Industrial Commission, comes back to us as Assistant Civic Secretary.

"Inevitably the Club must take up again the burden of active civic responsibility, which we have in part laid down per force during the period of the war. We have all been far-sighted, and have now to adjust our vision to exigencies at home. The increased membership of the Club indicates our opportunities and the interest that is awakening in the operations of corporate Chicago.

"We are confident that in the gentlemen just named the members of the City Club will find effective means of coming into intimate touch with the problems of the City, and of helping to formulate the ideas and public sentiment by which these problems must be solved. The Club needs to stretch and exercise its civic muscles, after four years of predominantly war activities and war consciousness."

(Continued on page 97)

Improved Financial Showing Treasurer's Report

ASSETS.

LEASEHOLD, BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT AT
COST\$178,719.98

FURNISHINGS:

Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$ 7,574.38
Kitchen Equipment	2,016.64
Crockery Utensils	2,855.20
Silverware	1,519.19
Linen	1,079.51
House Linen	164.82

\$ 15,209.74

INVENTORIES:

Provisions	\$ 2,765.83
Cigars	1,365.84
Dining Room Checks.....	194.82
Library Books	1,000.00
Fuel	251.74
Stationery and Supplies.....	121.92

\$ 5,700.15

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:

Unpaid Dues	\$ 4,350.50
Unpaid Restaurant and Cigar Checks.....	237.75
War Tax Due from Members.....	36.82
Sundries	170.50
Military Accounts	112.50
Subscriptions to Deficiency Fund.....	1,614.50

\$ 6,522.57

SUNDRY PREPAYMENTS:

Leasehold Ground Rent.....	\$ 845.80
Insurance Unexpired	1,614.41

\$ 2,460.21

CASH:

In Bank	\$ 3,180.38
On Hand	500.00

\$ 3,680.38

\$212,293.03

DEFICIENCY 11,190.82

\$223,483.85

LIABILITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE LEASEHOLD 5% BONDS:	
Authorized Issue Due 8-1-1941.....	\$200,000.00
Bonds Issued	181,600.00
Script Issued (Secured by Deposits of \$3,900.00 City Club Bonds with the Northern Trust Company).....	3,625.00
	<u>\$185,125.00</u>
NOTES PAYABLE: NATIONAL CITY BANK (Secured by Deposit of City Club Bonds).....	
	\$ 18,000.00
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:	
For Supplies, Wages, Etc.....	\$ 6,632.63
Bond Interest Acc. Accrued.....	3,895.82
Taxes	6,221.95
	<u>\$ 16,750.40</u>
RESERVES:	
Dues Paid in Advance.....	\$ 1,367.75
UNEXPENDED BALANCES, SUNDRY FUNDS:	
Christmas Fund (Employees).....	\$ 538.62
Chamber of Music Fund.....	20.00
Publication Fund	1,610.87
Special Park Fund.....	71.21
	<u>\$ 2,240.70</u>
	<u>\$223,483.85</u>

Income and Expenses
EXPENSES.

FIXED CHARGES:	
Leasehold Ground Rent.....	\$10,150.00
Taxes	6,410.47
Fire and Employers' Liability Insurance....	722.76
Interest on Bonds and Loans.....	10,366.00
	<u>\$27,649.23</u>
BUILDING, MAINTENANCE AND HOUSE EXPENSE:	
House Employees' Wages.....	\$13,539.16
House Employees' Meals.....	3,622.80
Electric Power	1,647.02
Electric Light	1,290.38
Fuel	1,957.13
Building Repairs, Etc.....	648.15
Furniture and Fixture Repairs.....	252.75
Uniforms	53.75
General House Expense.....	2,001.25
Laundry	1,766.14
	<u>\$26,778.53</u>
ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES:	
Office Salaries	\$ 5,778.67
Stationery and Printing.....	1,264.48
Postage	739.83
Telephone	1,179.12
Newspapers and Periodicals.....	323.84
Premiums on Surety Bonds.....	52.00
Entertainment	25.00
General Expense	367.44
Membership in Organizations.....	11.00
Membership Committee	556.84
	<u>\$10,298.22</u>
CLUB HOUSE DEPRECIATION:	
Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$ 1,080.00
House Linen	305.16
	<u>\$ 1,385.16</u>
CHRISTMAS FUND:	
Distribution Amongst Employees.....	\$ 2,336.50
PUBLIC WORK:	
Salaries to Civic Secretary and Assistants..	\$ 4,586.80
Bulletin	2,890.62
Library Expense	807.52
	<u>\$ 8,284.94</u>
	<u>\$76,732.58</u>
INCOME.	
MEMBERS DUES	\$58,377.00
Less: Accrued Dues Uncollectible.....	452.50
	<u>\$57,924.50</u>

RENTS	\$3,320.00
PROFIT ON OPERATING RESTAURANT.....	\$ 5,910.86
Less: Depreciation of Equipment:	
Kitchen Equipment	\$ 600.00
Crockery and Utensils.....	1,507.13
Linen	472.45
Silverware	513.32
	<u>3,092.90</u>
	<u>\$ 2,817.96</u>
CIGAR SALES	\$ 1,767.83
BILLIARD ROOM	586.82
RENTAL OF STEREOPTICON.....	123.13
PUBLICATION "IDEALS OF AMERICA".....	22.05
MISCELLANEOUS SALES	67.89
CHRISTMAS FUND: Donations Transferred to	
Cover Expenditures per contra.....	2,336.50
Loss for Year Carried to Deficiency Account.	7,765.90
	<u>\$76,732.58</u>

DEFICIENCY ACCOUNT.

CHARGES:	
Deficiency April 1st, 1919.....	\$16,424.42
Loss for year ended March 31, 1920.....	7,765.90
	<u>\$24,190.32</u>
CREDITS:	
Deficiency Fund, Contributions during year	\$4,377.00
Inventory of Library Books (previously written off against Income).....	1,000.00
Initiation Fees, appropriated to Deficiency Account for the year ended March 31, 1920	7,622.50
Balance as at March 31, 1920.....	11,190.82
	<u>\$24,190.32</u>

Departmental Accounts Year Ended March 31st, 1920
RESTAURANT.

CREDITS:	
Receipts from Members and Banquets.....	\$104,647.85
Guests	106.95
Employees	3,622.80
	<u>\$108,376.60</u>
CHARGES:	
Provisions	\$ 58,565.54
Kitchen Wages	15,205.31
Kitchen Expense	4,373.22
Dining Room Wages.....	16,959.06
Dining Room Expense.....	3,397.67
Manager's Salary (proportion).....	1,890.00
Cashier's Salary (proportion).....	1,392.00
Electric Light	682.94
	<u>\$102,465.74</u>
OPERATING PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE CONSIDERING DEPRECIATION OF EQUIPMENT	
	<u>\$ 5,910.86</u>
CIGARS.	
CREDITS:	
Receipts from Members.....	\$ 10,433.70
CHARGES:	
Stock Used	\$7,807.87
License	100.00
Salaries	758.00
	<u>8,665.87</u>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR.....	<u>\$ 1,767.83</u>
BILLIARD ROOM.	
CREDITS:	
Receipts from Members.....	\$ 1,189.65
CHARGES:	
Wages of Attendant.....	\$384.72
Supplies	168.11
License	50.00
	<u>602.83</u>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR.....	<u>\$ 586.82</u>

We hereby certify that we have audited the Books of Account and Vouchers of the City Club of Chicago for the year ended March 31st, 1920, and that in our opinion the foregoing statements of Assets and Liabilities, Income and Expenses and Departmental Accounts accurately exhibit the Club's financial condition as at March 31st, 1920, and the result of its operation during the year ended that date. A detailed report outlining the exact scope of our investigation has been submitted to the Directors as of even date.

April 14th, 1920, Chicago.

ERNEST RECKITT,
Certified Public Accountants.

Special Committee Work

(Continued from page 95)

Mr. Mead then presented a report on the City Club Civic Committees prepared by Mr. D. L. Akers, acting civic secretary.

CITY CLUB CIVIC COMMITTEES

The Civic Committee System of the Club was started in 1908. Until 1919 the civic committees were standing committees each covering some general field of activity. This plan was found to have certain distinct disadvantages and it was decided in 1919 to try, as an experiment, the plan of appointing special committees from time to time to deal with particular problems as the occasion might demand.

Experience with this system has demonstrated conclusively what was understood from the start, namely, that a system of this kind throws the initiative for civic work more completely on the Civic Secretary and the Directors instead of, to a large extent, on the committee machinery. It also requires that the contacts with the City Government formerly maintained (generally very ineffectively) by the committees must be made by the Civic Secretary and his staff. Thus, while the system has its advantages in making it possible to bring to bear on a particular situation the best ability in the Club, and while it allows dead committees to be easily eliminated, it does require a larger degree of attention from the Club office. The Civic Secretary, under such a system, should really be allowed more freedom to establish contacts than he has had in the past.

The experiment with special committees has not, in fact, had a fair trial. The Civic Secretary's office during the last year had actually less assistance than formerly and largely on that account only a minimum of committee work was started.

The committees which have been appointed during the year have been as follows:

COMMITTEE ON STATE CONSTITUTION

A committee on State Constitution, appointed in October, 1919. This committee was constituted primarily with reference to its ability to deal with the fundamental questions coming before the Constitution Convention at Springfield.

Mr. Joseph Cummins, Chairman of the Subcommittee on "Unification of Local Governments" has appeared before Committees of the Constitutional Convention on behalf of the Constitution Committee of the Club on three occasions; twice before the committee on Chicago and Cook County at hearings in Chicago, and once before the Legislative Committee at a Springfield hearing in opposition to the proposal

to limit the representation of Cook County in the legislature.

COMMITTEE ON CITY PLANNING LEGISLATION

The former City Planning Committee of the City Club drafted a preliminary outline of needed City Planning Legislation. This preliminary report, prepared by Charles K. Mohler, C. D. Hill, and E. H. Dupee, was sent widely throughout the country to City Planners with a request for criticism. When the new committee system was instituted and the old City Planning Committee discontinued this matter was hanging over.

Inasmuch as the portion of the report dealing with needed constitutional amendments was of immediate concern, the chairman of the former City Planning Committee, E. A. Rummler, was appointed as a member of the newly constituted committee on State Constitution, particularly to insure the consideration of the City Planning subject, and a sub-committee of the Constitution Committee on City Planning was formed with Mr. Rummler as Chairman. As the sub-committee, however, did not include persons particularly cognizant of City Planning needs, it was deemed best to appoint a new committee on City Planning Legislation using the sub-committee from the State Constitution Committee as a nucleus and thus maintaining a liaison between the two committees. Representation from the Zoning Committee of the City Club was also placed on this new committee. The Committee had a number of meetings and drafts of certain city planning amendments were prepared and submitted to the State Constitution Committee for approval.

COMMITTEE ON ZONING

The committee on zoning, Everett L. Millard, Chairman, was formed, following the dissolution of the old City Planning Committee, to carry on the work relating to zoning which was the most immediate and most important subject at the time in the field of City Planning. They co-operated with other organizations in an effort to bring about comprehensive instead of piecemeal zoning under the new law. At the Committee's suggestion, a resolution, adopted by various civic organizations suggesting the form of the new Zoning Commission, and which was inadequate to meet the needs of the situation, was withheld, and a new resolution drawn along the lines recommended by the City Club Committee was adopted.

The Chairman of the Committee participated in the organization of the Citizens Zone Plan conference, held in Chicago last November, and edited its proceedings for publication.

When the proposal to raise the present build-

ing height limit was before the City Council, the Zoning Committee sent a protest to the City Council and a representative of the committee appeared before the Building Committee of the City Council to urge that this matter be left to the Zoning Commission, soon to be appointed. In spite of the protests of about a dozen organizations, however, the new building height limit was adopted by the City Council.

COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

This committee is perhaps the best illustration of the effectiveness of the *special* committee as compared with the *standing* committee scheme. When it was announced in September, 1919, that the County Board was expecting to submit to the voters a proposal for a million dollar bond issue for a new juvenile detention home, and that it was expected that this institution (which would also include the headquarters of the Juvenile Court) would be placed on a site already owned by the County Board at 95th and State Street, this City Club Committee, W. S. Reynolds, Chairman, was appointed to deal with this question. The committee sent to the Site Committee of the County Board, which was at that time almost unanimously committed to the 95th Street site, a protest against that location. Later, at the invitation of the Site Committee of the County Board, they went into conference with that committee and the members of the City Club committee were appointed by President Reinberg as part of the official Site Committee. The 95th Street location and others more centrally located, were investigated.

The City Club Committee in its original communication to the County Board had stated that it would oppose the bond issue unless some other location than 95th Street had been determined upon in advance of the election at which the bond issue was to be presented. About a week before the election, no decision having been arrived at by the County Board, another letter was sent by the City Club Committee to each member of the County Board saying that if some decision had not been reached by a specified date, the committee would be under the necessity of opposing the bond issue. The Site Committee met in the meantime and definitely decided against the 95th Street site, although no alternative site was definitely recommended. This in no way committed the County Board, but the committee felt that the action of the Site Committee warranted them in supporting the bond issue and a public statement was therefore made in favor of it.

Following the election, a long period ensued without any decision as to the site, and a new

Site Committee of five members was appointed by the County Board. This new Site Committee opened up again the entire question of the 95th Street location and it appeared that the members of the Board had gone back definitely to the old proposition. Members of the City Club Committee again went into conference with the Site Committee and presented the arguments against the 95th Street location. They were present at two such hearings. Following these hearings the Site Committee recommended the selection of a site at Ogden Avenue and Twelfth Street, a site approved by the City Club Committee. While the action of the County Board requires a call for bids before the site is determined upon, the Board has already committed itself against the 95th Street location by taking an option on the Ogden Avenue site and by voting to advertise for bids for a location within two miles of the City Hall. This apparently cinches the opposition contended for by our committee.

COMMITTEE ON AUTOMOBILE PARKING

The committee on automobile parking, R. H. Rice, Chairman, was appointed in response to a request from the South Park Commissioners and an invitation from the Chicago Motor Club that the City Club send a representative to participate in a conference of organizations concerning the storage of automobiles in Grant Park. The consideration of this subject was brought about by the large number of thefts of automobiles from the temporary storage place in Grant Park. The committee still has this subject under consideration, particularly with a view to proposing some permanent solution of the problem of automobile storage in the downtown district.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION

This committee, T. W. Allinson, chairman, was appointed to study the numerous bills before Congress for the regulation of immigration. It has held frequent meetings but has made no recommendations.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL NURSES

This is a special committee, John E. Ransom, chairman, organized when there was danger that through the failure of the City Council to appropriate necessary funds, the public school nurses would have to be laid off. The committee sent a communication to the City Council on this subject. It was one of various organizations taking similar action, and the provision for nurses was restored.

COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

This committee was organized to promote the success of the referendum for the adoption

of the non-partisan aldermanic election law and the 50 ward bill.

It lapsed, of course, following the election.

COMMITTEE ON SANITARY DISTRICT

The Committee on Sanitary District, E. F. Hiller, chairman, was formed to consider various matters before the Sanitary District of Chicago, particularly the reports of Mr. J. L. Jacobs and Mr. S. Gardner Williams on the organization and the employment methods of the district, and problems involved in the disposal of stockyards sewage. The latter proposition had been previously dealt with by the Public Health Committee of the Club in co-operation with other organizations. An agreement had been reached between the Sanitary District and the stockyards interests for the construction of an activated sludge plant under a joint arrangement as to construction cost and maintenance expense. A contract based on this agreement is now under negotiation and the committee expects to review this contract when it is finally brought before the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District.

COMMITTEE ON SMOKE ABATEMENT

This was a committee appointed to continue the work of the former Public Health Committee of the City Club on the subject of smoke abatement. Mr. Payne, chairman of the Subcommittee on Smoke Abatement of that committee, was appointed chairman of the new committee. No special recommendations have been made up to the present time.

Several other committees have been considered by the Civic Secretary's office, notably a Committee on Schools, one on Transportation Service, on Jail Conditions, and on the Municipal Pier. These are all subjects which have come before the Directors in some form or other but up to date the committees have not been organized.

President Wilson's Industrial Conference

DR. FRANK HITCHCOCK, formerly executive secretary of the President's Industrial Commission, discussed the work of that body at the Friday, April 8th, noonday luncheon of the Chicago City Club.

Before taking up the actual work of the commission, Mr. Hitchcock explained the considerations under which the personnel of the commission was selected. He pointed out that in selecting the men it had not been the intention of the government to choose the greatest minds, but rather to form a body which would repre-

sent a good cross section of the American people. In order to do this, representation was provided in such a way as to afford the commission the viewpoint of employers, employees and the general public.

There were several viewpoints which the commission might have adopted for its consideration of industrial problems. They might have gone on the assumption that our entire industrial system is wrong and must be rebuilt from the ground up, or they might have assumed that since natural forces brought about the large organization of capital on one side, and labor on the other, that natural forces should be left to solve these problems. However, at this time it seemed advisable to adopt a plan somewhat similar to that employed in the State of Kansas, which allows industrial problems to run their course until the parties concerned demonstrate their inability to solve the problems for the best interest of the people. At such a time the government should be in condition to settle the problems for the general interest of the public.

The President's conference, according to the speaker, arrived at certain conclusions: first, that the State is not ready to take over industries, but that there are things that should be done by the government, namely: The development of public opinion to bring about the provision of instrumentalities by which the State can mediate in cases where capital and labor are not able to agree; next the State should aid in preventing the multiplication of disputes, and where this is not possible, it should invite contestants to use the good offices of the government to settle differences. If such arbitration does not suffice to settle the difficulties, the public is then entitled to an open record of all facts regarding the dispute, so that they may be in position to bring additional pressure to insure a peaceful settlement of the difficulties.

At this point Mr. Hitchcock digressed to explain the causes which resulted in the breaking up of the President's first industrial conference. The disagreement was primarily due to the consideration of collective bargaining and to the discussion of employees' representation. However, these two points should not be of great enough importance to cause a split in such a conference. As a matter of fact, the speaker said, in any modern industrial system, you have one form or another of collective bargaining in industry and employee representation.

A substantial portion of the labor unions have approved this idea in the past, and the progressive employers all over the country are approving the plans. The contention brought up

on these subjects in the first conference was purely a result of artificial stimulus brought about by the desire by both sides to gain the advantages. Referring back to the conference, of which he was secretary, the speaker pointed out that the report attempts to take these same points out of the field of conflict and work them out through the creation of a co-operative spirit between labor and capital. Although there was a tremendous public sentiment in favor of denying labor the right to strike, the President's Industrial Commission felt that such right should not be curtailed at this time. It was surprising to note that the majority of people were opposed to denying employees the right to strike.

In closing the speaker made a plea for a more intelligent understanding by the citizens at large of the industrial problems and their basic causes.

How Kansas City Does It

The aim of the City Club of Kansas City has been defined in these words:

"In order to inform those members who are now in the Club, and to refresh the memories of some of the older members, we will try to explain why the City Club exists.

"The City Club is an open forum, where men have the opportunity of expressing and exchanging their views. The average business man finds himself too busy to read or go to lectures on subjects not closely related to his business. The City Club aims to fill this gap. The lawyer or doctor spends his noon hour at the table with the engineer, the manager or the salesman, and each obtains the other's viewpoint of the topics of the day. All of us must realize that there is another side to the question from the one we hold.

"There are always confronting the City and Nation problems of vital importance to all of us, so the City Club tries to secure men who have made a study of these problems to present their finding to its members. You are not asked to accept these views, but we do feel that it is the duty of every citizen to have an understanding of the vital issues of the City and Nation.

"The City Club does not take any stand in politics, or back any candidate, for its object is to inform and not to persuade.

"In obtaining speakers, the only limitation is

that the speakers know their subject enough not to be misleading.

"Only on one issue do we take definite stand, and that is to make Kansas City the healthiest, best governed and most progressive city in the country."

New Club Members

James Ronayne, Lt.-Col. U. S. Army, retired, on duty in military and Naval Department of State.

John Rudin, Western Manager, King Richardson.

David S. Simon, Real Estate Broker.

W. F. Stevens, Youngclaus, Stevens & Co., Investment Bankers.

Charles R. Weeks, Purchasing Agent, American Can Company.

Paul A. Westburg, President and Treasurer, Westburg Engineering Company.

John E. Wrenn, Treasurer, Fats and Oils Service Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Guy E. Youngman, Salesman, Armour & Company.

Dr. William F. Hewitt, Physician and Surgeon.

C. S. Lomax, Chief Engineer, American Coke & Chemical Company.

John S. Martin, Sales Manager & Engineer, Hygienic Baking Corp.

M. W. McGregor, Credit Manager, Nonotuck Silk Company.

William J. Nugent, Vice President, Electric Steel Company.

F. L. Paddock, District Manager, The Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co.

J. P. Stafford, Head of Social Service Dept., Swift & Company.

Robert A. Stanton, Representative, Red Book Corporation.

H. S. Williams, Chicago Manager, David Luptons Sons Co., Steel Products.

A. C. Winters, Chief Accountant, William A. Baehr, Consulting Engineer.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1920

NUMBER 17

Tuesday, April 27th—Luncheon Meeting

“The New India of Today”

Speaker:

BAHMAN PESTONJI WADIA

Head of the Labor Union Movement in India; leader in Home Rule Movement there, and Editor of the “New India,” a daily newspaper, and the “Common Weal,” a weekly, published at Madras; President, Labor Federation of Madras; former member National Council of India.

Wednesday, May 5th—Luncheon Meeting, Main Dining Room

“America and Convalescing Civilization”

Speaker:

QUIN O'BRIEN

Lawyer, Lecturer, and Publicist

Mr. O'Brien, a native of Michigan, is a Chicago lawyer and lecturer of note. He has given special study to the Peace Conference and to the industrial, economic, and financial problems arising from the war and incident to the re-construction period. He will treat these questions from a purely American standpoint.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President JOSEPH CUMMINS
Vice-President CHARLES M. THOMSON
Treasurer ROY C. OSGOOD
Secretary J. F. CORNELIUS

DIRECTORS

Frederick Dickinson James Mullenbach
Bradford Gill Fred G. Heuchling
F. B. Johnstone Preston Kumler
George H. Mead Frederick S. Deibler
C. A. Dykstra, *Executive Secretary*

Vol. XIII Monday, April 26, 1920 No. 17

Owing to changes in the editorial staff the manuscript of the talk by Prof. Charles Upson Clark has been mislaid. Consequently this edition of the Bulletin is rather meagre. We trust, however, that our readers will bear with us until the new organization is perfected.

Through inadvertence the report of the House Committee, Mr. Bradford Gill, chairman, was omitted from the last issue.

Annual Report of House Committee, April 16, 1920

DURING the past year the facilities of the grill room have been increased by removal of the cooking to the kitchen in the rear. The check room facilities have been added to by rearrangement. The Cashier's and Cigar counter has been improved and at the same time a guest room has been built in and furnished.

The chief item of interest, however, is the financial showing.

In the dining room a loss ranging from twenty-four hundred to nearly seven thousand dollars has been transformed to a profit of a little over twenty-eight hundred dollars.

The cigars and billiards have always rendered a profit—the cigar profit was \$1,750—or more than double the next best year. These items serve to improve the departmental showing—a profit of \$5,172.61 as compared to last year's loss of twelve hundred and nearly fifty-nine hundred the year before.

The daily noon attendance at meals has increased from 182 in 1918 to 212 in 1919, to 310 in 1920.

Careful buying, good supervision and loyal service from the manager to the lowest paid employee, together with studied endeavor to provide the best in food, service and surroundings have, we believe, brought this about.

New York Defeats Dangerous Zoning Amendment

THE following quotation taken from the Bulletin of the City Club of New York, should be of interest to our members:

"The Club as an organization, and several of its members acting in other capacities, took an active part in opposing one of the most dangerous amendments yet proposed to the Zoning Law. The garment manufacturers whom the Save New York Committee had been trying for some time to get out of the Fifth Avenue Section, had acquired considerable property off Seventh Avenue between 36th and 38th streets. They were going ahead with the erection of two enormous loft buildings to house the needle trades, when they discovered that, under the Zoning Law, they could build only to a height of one and one-half times the width of the street without having set-backs for the upper stories, such as would greatly reduce the floor area on the upper floors. The real trouble was not with the Zoning Law, which was expressly designed to prevent excessive heights, especially for factories, but with the garment trade employers themselves, who wanted to erect two buildings, twenty stories high, each housing perhaps 15,000 persons, a highly dangerous and undesirable concentration of workers.

MANUFACTURERS' DEMAND

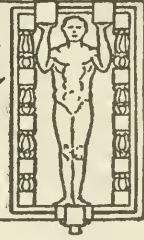
"The manufacturers, piqued at the limits set by the Zoning Law, demanded an amendment permitting them to go up twenty stories, on all the street fronts, even on the 60-foot side streets. They threatened, if their application was not granted, that they would abandon their whole plan of moving and would remain in the Fifth Avenue section. The Save New York Committee seem to feel that the protection of Fifth Avenue was more essential than the preservation of the Zoning Law, but fortunately a strong opposition developed against breaking down the height restrictions, especially to permit factory buildings of such excessive proportions.

"It is gratifying to find that neither the people of New York nor the City officials will stand for any serious weakening of the Zoning Law."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1920.

NUMBER 18

Wednesday, May 5th—Luncheon Meeting, Main Dining Room "America and Convalescing Civilization"

Speaker: QUIN O'BRIEN
Lawyer, Lecturer, and Publicist

Mr. O'Brien, a native of Michigan, is a Chicago lawyer and lecturer of note. He has given special study to the Peace Conference and to the industrial, economic, and financial problems arising from the war and incident to the re-construction period. He will treat these questions from a purely American standpoint.

The New India of Today

BAHMAN PESTONJI WADIA, journalist and leader of the home rule movement in India, in his address at the City Club, Tuesday, April 27th, outlined briefly the form of the ancient government of India in so far as it was influencing the organization of the new system of government to be adopted under the Bill recently passed by the British Parliament.

He said in part:

"India is an interesting country from many points of view but especially today, when great changes are taking place in the industrial, economic, social, and political aspects of the life of the world. The changes in India are of interest not only to her own people but to all the great and small nationalities of the world, for a great international outlook is now arising in which it is clear to all of us that the old national point of view is giving way to a broader vision based upon the establishment of the right kind of internationalism.

"In one thing India stands unique. While all the great, ancient civilizations have perished, the culture of Carthage, Arabia, Chaldea, Greece, and Rome are a matter of history, you can find the living culture of the India of today the same in its expression as it was hundreds, nay thousands of years ago. It is clear that every nation will contribute some of its own culture towards the building up of the great international policy, and the message which the

ancient land of India will give is that it will bring to the building up of the new social order something of the outlook, something of the point of view of the ancient world,—ancient, but full of life and promise for the betterment of mankind today.

"A political movement has taken place in India. A Bill has been passed by the British Parliament given certain political rights, status and position to the Indian people.

"India has been for nearly two centuries, an enslaved people politically. We have had our constitutional struggle for nearly half a century, and we have won our first great victory by constitutional and law-abiding methods. It is very gratifying to me who have been in this struggle for nearly twenty years to see, without the shedding of a single drop of blood, without the use of a single weapon, a great fight won and constitution rights established in the old world.

"When Great Britain went into the war on the principle of the right of small nationalities, some of us did not believe it, as you may well understand. For we were a nation, a large nation of three hundred and fifty million under the Union Jack and we had neither rights nor privileges and there was a humorous, as well as a tragic, side to the fact that England should have gone to war, the worst of the wars she ever entered for the rights of the small nationality of Belgium when three hundred and

(Continued on page 104.)

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 C. A. Dykstra, Executive Secretary

Vol. XIII Monday, May 3, 1920 No. 18

Other Cities Going at City Planning in a Business-like Way

THE very general and thorough manner with which many cities are now going at their City Plan work, following the lead of Chicago, is shown by a table of the budgets allowed this year officially for such work, prepared by Charles H. Cheney, Consultant to the Portland City Plan Commission, at the time of the recent annual conference on City Planning at Cincinnati, April 19th to 22nd. This report shows some of the more important cities, as follows:

SOME RECENT CITY PLANNING BUDGETS OF TYPICAL CITIES

(Appropriated for the making of plans and educational work of the City Plan Commission only.)

Detroit (pop. est. 800,000) ..	\$50,000 for 1919
	42,000 for 1920
St. Louis (pop. est. 775,000)	25,500 for 1917-18
	24,270 for 1918-19
	19,160 for 1919-20
Cleveland (pop. est. 750,000)	24,000 for 1920
Cincinnati (pop. est. 400,000)	10,000 for 1920

(with similar amount promised for 1921 and 1922. This has been supplemented by subscriptions of citizens already amounting to \$25,000 in addition and expected to reach \$70,000 this year, at the disposal of the City Plan Commission)

Portland, Oregon (pop. est. 320,000)	\$11,000 for 1919
	6,000 for 1920

Akron, Ohio (pop. est. 150,000)	19,000 for 1920
St. Paul, Minn. (pop. est. 225,000)	25,000 for 1920

(Continued from page 103.)

fifty million of her own people were enslaved.

"When it was said that the allies were fighting for the principles of liberty and of justice, a little hope came to us. England could not fight for liberty and justice abroad when there was neither liberty nor justice at home in her own empire, and finally, that hope grew into confidence when the message came from America. The greatest inspiration to us in our struggle was the messages that came from the lips of your Statesmen and when President Wilson spoke of the world being made safe for democracy, we said India was rather a big portion of the world.

"As a result of our long struggle, we have won a victory. The source of our inspiration was in the dream and the vision of our young Indian leaders, that from the coming struggle, not the struggle of war but the struggle which civilization as a whole must face after the war, which we are facing today, there should arise a federation of the peoples of the world, not only of the great nations but also of the small, and that the right basis for such a federation was the ideal that every country in the world, small or great, important or otherwise, must be enabled to give its own message to the federation of the world, fulfill its own mission in the betterment of the world as a whole, and, if we struggled for our own political institutions, for our own political existence, it was because we wanted an expression of our own national soul to give to the world. We realized that we—the people of India—had something to give to the world which the world needed, and that other nationalities of the world had something to give to us which we were not in a position to receive as long as we were under the dominance of another people.

"We have an ancient civilization extending about 5,000 years before the birth of Christ. We have had empires and downfalls, monarchies and democracies. We have had revolutions and republican form of government. We have had for 5,000 years, a wonderful system of political organization and that organization is one of the things which will be re-introduced into India. It is the ancient system of village government called the *Panchayat*,—the system of administration of ancient India, down to the time of the British occupation. It was ended in 1816 because of failure to understand the life and traditions of the people of India.

"The administrative union of modern civilization in Europe and in America by party politics and other political institutions centers ultimately in the capital towns and in the city. What

London thinks today, Birmingham and Manchester think tomorrow. What Chicago, New York and Washington think today, the smaller towns think tomorrow. In ancient India the village was the unit, the primary unit of administration both political and social. Every village was administrative, was ruled on a strictly democratic basis by an institution called 'The Village *Panchayat*.' Every man and woman in the village—yes, every woman—though you tell us Indian women have no rights or privileges, it is true, as shown in our histories, women had the power to vote in the village. The broadest franchise was exercised—universal franchise—every man of the age of 18, and every woman of the age of 21 having power to vote. A committee of five was elected which administered the affairs of the village in all its internal relations. Land was communal property and the committee of five conducted the affairs of the apportioning of the land and all that went with it. They appointed officers for the government of the village, the village teacher, the village priest, the village carpenter, blacksmith, and so on, and those village officers were the servants of the committee of five, and the practical administration of the village was in the hands of these elected representatives. The village had also a foreign policy. It had its relationship with other villages in the district and there were certain common problems, those of irrigation, for instance, those of what we now would call, postal arrangements, the form of communication that took place then—all those problems which affected groups of villages as a whole, and those groups of villages were combined into a district, ten, fifteen, fifty, or seventy-five villages grouped together as a district, managed by a district board. Not elected by universal franchise as the village *Panchayat* was elected, but the representatives of the village had the power to vote in the election of the representatives to the district board and thus an indirect method of voting was in existence. The members of the village board were prohibited from voting for themselves and a member of the village board could have but one office. If he believed himself more competent to fill a post in the district, he must vacate his office in the village. Over the district board was a province. A province is what you here call a state. We have eight or nine of them in place of your 48 states here. Sometimes the head of the province was a monarch, sometimes there was only a council under the imperial rule, but the arrangement between the District Board and the King or Emperor's Council was merely a business arrangement. The ideas of King and

Monarch in European tradition are not exactly the same as were known to us in India. The business contract between the King and the people was that the people should pay as taxation in kind or in coin to the treasury of the King, and that, because of this taxation, it became the duty of the King to protect the villagers from foreign invasion. In case of invasion and war, the Monarch did not call on the villager to fight. Conscription did not work. The villagers said we have paid you for protecting us from invasion, it is your place to fight and protect us and if they were not protected the King's Treasurer had to make good the losses suffered. In this way there came into existence what is known in India as the "warrior class,"—a class whose business was to fight and be always prepared and ready to follow the orders of the King. In fact, the King was a kind of policeman. The same rule applied to him as to the policeman in the village.

"The policeman was appointed in the village by the committee of five. There were law courts,—women were found to be at the heads of the law courts then—but that was a secondary step with the policemen, to take the thief to the law courts. The first thing he was called upon to do was to make good to the villager the thieving and robbery he allowed to take place in the village. It was the policeman's business to find the robber and get justice done, but his first duty was to make good to the villager what the villager had lost because the policeman was a defaulter in his own duty.

"When on account of the growing trade of the British East India Company, the British Parliament thought it necessary to assume some responsibility in reference to India—naturally, because of the growing properties in that country,—they made inquiry in the year 1813; and, as a result of that inquiry, a minute was passed by the Parliament demanding that the officials of the British East India Company in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, send them information as to their activities—political and otherwise—in India. That minute reached India in the year 1814-15 and the Anglo-Indian rulers in their capital towns decided that if they were responsible to the British Parliament they must be directly responsible for the welfare of the village communities and, by one stroke of the pen, they destroyed the ancient system—not intentionally but absolutely, unintentionally and inadvertently, not knowing what they were doing.

"They were not prepared to tamper with the old established village *Panchayat*, the committee of five elected by the villagers themselves, but

they took the next step and took away the power of the village committee of five to appoint its own officers. The officers were appointed by the British Rulers and after that time, in 1816, the village committee became powerless and the village officers became village dictators responsible to their masters hundreds of miles away in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and thus was destroyed that wonderful political system, that wonderful administrative power which had kept India intact.

"One very sad thing happened at the same time. Under the village *Panchayat* system there was in every village a school. One of the officers appointed by the village committee of five was the village teacher. In making the change, the British India Company in their capitals at once said, we don't want this old educational system under the village tree without text books, without slates, without pens and pencils. We are going to put up nice, model schools on western lines. We are going to prepare text books and give them a better education and, in appointing their village officers, they did not appoint the village teacher. They made a miscalculation once again, due entirely to their ignorance, and, as a result, that traditional educational system of India was destroyed in a few years and India, which once was the best educated country, in the course of a century has become the worst educated country in the world—3 per cent of its people being literate. They failed to appoint the village teacher and they were unable to cope with the great demand for education. They had neither the officers, the power of organization, nor the capacity and ability to find teachers for education along western lines.

"What will happen with the advent of this new political liberty? The Indian legislators will try to go back to the *Panchayat* system, both in the political development and education of the teeming millions of India. We will, therefore, have in the course of the next ten or twelve years, a new system of political administration which may be of great value to the western world both in Europe and America."

Mr. Wadia then pointed out the influence of the religious beliefs of the people of India in their every day relations and continued:

"This different conception of life affects all of the labor situations. When you are face to face with the difficulties of the lock out or strike, you have to make calculation for these religious laws. Strikes do not appeal to the Indian laborer. He knows that it is a vicious circle, the increase of wages and the decrease of hours. We had two strikes in Madras but the workers came to us and said, we have the wages and

the shorter hours but we are no better off. It is true we get more money but when we come to buy the cloth we make we have to pay more for it. He is a shrewd man, the Indian workman. Therefore, it does not appeal to him to use the strike weapon and we have already had to engineer an organization for the amicable settlement of economic disputes,—an Advisory Bureau, where the representatives of the working classes and the representatives of the manufacturers or capitalists, sit together. This labor board has already settled more than one big dispute. One very big dispute indeed in a factory of 10,000 workers, was settled without a strike by that method.

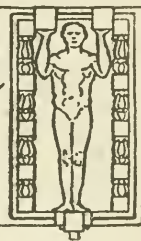
"A great British Missionary once said that the contribution of India to the world was the teaching of the unity of God and the solidarity of man. This is probably true. We do in India recognize the solidarity of man. We regard it as of the utmost importance in the practical affairs of life—the solidarity of man, the brown man, the white man, the yellow man, the black man. In India we believe that we can give a contribution towards the solidarity of man in the shape of religious ideas.

"We also believe that that solidarity could be substantiated and made effective if a certain people would step out of their present position and give to the world their support, and the nation to do that particular job in the political field is your American Nation. You have, so far, shown a clean political record in reference to other nationalities. You have established your reputation with us as world colonizers. We have carefully studied the record of America's work in Cuba and the Philippine Islands and it is a very real fact to us that you have started a new movement in the colonization scheme in the world and from what you have done there, if you will take the responsibility in other fields, you may be able to contribute something of great value towards the building up of the world, as a whole, and we believe that the two branches of the Aryan race, the oldest in India, and the youngest in America acting together can serve mankind. Others will bring their contribution but these two large countries with wide population have each their own contribution to make, and if we can clasp hands across the seas, the youngest and the oldest peoples of the world, with the help of the other nationalities, we may and should be able to evolve a system political, economic, and religious which should bring about, not in the shape of imposition but in the shape of natural expression a lasting and ever abiding peace. It is that great ideal that is firing the imagination of modern India."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1920.

NUMBER 19

Tuesday Noon, May 11th—Main Dining Room

RICHARD HENRY LITTLE

War Worker and Newspaper Man.

Subject :

“Two Years in Europe”

Mr. Little will give the Club an informal narrative on his experiences and impressions, which he describes as “delayed but uncensored.” He has been a newspaper correspondent of three wars, the Spanish-American, the Russian-Japanese, and the Great War, and has only recently returned from Russia.

Wednesday Round Table, 4A and B—May 12th at Luncheon

“The Truth About the M. V. L.”

The Municipal Voters' League has been the subject of so much comment of all kinds in the last few weeks that it goes on the Round-table discussion calendar this week. Messrs. Frank Scott and Harold White, Aldermen Schwartz, Cermak, Lipps and Fisher are scheduled to lead the discussion. Such questions as the following will be asked:

Does the League dictate or undertake to dictate to the Council?

What part has it played in organizing the Council?

What is its influence on the character of the Council personnel and morale?

Who controls the League and who finances it?

This promises to be the most interesting Round-table of the year. Everybody invited.

Friday Noon, May 14th—Main Dining Room

Subject :

**“The Industrial and Trade Situation
in Western Europe”**

Speaker :

Mr. FRED C. McDOWALL

Mr. McDowall, General Manager of the Canned Food Sales Department of Morris and Company, has just returned from a five months' tour of England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Switzerland. He will tell the City Club of his personal observation and study of present European industrial and trade conditions.

A MESSAGE TO MEMBERS:

The City Club enters the current fiscal year with a new secretarial staff. This new staff wants to meet and know the members and has a right to expect their hearty co-operation. If each “cityzen” will make it his business to come half way or even three-quarters way, the process of initiating the secretaries will be under way quickly. So Mr. “Cityzen” drop in to the fourth floor offices for a chat; be on the lookout for these new men in the dining room; bring in your suggestions about club matters and let's all get together now. Begin today.

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Vol. XIII Monday, May 10, 1920 No. 19

Changes in Council Organization

THE City Council, by a vote of 56 - 10, decided at its meeting last Monday to change the method of making up its committees. The change will affect the council of 1921-22. It was made on the recommendation of the Committee on Committees, elected a few weeks ago at the annual caucus of aldermen called by the Municipal Voters' League.

THE NEW PLAN.

Under the new plan the Council will meet next March in committee of the whole, with an alderman in the chair. The aldermen in Wards 1 to 7 will elect by roll-call vote one of their number to be a member of the next Committee on Committees; the aldermen from Wards 8 to 14 will elect one member, and so on—5 delegates in all being elected, who will serve as a committee to recommend to the succeeding council the rules and committee memberships for that body.

THE OLD PLAN.

The former method of organizing the council arose from dire necessity. The Municipal Voters' League had come into being in the late '90's because of corruption in the city council. In the popular revolt which the League led against the "gray wolves," the predatory element had in a short time been reduced to a minority. The "old timers," however, were a very compact body and remained able to continue organizing the council. Seeing this, the reliable aldermen sought the co-operation of the League, and the plan of a non-partisan caucus was evolved, of men desiring to organize the council on the basis of honesty and fitness. This plan succeeded. The reputable element has controlled the committees for nearly 20 years.

WILL THE NEW PLAN WORK?

Whether the new plan will be successful, time will show. It will depend largely on whether a majority of the council remains honest and remains independent. The Municipal Voters' League has been charging for years that the city hall politicians have sought in every way to undermine the independence of the council.

The new council rule bears internal evidence of past struggles. The selection of delegates by districts apparently is designed to prevent one master mind from controlling. The intention to sit in committee of the whole implies a determination to exclude outside influences from the council chamber while the Committee on Committees is being chosen.

Will the Council approve the lists of committees next spring, when this Committee on Committees submits them? Under the old system, those attending the caucus of the honest council majority, pledged themselves to support their committee's recommendations. This pledge carried the recommendations through. The new rule is silent on the subject of pledges.

CAN THEY HOLD TOGETHER?

Whatever the outcome, the reputable element in the council, fully conscious of its responsibility, has recommended this change after careful study and in a spirit of fairness and progress. Will it be able to hold itself together unaided hereafter, and thus continue to rule? If not, who will organize the council?—for a legislative body seldom organizes itself spontaneously.

Representation in the State Legislature

A majority of the "down-state" delegates to the State Constitutional Convention held a caucus in Springfield on May 4th for the purpose of obtaining concerted action on the plan to limit Cook County's representation in the State Legislature. According to newspaper reports, the fight is under way to prohibit Cook County from electing more than 40 per cent of the membership in either house. The so-called "Mighell plan" proposes that each county should have one representative and also one for each 60,000 population. In 1921, under this scheme, Cook County would continue to have 57 representatives, as at present, out of a total of 173 for the whole state. It has been estimated by caucus members that in 1931 Cook County would have 71 representatives out of a total of 191; in 1941, 78 representatives out of 198; in 1951, 81 representatives out of 203; and in 1961, 83 representatives out of 205. At no time is it intended to allow the proportion of Cook County members to exceed 40 per cent.

"America and Convalescing Civilization"

MR. QUIN O'BRIEN, Chicago lawyer and lecturer, who has given special study to the Peace Conference and problems arising from the war and incident to the reconstruction period, addressed the City Club Wednesday, May 5th, on the subject, "America and Convalescing Civilization." The speaker asserted that America's colossal task of making the world safe for democracy has only just begun. The war part of our contract was well done, but if we were to stop with that, not only would our war sacrifices be soon forgotten, but also the world would not be safe for democracy, nor for any kind of stable government.

Mr. O'Brien emphasized the necessity of meeting the present day revolutionary tendencies with firmness. Constructive forces must hold a united front against bolshevism and revolutionary socialism which today imperil our pursuits of peace and civilization itself. As practical remedies, the speaker proposed a broad Americanization policy, general efforts to increase production and to eliminate waste, and a widespread "back to the land" movement. Above all, the psychology of war must be replaced by a peace psychology of law and order.

The substance of Mr. O'Brien's address is as follows:

"It is now nearly a year and a half since the cannons' roar gave way to the hosannas of joy heralding a new 'Peace on Earth Good Will to Men,' and yet this is no peace. Rather there is a great hate and strife, national and international, that make the world seem like one huge incubator of future wars. The international conference at Paris seems to have attended the inquest of a dead civilization rather than the christening of a new one. More and more the most impartial and intelligent men of all nations are voicing the opinion that the spirit and methods of that conference were wrong and that, animated as it was by old jealousies, rancors and greed, it could not help but sow the dragon teeth of future wars; and further, that we cannot hope for enduring peace, or progress, or anything more than an armistice truce and economic disorder, until a new world conference shall revise or reject the present peace treaty and League of Nations constitution and lay the foundation of the new order on new and better principles.

"It was fondly hoped that the Peace Conference would be imbued by the moral spirit of the New World and would result in a federation of democratic peoples pledged to equity, fraternity and permanent peace. It was in fact

a pot-pourri of obsolete old world diplomacy poisoned with prejudices and gangrened with greed. Instead of being a general world congress of open and free discussion and calm deliberation, it was in the main a secret and exclusive star chamber caucus in which fewer than a half dozen men sought to impose their wills on over a thousand million human beings now living and many billions yet unborn. No such small group could hope to possess sufficient wisdom and impartiality for this task, much less the 'big four' who claimed to hold the proxies for all humanity. True, they were the leading statesmen and the official drive wheels of the Allies in the great war, but that experience served to harden and embitter them, while it narrowed the vision and warped the moral nature so necessary to the architects of a new era. Hence their work in peace was but a continuation of their work in war, destructive and not constructive, retaliatory and not reformatory,—the saving of the old order, not the creating of the new.

"All but one of them was a narrow nationalist, a special pleader for his own country, right or wrong. The sole internationalist (the President) went to the other extreme of nebulous nationality and attenuated altruism. Clemenceau, the Tiger, epitomized France's long nightmare of fear and hatred of Germany and stubbornly demanded a Carthaginian peace of annihilation. Orlando embodied Italy's age-long feud and would not be satisfied with less than the dismemberment and disembowelment of Austria. Lloyd George, with English tact and thrift, said, 'Your sufferings have been greater than ours and cry for physical punishment; ours may be satisfied with a mere fine. You shall have your vengeance. We will take hostages to our commerce. Give us Germany's colonies which we are equipped to govern and her naval power, her merchant marine, her transports and shipping facilities, the better to enable us to police the seas and safeguard the commerce of the world as the trustee of humanity, and you may fix the punishments, the indemnities and reparations to be collected by you in the future.'

"And what did America get? America entered the war and the Peace Conference 'seeking nothing for herself,' and verily she got what she was looking for.

"What became of the fourteen points, which were the inducement and basis for the Armistice? They were the treaty covenants which both sides solemnly agreed would be the fundamentals of the peace treaty and the frame work of future international law and justice. Were they 'a mere scrap of paper'? Did we end the war, as Ger-

many began it, by a dishonorable breach of faith and desecration of plighted obligation? Certain it is that most of the fourteen points are conspicuous in the League of Nations Constitution and the Peace Treaty by their absence.

"Germany, whose crimes, of course, warranted the severest punishment, will probably be allowed to escape most of the punishments designed, because of their very severity. Stripped of colonies, foreign commerce, shipping and transports, raw material and coal and iron upon which all of her industrial civilization was built, it will be impossible for her under any form of government to pay the indemnities and reparations imposed, and the sober second thought of statesmen and economists of England, France, Italy and the other Allies is that what was left of the old Europe after the cannonading ceased was broken by the sledge hammers of Clemenceau and Lloyd George, and that these men have killed the goose that lays the golden eggs of reparation, indemnity and reconstruction.

"Far-seeing men everywhere are now conceding with Sir George Paish, J. M. Keynes, M. Delacroix, Mr. Prentice, the chairman of the clearing house of international credits, and our own Dr. Dillon, and Mr. Vanderlip that Europe is now in a state of bankruptcy; that they do not expect to pay a single dollar of the principal and interest of the ten billion dollars America loaned them for war purposes, or the other billions which they borrowed from each other; and that unless the deluge of paper money which every government in the world is pouring out is checked, the debasing of currency, the demoralization of credit and the disruption of foreign exchanges bids fair to bring on soon a condition more terrible than was the war itself. No wonder that we are in a Saturnalia of greed and a stampede of strikes and a scramble of readjustments due to the high cost of products and the low purchasing power of money when the facts are that the paper currency afloat in America today is more than four times what it was at the beginning of the war; and that of England, France and Italy, nine times what they were when the war broke out, while Germany's paper currency has been multiplied over twelve times, and the printing presses of Russia have caused a flood of Bolshevik script which is said to exceed that of all the rest of Europe combined. Lenin prophesied within the past two years that the watering of money and the debasing of currency would do more to cause the collapse of capitalism and the universal spread of Bolshevism than anything else in the world.

"The one beacon light of hope in this sea of trouble is America. Our President may have failed at the Peace Table to incorporate his idealism into the covenants of the new regime and the work of transplanting the leaven of American democracy into world affairs may yet remain to be done. Thank God, the great American people, with a large preponderance of the world's food and supplies and raw materials and rich resources, are still in the position to save suffering and starving humanity and make the world safe for democracy and Christian civilization. Let us with renewed patriotism of peace gird our loins for this new warfare against Bolshevism, hunger and hate that the world may more truly say than it ever said before that our Flag of Stars is the real service flag of humanity."

Club Notes

Mr. Ole Hanson, the ex-mayor of Seattle, famous for his anti-Bolshevik activities, was a guest of the Club on May 5th. Mr. O'Brien, the speaker of the day, paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Hanson and his brand of Americanism.

The following news item from the Bulletin of the Cleveland City Club is interesting:

"The ranks of City Club Secretaries received a valued addition, and Cleveland's civic life suffered a distinct loss last week when Cityzen C. A. Dykstra announced his departure for Chicago to become Executive Secretary of the Chicago City Club.

"Dyk' came to us two years ago to succeed ex-Cityzen Mayo Fesler as Secretary of the Civic League. Able and aggressive in his work, his personality made him a great favorite among his fellow-Cityzens. Not the least of the loss will be felt by his fellow chess-playing Cityzens. Dykstra's new work will be very similar to that of his present position."

Everett W. Lothrop, the Assistant Civic Secretary, is known to many members through his connection with the Club several years ago. Mr. Lothrop studied at the Chicago School of Civics after his graduation from Oberlin College. His first work on the Club's civic staff was in assisting Mr. Burchard with the preparation of the Public Health Exhibition. Mr. Lothrop left the Club in 1916 to accept a graduate fellowship in Harvard University. He spent two years in the military service and, during the past year, has been engaged in the study of works councils, while on the research staff of the National Industrial Conference Board in Boston.

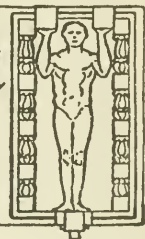
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The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1920.

NUMBER 20

Tuesday Noon, May 18th—Main Dining Room

On the 60th Anniversary of Lincoln's Nomination

SUBJECT:

***“The Convention that Nominated Lincoln
for the Presidency in 1860”***

Address by

Professor P. ORMAN RAY

Professor Ray, of the Department of Political Science at Northwestern University, has written extensively on the subject of political parties in the United States. His address reproduces much of the “local color” and some of the dramatic incidents occurring inside and outside of the Republican Convention of 1860. It promises to be of particular interest at this time.

Wednesday, May 26th. SAVE THIS DATE!

Members' Dinner

The occasion: a welcome to our many new members and initiation of the Club's new officers, Mr. C. A. Dykstra, Executive Secretary, and Mr. E. W. Lothrop, Assistant Secretary.

The City Club All-Star Double Quartette will lead the singing.

Splendid Orators—Fine Dinner—Esoteric Mysteries.

Just watch for the invitation and plan to be there.

THINK THIS OVER:

The City Club now has 2,481 members. On March 1st the Directors fixed a 2,400 limit for resident memberships. The Directors' action in subtracting non-resident members from the present total leaves a few vacancies before the applications go to the waiting list. If you want your friend on the active instead of the waiting list, send in his application now.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

\$1.00 per Year - - - - - 10c per Copy

Entered as second class matter, December 3, 1917, at the postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Vice-President..... CHARLES M. THOMSON
Treasurer ROY C. OSGOOD
Secretary J. F. CORNELIUS

DIRECTORS

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F. B. Johnstone	Preston Kumler
George H. Mead	Frederick S. Deibler
C. A. Dykstra, Executive Secretary	

Vol. XIII Monday, May 17, 1920 No. 20

Club Notes

Three members of the Club, E. O. Griffenhagen, Fred G. Heuchling and Robert E. Goodell, with several associates, have taken over the Industrial Engineering Department of Arthur Young & Company and will carry on the business under the name of Griffenhagen & Associates, Ltd., Industrial Engineers and Employment Advisors.

Chesley R. Perry, Secretary of the International Association of Rotary Clubs and one of our members, left the city on May 1st for a visit to twenty-five Rotary Clubs in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Cincinnati City Club Bulletin reports great membership strides having been made recently by several City Clubs. The Cleveland City Club has increased its membership to 2,500, with a waiting list of approximately 500; the Los Angeles City Club has now about 2,200 members, and the City Club of Kansas City, a membership of 2,000.

Our own record of increased membership gives cause for satisfaction. The present membership of 2,481, of which 99 are non-residents, is the largest in the Club's history, thus leaving very few vacancies within the limit recently established by the Board of Directors. The Club has gained 490 in membership in the past six months. The extent of our advance is shown by a comparison of our present total with our total of 2,124 members on January 1, 1920, and 1,860 on January 1, 1919. As Mr. Mead, in retiring from the Presidency, said in the course of his closing address, "The increased membership of the Club indicates our opportunities and the interest that is awakening in the operations of corporate Chicago."

New Members

Paul R. Austin, with H. W. Johns Manville Co.

Lees Ballinger, with Monahan Antiseptic Co.

F. Martin Brown, with Montana Flour Mills Co.

G. F. Elliott, with Elliott Company.

W. A. Fowler, with W. A. Fowler Paper Company.

Carlisle N. Greig, with Greig and Ward.

George J. Hexter, Labor Manager.

Allen L. Hitchcock, with Fred S. James & Co.

Arthur E. Hooven, with "Railway Review."

Ralph Huntington, with Federal Reserve Bank.

V. C. Johnson, with Law firm of Richberg, Ickes, Davies & Lord.

Louis A. Koch, with Market Place Publishing Co.

Amon Mauzy, with James Finley Real Estate Co.

H. H. Rast, with American Service Bureau.

Eugene M. Stevenson, with Gage Bros. & Co.

T. N. Stewart, with Armour Fertilizer Works.

Carroll H. Sudler, with Ketterlinns Lithographing Co.

K. F. Towler, with Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Co.

Fred C. White, with James White Paper Co.

Samuel Wilson, with The American City Bureau.

Harry E. Ross, with Kenfield-Davis Publishing Company.

F. A. Silcox, with Bureau of Industrial Relations, United Typothetae of America.

Fred P. Washburn, Architectural Draftsman.

Joseph O'Leary, with Mattison Machine Works.

William A. Angus, with Perfection Linotyping Co.

I. L. Kentish-Rankin, Ed., "Industrial Power."

Benedict H. Sampson, with Nonotuck Silk Company.

A. M. Mysogland, with Alfred Decker & Cohn.

R. H. Wallace, with W. A. Havemeyer & Company, Inc.

R. H. Sessions, with Fort Dearborn Coal Company.

Otto Fellingner, with Birck Fellingner Company.

George W. Fellows, with William A. Read & Co.

John M. Hart, with John M. Hart Co.

Charles R. Kaletta, with Alfred Decker & Cohn.

H. C. Humphreys, with Armour Fertilizer Works.

"Two Years in Europe"

AT the luncheon meeting on Tuesday, May 11th, Richard Henry Little, war worker and newspaper man, entertained an unusually large gathering of Club members with an informal narrative of his experiences and impressions during the past two years in Europe. Mr. Little was a Y. M. C. A. worker with the "doughboys" in the trenches, and, like the average "doughboy," had his stories and "comment about the things that happened to us."

The nature of Mr. Little's comment was suggested by the title of Philip Gibbs' recent book, "Now It Can Be Told." During the war many things could not be told. War-time publications were mainly propaganda. The American people did not fully realize what was going on. To tell anything of the nature of criticism became a sensation, with results from which it was natural for men to shrink.

Mr. Little gave a most informing and interesting description of the psychology of our civilian army. He praised the soldierly qualities of the boys who faced the hardships and dangers of modern warfare without flinching. He said, "Our men are not merely soldiers, but citizen soldiers, the finest type of all." In the broad sense, he observed, they played square and appreciated what was done for them.

According to Mr. Little, the American soldiers hated the salute more than anything else in the army. He proposed that the salute be abolished except when the enlisted man has business with the officer.

"The biggest crime in the A. E. F. was A W O L (absence without leave)." Our inexperienced soldiers found it hard to get the idea of army restraints all at once. They were apt to wander away from quarters a block or two and then an "M. P." grabbed them. As a result, the "bull pens" were full of "A O W L's."

Mr. Little commended the recent attempts at reform within the army organization. Especially worth-while, he felt, is the plan of vocational study, whereby the enlisted man spends six hours a day in study and two hours at drill.

The speaker explained what he considered wrong with the Y. M. C. A. in France. The chief mistake was in selecting personnel, and second, the handling of the canteen work, which was necessarily a very difficult proposition, as the army found out after the armistice. The speaker also resented the fact that \$35,000,000, made up mainly of canteen receipts, was now being spent in the peace time activities of the Y. M. C. A. The splendid and devoted service of the "Y" workers, however, should not be

overlooked. Eighteen men and three women in the "Y" service were killed in action, and sixty or seventy were wounded.

Mr. Little contrasted the bravado spirit which is reported to prevail in the occupied regions of Germany with the realization of complete defeat that he observed among the people of Berlin. He regards the former situation as an effort to "stiffen up and bluff the thing through." In Berlin, the people still like the Kaiser but do not want him back. Ludendorf they hate and would like to hang from the highest tree. Hindenburg, on the contrary, is highly regarded for his rough and fearless character. The German people have been the victims of the same vicious German propaganda that flooded America. They were told that the American government put into jail every man with a German name and were dumbfounded to learn that these supposed victims were out on the American front shooting at them.

Another contrast pointed out by Mr. Little was the hesitancy of the German Spartacans to use terror and the extreme acts of terror of the Russian Bolsheviks. While the German officers were paroled and departed unharmed from the surrendered fleet at Kiel, the Russian terrorists were casting their officers into the ships' funnels and furnaces. Evidence of the inbred discipline of the Germans was instanced where a mob of angry Spartacans in storming Berlin obediently parted ranks so as to keep off the grass in compliance with the sign, "Es ist verboten." On the other hand, the Russian Bolsheviks retained their power in the only way possible for a minority to control a majority—by deliberate murder of opponents and widespread terror, or, as they regard it, by calmly operating on the body of humanity in order to save its life.

One thing that appealed to the speaker in Lenin's administration of Russia, is the determination that there should be no idle class. In Russia an attempt has been made to mobilize men for peace just as formerly for war.

At the urgent request of several Club members, Mr. Little has consented to continue, at a future date, the narrative of his experiences and impressions gained in Russia.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) City Club was launched on May 7th at an initial dinner attended by about 50 members and 13 guests from the City Club of Kansas City. The president presented an ambitious program of public improvements which it is the intention of the new club to promote.

The Truth About the M. V. L.

THE Municipal Voters' League was the subject of discussion at the Wednesday Round-table on May 12th. Mr. George E. Cole, one of the organizers and the first president of the League, was chairman and gave a historical sketch of the League and its activities. The first report of the League characterized 57 of the 68 aldermen as thieves, and one-half of the remainder as good candidates. As a result of the campaign, 22 of the 54 candidates recommended by the League were elected. Since 1896, the Council has had its ups and downs but the net result has been decidedly up. It is Mr. Cole's belief that the Chicago City Council compares favorably with any legislative body in America, and that this is due, in a large measure, to the honest and capable work of the M. V. L.

Mr. Harold White, President of the League, refuted several of the most flagrant misrepresentations of the opponents of the League. To the statement that the League is supported by the public utilities interests, Mr. White answered that the League had never accepted one dollar from any corporation that has to do with city franchises, nor in any case has any contribution exceeded \$500. The charge that the League is a secret organization of unknown promoters is insincere, according to the President, since even the opponents of the League can find out the membership of the Executive Committee, if they do not already know. The reason given by the League for not publishing the names of the executive committee-men is that such a policy prevents the substitution of personal attacks on League officers for the real issues of the campaign—namely, the qualifications of candidates. A third misrepresentation exposed by Mr. White was the assertion that the League attempts to influence the acts of the aldermen. A recent newspaper canvass among the members of the Council failed to disclose that the League had ever taken a position on any issue before the Council.

Alderman Schwartz asserted that the League's influence in the Council had been good rather than sinister. He commended the League's part in directing the organization of the Council and also the conduct of the League's representative. The M. V. L., he believed, would be the gainer by the loss of its former privileges, for there will be no occasion for criticizing its participation in Council affairs. As a leading opponent of the traction ordinance, Alderman Schwartz felt certain that the League had taken no part in promoting that legislation, as has been charged.

In the opinion of Alderman Cermak, the

League is a necessary organization today, as it has been in the past. He characterized the non-partisan election law as a good *bi-partisan* law. The combination of the two parties in some instances caused the defeat of the better candidates and made the election appear a defeat for the League. Nor is the adoption of a new plan in organizing the Council to be interpreted as a defeat for the M. V. L. Alderman Cermak explained several causes of dissatisfaction in the old plan and asserted that the new plan would prove to be a distinct improvement.

The difficulties in the way of satisfactory committee assignments under the old scheme were described by Alderman Lipps. The cause of the difficulties rested within the Council, however, and in no way upon the League, which had no function beyond calling the conference. The same alderman declared that no representative of the League had approached him either in regard to the appointments of the Committee on Committees or to influence his vote on legislation.

The last speaker was Alderman Fisher, who emphasized the influence that the League has had on the minds of the voters toward a recognition of their responsibility for the election of good candidates. Thus, through an interested, responsible electorate, the Council has come to feel its responsibility to the people. Alderman Fisher could not "see the funeral" of the League in the present situation but rather its continued activity along lines of honest investigation.

A Letter From a Member

"Dear Mr. Editor:

"I joined the City Club last December—among its attractions I noted with longing eye the lovely checker boards. Since the date of my joining I have frequented the arena in the east end of the 'lounge.' I have witnessed some heart-rending chess combats. I have listened to the good natured kidding of the chess fiends. I have even pitted my poor chess knowledge against an occasional player who took a chance on the idle stranger, but during the four months of my attendance at the Club I've never seen a game of checkers nor even the snug little checkermen outside the box where they sleep, apparently forever.

"Morning, noon and night my eyes have scanned the horizon for a checker game in the City Club. Is the game a phantom pastime in the City Club, or is it actually embodied in flesh and blood?"

Here is the answer:

"Checker-Players—Send your names to the Secretary. Games will be arranged immediately."

MAY 24 1920



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1920.

NUMBER 21

Tuesday Noon, May 25th, Main Dining Room

Subject:

"Impressions of Russia—Delayed, But Uncensored"

Speaker:

RICHARD HENRY LITTLE

War Worker and Newspaper Man

Two weeks ago Mr. Little gave the City Club a most informing and interesting narrative of his "two years in Europe." Next Tuesday he will complete the story with special reference to his recent experiences in Russia. Mr. Little's return visit has been clamored for by many Club members.

Wednesday, May 26th, 6:30 P. M. Main Dining Room

COME TO DINNER!

Plans for the BIG MEMBERS' DINNER are finished

BRUCE JOHNSTONE, Charter Member and Director, and
CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA, new Executive Secretary,
will be the principal speakers

The All-Star Glee Club will lead the singing.

When asked about "esoteric mysteries," the committee merely "winked the other eye."

Don't send in the Card now—'phone the Club you're coming.

Hour, 6:30

Dress, business

Cost, \$2.00

(If you can't get to the dinner, come afterward for the program)

Thursday Noon, May 27th, Main Dining Room

Subject:

"The Railroad Labor Situation"

Speaker:

L. E. SHEPPARD

President, Order Railway Conductors

Mr. Sheppard recently appeared before the United States Railroad Labor Board in Washington to present a request for increased wages and improved working conditions on behalf of his organization, which has a membership of 55,000 railway conductors. He is thoroughly conversant with the present tense situation, as well as the labor conditions generally, on account of his eighteen years' service as a union official and his membership in the President's First Industrial Conference.

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Vol. XIII Monday, May 24, 1920 No. 21

Club Notes

For the convenience of the members the cigar department has added a supply of Woods' candy, guaranteed fresh and of the best quality.

Mr. Arthur W. Duncan, a member of the Club, is now associated with the Federal Securities Corporation, 38 South Dearborn Street.

Member Fred G. Heuchling has recently become the New Business Manager of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, 1201 Milwaukee Avenue.

The City Club of New York has followed very actively the plans for retrenchment and reorganization in the state government as recommended by the State Reconstruction Commission. In framing the constitutional amendments, explaining them to the public and getting action by the Legislature, the Club's Committee and the Secretary have aided powerfully.

"TEN YEARS OF CIVIC WORK IN CHICAGO," a description of the remarkable development and growth of the Woman's City Club of Chicago, by Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, is printed in part in the Anniversary number of the Woman's City Club Bulletin, recently published. From its simple beginning in 1910, the Club has increased its membership to 4,031 in 1920, and established for itself a prominent place among the reform organizations of the City. The Woman's City Club has broadened its activities beyond the early stage of "welfare work" to subjects of education in citizenship, business administration of the city government, etc. The work of various civic committees has been notably successful.

Convention Issues Clarified

THE Assembly Bulletin, published by the Legislative Voters' League of the State of Illinois, reports that sentiment in the Constitutional Convention regarding its problems is beginning to crystallize. The committees of the Convention are now entering upon the crucial stage of their work.

The Committee on Legislative Department is wrestling with the downstate proposal to limit Cook County's representation. It seems probable, wrote the editor of the Bulletin, that the limitation will apply only to the Senate, as it is realized that too drastic handling of the matter might endanger ratification. It has also been virtually decided that the present minority representation plan for the election of House members is to be discarded.

The Chicago and Cook County Committee is considering the question of requiring the City of Chicago to look to the Legislature for broader charter powers instead of framing its charter through an elective charter convention, as has heretofore been proposed.

One of the most important questions before the Committee on Suffrage is how to cut down the excessive cost of elections. The Committee on Executive Department is particularly occupied with the question of the application of the short ballot principle in the selection of state officers.

The Committee on Judiciary Department is immersed in the problem of reorganizing the court system of the state. The editor of the Bulletin reports: "It has before it two principle proposals, both of which provide for increasing the number of Supreme Court judges from seven to nine; for consolidating the courts of Cook County, and for vesting rule-making powers in the Supreme Court as a means of simplifying court procedure. Under one of these proposals the judges of the State would continue to be chosen by the elective system although the Legislature would be given power to substitute an appointive system later if it should see fit to do so. Under the other proposal, the judges of Cook County would be appointed by the Governor on recommendation of the Supreme Court."

The Citizens' Association of Chicago, in a general hearing before the Convention in the Committee of the Whole, recommended that Cook County judges be appointed and in that proposal have been supported by other organizations, including the Chicago Association of Commerce, the City Club of Chicago, the Rotary Club of Chicago, the Industrial Club of Chicago, the Western Society of Engineers.

"The Convention That Nominated Lincoln for the Presidency in 1860"

ON May 18, 1920, the sixtieth anniversary of Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency by the second Republican National Convention in the famous Chicago Wigwam, the City Club heard the story of this famous convention from Professor P. Orman Ray of Northwestern University. The lecture reproduced much of the "local color" and some of the dramatic incidents occurring inside and outside of the convention.

The convention of 1860 was not only the first national nominating convention to be held in Chicago, but also the first to have telegraphic connections with the newspapers and the first to meet in a building specially erected for its use. The building was a rough wood structure, located on the southeast corner of Lake and Market streets, and measured 180 by 100 feet. "This gigantic structure, the largest audience room in the United States" (in 1860) was built at the cost of between \$5,000 and \$6,000. The main body of the hall provided standing room only, while the stage was supplied with seats for the delegates and newspaper correspondents and the gallery for ladies with gentlemen escorts. The total capacity of the building was variously estimated by contemporaries at from six to fifteen thousand persons.

On Wednesday noon, May 16th, Governor Morgan of New York, chairman of the National Committee, called the assembly to order and read the call for the convention. The call was significantly addressed not only to the Republican electors of the several states but "to the members of the Peoples party of Pennsylvania and of the Opposition party of New Jersey." David Wilmot of Pennsylvania was named temporary chairman and made the customary "keynote speech." Hon. George Ashmun of Massachusetts was chosen permanent chairman and the permanent organization of the convention was completed.

At the afternoon session of Thursday the incidents of chief importance arose in connection with the adoption of the party platform. The reading of the platform reported by the committee on resolutions was, according to the official record, "interrupted by tremendous bursts of applause, the most enthusiastic and long-continued" being given to clauses favoring a protective tariff and the enactment of a free homestead law. After the passage of George William Curtis' amendment, which included idealistic quotations from the Declaration of Independence, the platform was adopted by a unanimous vote.

"When this demonstration had subsided, some one moved that the convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for the presidency, and had that motion prevailed, there is little doubt that Seward would have been nominated that night; but fortunately at that moment the secretary announced that the papers necessary for the purpose of keeping the tally, although prepared, were not at hand, and would arrive in a few minutes. Whereupon a voice was heard moving that "this convention adjourn until ten o'clock tomorrow morning." The motion was carried, and the morrow gave us Lincoln.

"But that result was not foreseen by all, not even by the best informed delegates; for at 11:40 o'clock that night Horace Greeley, who had been bending every energy to compass Seward's defeat deemed the fight hopeless and telegraphed the *New York Tribune*, "My conclusion, from all that I can gather tonight is that the opposition to Governor Seward cannot concentrate on any candidate, and that he will be nominated."

"That night champagne flowed freely at the Seward headquarters in the Richmond House in celebration of the expected victory, and Seward bands went the rounds serenading the different delegations whose support was expected.

"But sobering influences had been quietly at work against Seward ever since the delegates had begun to arrive in the city. Chief among these factors operating against Seward's nomination were Henry S. Lane, the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, and Andrew Gregg Curtin, the candidate of the People's party for Governor of Pennsylvania. The absolute necessity for the Republicans to carry at least three of the states—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, and Indiana—and the certainty that Seward would prove fatally weak in those states, convinced many delegates that his nomination would be inexpedient. Other delegates were convinced that Seward was generally regarded as too radical on the slavery question; while still others were moved by the fact that Seward's machine in New York had been recently involved in more or less shady franchise legislation in Albany for the benefit of certain street railway magnates in New York City who, it was believed, were contributing generously to Seward's campaign fund. The problem before the anti-Seward forces, therefore, was to find a candidate upon whom the delegations from these four states could unite when the time came for balloting. All these considerations were driven home by Lane and Curtin and

their co-workers as they went about from one delegation to another the day and night preceding the balloting. To such efforts and to such considerations is to be attributed Seward's defeat on the morrow, for in all respects in which Seward was weak, Lincoln, although comparatively unknown, was shown to be strong. His nomination was therefore peculiarly the triumph of availability, of party expedience over prominence and personal popularity."

A caucus on Thursday noon of the delegates of the above-mentioned four states was able to reach no agreement in spite of the prolonged discussion. A sub-committee of this group, however, continued sessions until late at night, when the New Jersey delegation agreed to support Lincoln if the Pennsylvania delegation would do the same. The proposal was accepted.

The Convention reassembled on Friday morning to select the parties' nominee for the Presidency. Mr. Evarts of New York nominated William H. Seward and Mr. Judd of Illinois nominated Abraham Lincoln. The first vote stood: whole number cast, 465; necessary to a choice, 233; Seward had 173½, Lincoln 102, with Cameron of Pennsylvania third with 50½. At the second ballot General Cameron's name had been withdrawn; Seward had 184½ votes and Lincoln 181. It was on the third ballot amid tense excitement that Lincoln won the nomination, at first uncertainly and then by a sweeping majority.

"The Industrial and Trade Situation in Western Europe"

MR. FRED C. McDOWALL, General Manager of the Canned Food Sales Department of Morris & Company, addressed the City Club at a luncheon meeting, Wednesday, May 12th, on the subject of present European industrial and trade conditions. Mr. McDowall has recently returned from an extensive business trip of five months' duration. He does not share the usual pessimism of the financier, nor the optimism of the buyer, but his main conclusion is that conditions in Europe are changing so often that one must revise his views almost daily.

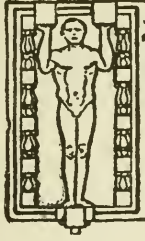
In England, according to Mr. McDowall, things are on a fairly normal business basis. The depreciated currency stimulates imports. The mills are operating steadily. Coal mines are turning out as much coal as the miners want, a supply that is sufficient not only for internal needs but for Atlantic transportation also, at a large profit in spite of the high cost.

England knows how to handle labor troubles better than the United States does, for her situation is not complicated by the multiplicity of races which makes our dealings difficult. The railroads are gradually getting into better shape also. In all reconstruction problems, moreover, England seems to move more directly toward common sense solutions than our country. Mr. McDowall said that the high exchange rate of the dollar is a special handicap for the United States. England is going elsewhere for all materials except foods and will continue to do so until the dollar comes down.

The situation in France is not as encouraging as that in England. Underneath the gaiety of Paris, there is a very nervous frame of mind. The politicians are afraid of the electors and do not know how to face the situation. Instead of taxing to meet their needs, they issue paper money, and borrow, and wait for the German indemnity. Consequently, the value of the franc is low. Little progress has been made toward rehabilitation and reconstruction. The railroads are in bad shape. There have not been sufficient raw materials to keep even the small factories working. Buyers cannot get the quantities of goods wanted, nor can sellers get money for their goods. Mr. McDowall believed that one of the chief difficulties in France is the absence of the master craftsmen to adjust things. France's failure to recover rapidly is due to lack of organization.

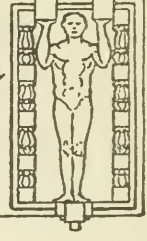
Mr. McDowall found things in Germany in "apple-pie order," the evident effect of thorough organization. The government, however, is turning out paper currency at a rate equivalent to a billion of dollars per week and the mark is now worth only one cent. Good meat is scarce in Germany; the legal allowance is only 1/3 lb. per week for one person. The speaker stated that German factories were without raw materials. The port of Hamburg was full of goods belonging to the original consigners and being held for cash payment. Meanwhile every free acre of ground is being cultivated and every effort made toward maximum production. The government is attempting to equalize work by enforcing workers to take vacations for one month after steady employment for three months.

Mr. McDowall's concluding advice to those interested in carrying on commercial relations with Europe was to adjust finances before starting. Great Britain is the only country able to pay cash for goods. Therefore, be prepared to give long term credits or follow England's method of taking the finished product in payment for raw materials.



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VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1920.

NUMBER 22

What are the Party Conventions going to do with the issue of the "League of Nations" ?

The answer to this question is one of the most important subjects in American politics

today. The situation, as it stands on the eve of the Republican Convention, will be presented to the City Club by two well-known speakers holding opposite views. Club members will find these addresses of intense interest at this time.

Thursday Noon, June 3rd, in the Main Dining Room

"The League of Nations" by a strong opponent

Mr. LEE MERIWEATHER

of St. Louis, Missouri

Mr. Meriweather is a lawyer and author who has been active in politics and a student of governmental problems. In 1916, he was sent by Secretary of State Lansing to Europe as special assistant to the American Ambassador to France, with special missions to the French and Italian Fronts.

Saturday Noon, June 5th, in the Main Dining Room

"The League of Nations" by a strong advocate

Professor WILLIAM E. DODD

University of Chicago

Professor Dodd is a leading authority on American History. He is the editor and joint author of "The Riverside History of the United States," and has written several other books and historical articles.

Ladies are invited to luncheon and the address on Saturday

Monday, June 7th—Kansas Day at the City Club

Governor HENRY J. ALLEN

**and
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE**

SAVE THIS DAY

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Vol. XIII Monday, May 31, 1920 No. 22

The Railroad Labor Situation

THAT the secret of industrial relations of the future is the encouragement of the personal equation was the conclusion of President L. E. Sheppard of the Order Railway Conductors at the City Club luncheon on Thursday, May 27th. He asked the hearty co-operation of his audience in the uplift of labor.

"Labor organizations are here to stay," said Mr. Sheppard. "They will be successful only as long as they are fair in their dealing and keep their contracts with employers."

The basis of railroad employment is the joint wage contract. In each agreement there are from 100 to 150 rules governing working conditions. The average layman does not master the intricacies of the industry. This fact, Mr. Sheppard believed, has been the cause of many of the unsatisfactory settlements in the past. The solutions of railroad problems are for men familiar with the industry. Even arbitors of national reputation have failed at this task. The impractical results of arbitration account for the strong sentiment among the brotherhoods against this means of settlement.

The country need never fear a universal strike by the brotherhoods as long as men like himself are in control, he asserted. The present leaders and most of their constituencies believe in small local strikes, not affecting passenger service, and these only in case results can be gotten in no other way. That the employees prefer to settle peacefully with the railroads is shown by the fact that from 95 to 99 per cent of the settlements have been of the nature of compromises. The unremediable situations have generally arisen from the fact that the railroad managers have been borne down by financial

restrictions imposed upon them by Wall Street interests.

Mr. Sheppard declared that the railroad brotherhoods had been opposed to the enactment of the Adamson Law, preferring to deal directly with their employers. But the President of the United States thought that action necessary to prevent a nationwide disaster.

The war-time experience of railroad employees has further convinced them that the public should not be brought into railroad labor controversies. The commission appointed to settle the pending wage questions gave an award for changes on a percentage basis whereby some men received increases of 38 per cent while others received only 20 per cent. Railroad employees received lower wages than other government employees, mainly because of the vicious cost plus 10 per cent arrangement which disrupted the whole labor situation.

The increasing impatience within their ranks of the brotherhoods has developed into a demand for One Big Union. It is not the I. W. W. but rather the continued high cost of living and the Cummings-Esch Law that have increased the prevailing unrest, until it is with great difficulty that the leaders maintain control. After long months of waiting and disappointment, the men say that the leaders are slow. As a consequence, junior employees are leaving the railroad service and no new workers are forthcoming. Unauthorized strikes have taken serious proportions and the bad conditions have been intensified by the actions of politicians.

Mr. Sheppard believes that the public is more concerned in the stability of the railroad industry than in the cost. Commodities sell at one price in many parts of the country in spite of the varied freight costs. Yet the public couples rates and wages. In all fairness rates should go up. Nevertheless it should be a recognized principle that transportation should not be conducted for private gain but for service at cost.

Prices cannot be made to drop back to normal all at once, according to Mr. Sheppard, on account of world-wide conditions of production. He does not, however, look for a business panic. Things will eventually come out all right.

In conclusion, Mr. Sheppard declared that labor is being driven into politics. Intrenched wealth and power has paid agents in the field to attend to its interests. Congress refuses to take responsibilities for a constructive program. Therefore labor must adopt the policy of rewarding its friends and punishing its enemies, although it would prefer to settle its differences directly with the employers without entering the field of politics.

Initiating the Secretary

WEDNESDAY, May 26th, was inaugural night for the new staff of the Club. Mr. S. Bowles King was chairman of the committee on arrangements and nothing was left undone to make the occasion a "bang-up affair." Enthusiasm was its middle name. An excellent dinner, a song fest, selections by the All-Star Glee Club, esoteric mysteries, speeches—serious and frivolous—what more could have added to the enjoyment of the evening?—and, by the way, we are saving "esoteric mysteries" for another occasion and anybody who missed them Wednesday evening should be on the watch for the next time.

A feature of the evening was the music by the All-Star Double Quartette under the direction of Mr. John Williams. Light and classic selections were rendered with equal skill. The whole assembly joined with a will in singing popular songs between the courses at dinner. Now that we know how much talent we have, we want to hear more of it and, even at the expense of quality, we want to participate in it.

Vice-President Charles M. Thomson was master of ceremonies. He introduced Mr. Bruce Johnstone, a Director of the Club, as the first speaker. Mr. Johnstone outlined the history and early activities of the Club. He described the City Club as the son of the Municipal Voters' League and the father of the Bureau of Public Efficiency. The City Club has been the medium through which many civic-minded citizens have contributed to the welfare of the city. It has inspired in many young members a sense of responsibility which has developed into valuable public service.

Mr. Lothrop, the new Assistant Executive Secretary, was cautioned by the chairman about the use of the "editorial we" in the Bulletin and was called upon for a few remarks.

Then the chairman called for a referendum on the question of the Board of Directors' appointment of Mr. Dykstra to be Executive Secretary of the Club. Secretary Cornelius presented reports from various sources as to the character of this man. His career has been closely scrutinized, from student to professor, and civic leader. Particularly enlightening were the disclosures of his activities in Cleveland. The question was raised whether a man who could be a good fellow with politicians and reformers alike was really respectable enough to be connected with the City Club. At this point an agitated and "Hungarian gulash-talking" Turk, in the person of Walter T. Fisher, broke into the assembly and launched a tirade of denuncia-

tion against the new Secretary. Fortunately, Mr. I. K. Pond was able to understand his "lingo." With Mr. Pond as translator, it developed that this fellow was charging Mr. Dykstra with various crimes; only to conclude finally that he was on the trail of the wrong party.

Before accepting Mr. Dykstra into the Club, it was deemed proper to visé his passports from Cleveland. Other insidious offenses were trumped up against him but, in view of the charges having been unsustained, it was decided to quash them and bestow upon him the "key and mask" by the aid of which he is expected to perform his new duties.

In his defense of the new administrative staff, the Executive Secretary said he had come to Chicago because he believed the City Club offered a large opportunity for public service. For the staff he pledged loyal and unstinted service and then emphasized the importance of the part members must play in City Club activity. No staff can succeed without a co-operating membership, even as officers without an army are quite powerless. He also declared that the basis of harmonious club activity should be laid on a sound and congenial social life in the Club. A successful democracy cannot exist without the pervading spirit of good fellowship and the fruit of fellowship is a community of service. No individual or organization must take itself too seriously or it loses a necessary human touch.

Mr. Dykstra categorically denied that he carried a millennium under his hat. He admitted that he is a human being and as secretary is desirous, most of all, of having the active and whole-souled support of every City Club man.

Mr. Walter L. Fisher, a charter member, and perhaps more instrumental than anybody else in founding the Club, gave a talk in concluding the evening's program. He emphasized the object of the City Club, asserting it to be the bringing together of men of varied experience, having an honesty of purpose and disinterested point of view toward public service. The Club should be a force as well as a forum. It should be constructive in purpose and effect. The development of the social side of Club life may be the means of bringing all the membership into accord, and so accomplish strength and usefulness. Mr. Fisher believed that the City Club should take the lead in a movement to make Chicago the pleasantest place in which to live. This means recreation in its largest sense. The social life of the community must be cared for and may well be the rallying point for the Club.

Mr. Little Again

MR. RICHARD HENRY LITTLE, the well-known war worker and newspaper man who gave the first installment of his narrative of "Two Years in Europe" two weeks ago at the City Club, came back with the "continued in our next" on Tuesday noon, May 25th. On this occasion he described his impressions and experiences with the Russian white army in Esthonia, where he served with the Red Cross relief mission at the time of General Yudenitch's advance upon Petrograd.

Mr. Little's story started with the establishment of the government of Northwest Russia by General Yudenitch at the instigation of the British authorities. This action was necessary in order to carry on relations with the state of Esthonia, whereby British supplies could be delivered to Yudenitch's army of 20,000 in its stand against Bolsheviks. Considerable difficulty was found in organizing the new government. There were hardly enough stray Russians around Reval to fill the positions of State. The territory over which the government ruled was approximately equal in area to Cook County. It contained only 18 miles of railroads, but the Minister of Railroads found some satisfaction in Mr. Little's consoling remarks that "his railroad was as wide as any."

Admiral Kolchak had established a dictatorship and refused to deal with any of the small Baltic states. He was very much of a reactionary and insisted on a united Russia until such a time as the People's Party could meet and pass upon the question of independent states. Consequently, several states, dissatisfied with autonomy from Kolchak, who they knew would later disown Yudenitch's promises of independence, turned to the Reds.

In advancing with the army of Yudenitch, Mr. Little observed the havoc caused by two and a half years' occupancy of the red army. The shops and stores were idle. In short, everything had been turned upside down. The only available food was that issued by the Soviets and after the red army had withdrawn, the people would have starved had it not been for the soup kitchens and food issues of the American Red Cross. Food went first to the army and then to children, for the Soviets depended upon the children to become the mainstay of communism.

Mr. Little believed that too much emphasis had been placed on the Soviets' love for education and what they have done for the schools of Russia. They have carried on the old schools, but built no new ones. They have forced the

same teachers that served in the days of the monarchy to continue their services. The children, however, regarded these teachers as "bourgeoisie" and had become very unruly. Like everybody else, the children were against authority. Boys from the Cadet school became strong communists in a year's time. Upon one occasion it was discovered that all of the soldiers that had fallen before a British tank were 15 and 16 year old Cadets.

The dash of Yudenitch and his army of 15,000 toward Petrograd, was madness, according to Mr. Little. Such a small force could not expect to occupy a city, especially when one-third of the force was required to hold off the reds in the rear. Then also, the lack of supplies was a great handicap to the white army. There seemed to be no co-ordination between the allied sources of supplies. When there were boots and clothing, there was no ammunition, and vice versa. Machine guns, but no gas, were used in Russia. The British tanks were outworn and unreliable; nevertheless they performed the service of frightening the Bolsheviks. The red army put up a stiff artillery fire, but the average red soldiers were stupid peasants, driven on by Chinese mercenaries and not knowing what had happened or where they were. Every Russian behind the lines was obliged to work at hauling supplies, digging trenches, etc. As the whites advanced they freed the peasants from the yoke of the reds and put on new yokes of their own.

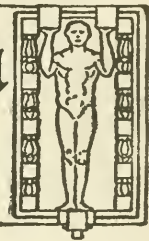
The whites shot all captured communists and commissaries, after three officers had gone through the form of court martial lasting five minutes. Generally, the victims were young fellows who had nothing to say and showed no fright. The papers found upon them were enough to convict them. Mr. Little believed to be true a firsthand report to the effect that many communists had accepted rope from their captors and hung themselves in preference to being shot. Other prisoners had asked him for rope rather than to take chances of being shot by his camera. Although uneducated, many communists captured by the white army were intelligent.

Before the rise of the Soviets, the Russians in this territory had been happy in their nice homes and pleasant villages, not bothered by the tyranny of the Czar. Now the red soldiers, in spite of prohibitive orders, enter houses to steal and plunder. Mr. Little believed that the Soviets will soon drop many of their impractical schemes of government and come back to our system, as is already the case in some industrial activities. Meanwhile, they will have paid an enormous price for whatever they have gained.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1920

NUMBER 23

Monday, June 7th—In the Lounge

KANSAS DAY AT THE CITY CLUB

Governor HENRY J. ALLEN

and

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

Governor Allen has gained nation-wide prominence as an advocate of compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes. Last week he defended the Kansas Industrial Court Act in debate with Samuel Gompers in New York City. Gov. Allen was elected to his present office while he was in France with the American Red Cross. He is acknowledged one of the most powerful public speakers in America.

William Allen White, editor and author. Mr. White is one of the most widely quoted editors in the United States. He attained fame as an author with the publication of "A Certain Rich Man." His war book "The Martial Adventures of Henry and Me" linked Governor Allen and himself in the public mind as inseparable Kansans whether at home or abroad.

Watch the Bulletin Board for further announcements as to speakers this week. Several presidential candidates have tentatively agreed to speak at the City Club but it is impossible to set definite times or dates for any of them.

New Members

Benton S. Clark, Chemist.
H. L. Huenink, Chemist, American Can Co.
H. P. MacGregor, Chemical Engineer and Sales Manager, Merrill Company.
R. F. Main, Manager, Charles C. Kawin Company, Chemists.
Benjamin B. Schneider, Patent Attorney.
Gerard M. Ungaro, Lawyer.
David Frank, Manager, Albert Pick & Co.
E. J. Dewire, Western Sales Manager, Gration & Knight Mfg. Co.
A. R. Tighe, Salesman, Julius Sommerfeld Dry Goods Commission.
Clarence K. Chamberlain, Lawyer.
Loren L. Heberd, Mechanical Engineer.
Robert V. Brown, General Superintendent, Sherwin Williams Co.
Edward Bartow, Chemist and Teacher, University of Illinois.
D. L. Weatherhead, Chemist.

William E. Vogelback, Appraisal Engineer, Schofield & Vogelback.
G. S. Broughton, Dept. Mgr., Root Newspaper Association.
Alex F. Taylor, Salesman, American Foundry & Construction Co.
Clinton F. Hicks, Executive and Asst. Mgr., American Type Founders Company.
John A. Boland, Jr., Manufacturers' Representative.
John F. Kane, Secretary, The Pullman Co.
Lucius E. Wilson, Vice-President, American City Bureau.
Fred G. Hunter, General Salesman, Keith Bros. & Co.
Robert I. Wishnick, Chemist and Sales Manager, A. Daigger & Company.
Alfred S. Burdick, Vice-President and Asst. Gen. Mgr., The Abbott Laboratories.
H. S. Witmer, Chemist, N. K. Fairbanks Company.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President CHARLES M. THOMSON
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Frederick Dickinson James Mullenbach
Bradford Gill Fred G. Heuchling
F. B. Johnstone Preston Kummer
George H. Mead Frederick S. Deibler
C. A. Dykstra, Executive Secretary

Vol. XIII Monday, June 7, 1920 No. 23

Club Notes

One of our members of the banking fraternity, Mr. Wilbur K. Lyle, Assistant Cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank, was recently elected President of the Chicago Chapter, American Institute of Banking.

Mr. Lyle will head Chicago's delegation of around eighty men to attend the National Convention at Boston June 15, 16, and 17. Among this delegation are several other members of the City Club, namely Ralph Spalding of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Ralph Hunting of the Federal Reserve Bank, and David Johnstone of the Northern Trust Company.

Mr. Albert W. Noll, a member of the Club, has discontinued his duties as director of Pulaski Park and has become associated with Community Service of Chicago.

"Play Week"

Community Service of Chicago has originated the idea of a "play week" which will extend from June 7th to 14th. The basic idea, according to Eugene T. Lies, Executive Director, is the promotion of good health, the preservation of the family, and the revelation to people of ways to pass their leisure hours.

During that week, before or after working hours, parents will be expected to play with their children. Everybody is expected to play the games of childhood, the pastimes that amused and entertained us all in the days of our youth. Such games as Bull in the Ring, Tug of War, Follow the Leader, Hide and Seek, Prisoner's Base, Dodge Ball, Hop Scotch, Mumblety Peg, Jackstones and Tip-cat will be in favor. These games may be played in back yards, in vacant

lots, in parks and on playgrounds. Almost anywhere outdoors is a good place to join heartily and happily in games and sports of this general nature. Much fun may be had in attempting to recall games which the children of today do not know but which were popular when the older folks were young. These should be taught to the children.

It will be appropriate for parents to go with their children on hikes to the parks and Forest Preserves; to make kites, swings, turning poles, teeter boards and other devices to be used by the young folks in vacant lots and thus increase enormously the total of play materials in the city.

Life goes on these days at a hot pace. Too many people fail to relax, they are under a constant strain. They worry about the high cost of living and about various other problems. It is necessary for everybody to relax and forget their troubles. Health and contentment require this. People's efficiency at their work requires it. Hence it is hoped that the suggestion now being made will be very generally taken up throughout the city.

At a meeting held on May 26th various organizations were represented in discussing the plans for Play Week. Among them were the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the Advertising Council of the Chicago Association of Commerce and various settlements and similar organizations.

Excess Condemnation

A METHOD OF CITY DEVELOPMENT

Power of excess condemnation allows a community, in making a public improvement, to acquire by condemnation more property than is necessary for the precise narrow purpose of the improvement, using the excess property so taken in any way that might be to the public interest, or selling it for private use subject to restrictions calculated to promote the larger purpose of the improvement.

The Constitution of Illinois does not confer the power of excess condemnation upon local governments. The absence of this power has been the cause of notable abuses in the development of the Chicago City Plan. A proposal to establish the right of excess condemnation has been favorably reported to the Committee of the Whole by the Bill of Rights Committee of the Constitutional Convention. Other states—Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Rhode Island—have amended their constitutions so as to authorize excess condemnation. The Constitutional Convention provides Illinois the opportunity to do likewise.

What Other Cities Are Doing

Tacoma, Wash., has a newly organized city planning commission of ten members established in accordance with a special ordinance recently passed.

Omaha, Neb., has taken over the local gas works and its operation at the price of \$4,500,000. It is one of the largest cities to assume municipal ownership of gas, and such action has been under contemplation since November, 1907. The same board that operates the municipal water works will control the new gas plant.

New Haven will open, July 1st, a health center which has the support of the four chief health agencies in the city, including the Municipal Department of Health. It is to be located in a district where 20,000 people, mostly Italians, will be cared for.

According to the "Toledo City Journal" St. Louis has planned to have open-air opera—a season of seven weeks. Mayor Kiel says that St. Louis is the first municipality in the United States to sponsor open-air opera as a municipal project.

Milk stations have been established in the St. Paul schools, due to the efforts of the General Council of Mothers' Clubs and Parents' and Teachers' Association. In the summer the stations will be placed in the various parks of the city.—*From New York Municipal Reference Library Notes.*

THE Bulletin is in receipt of a letter from Mr. L. Wilbur Messer, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. expressing regret at the impression as to the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the war which he thought was conveyed by Mr. Little's address at the Club on May 11th. Mr. Messer challenges the statements of Mr. Little, which the Bulletin reported in the language, "the speaker also resented the fact that \$35,000,000 made up mainly of canteen receipts, are now being spent in the peace-time activities of the Y. M. C. A."

Mr. Messer accompanies his letter with portions of a statement from William Sloane, Chairman of the Executive Committee, George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and J. R. Mott, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., showing that at the end of the war work proper the Y. M. C. A. had on hand about \$38,000,000 and that it had commitments and proposed expenditures for work with the A. E. F. in Germany and Silicia, with the allied armies, and prisoners of war, expenses in the U. S. appropriations to the United States army and navy, appropriations for educational service for

1920, and other smaller items amounting to about \$21,000,000, leaving an approximate unappropriated balance of \$17,000,000.

Mr. Messer also states that the actual profits on the operation of canteens was about \$500,000 without, however, having charged against the canteen wages, living allowances, traveling expenses of canteen workers, etc., etc. \$400,000, Mr. Messer says, representing the most of the profit as thus derived, has been turned over to the American Legion.

As the editor understood Mr. Little's remarks, he did not speak of profits but of receipts and intended to express only his personal view that the contributions to the Y. M. C. A. by the devoted people of the United States were intended by them to be actually used for the comfort of their boys in France, and his own feeling of regret that they were not (and perhaps could not) have been wholly expended for that purpose.

A Member Resigns

There once lived a man,
In Cleveland,
Who never would listen to the other fellow,
And who believed all the world
Should be filled with men
Who agreed with him—in thought, idea,
And word.
He liked to be "yes"-ed and his friends
Always had to say, "You're right."
If his friends didn't, they weren't.
He never read a paper, because most of them
Disagreed with him—part of the time.
Soon he discovered he was alone
In his intellectual hermitage.
His daughter even had ideas of her own
About running the automobile.
And the janitor
Was a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat.

"Our friend loved to talk
(When people agreed with him)
So
Evenings he would sit on the porch
And shout at the hillside,
'Prohibition, sir, is an infraction of man's God-
given right.'
And the echo would answer
'Right.'
And he was happy."

He joined The City Club once
But tendered his resignation
Because a speaker there did not agree
With his ideas
On the railroad situation.

—*From "The City"—City Club of Cleveland.*

The League of Nations

MR. LEE MERIWEATHER of St. Louis, Mo., addressed the City Club June 3rd on the subject of "The League of Nations." Mr. Meriweather is a prominent lawyer and author, also during the war was a special assistant to the American Ambassador to France. Professor George H. Mead of the University of Chicago introduced the speaker.

As a strong opponent of the League, Mr. Meriweather said that his main reason for opposing the League is precisely the same as for his opposition to war. The League of Nations binds America in solemn and specific terms to engage in war in case the territorial integrity of any of its members is violated by external aggressors. Mr. Meriweather felt that not only had the League failed to give the fraction of a per cent insurance for peace but, on the contrary, would bring this country into war without regard to our national honor and welfare.

The United States has nothing to gain through membership in the League of Nations, in the opinion of Mr. Meriweather. We are protected by geographical isolation from the rest of the world. The League does not give us the advantages that it provides Great Britain, with its empire spreading throughout the world and its essential policy of controlling every avenue of approach to India. America's object should continue in the future as in the past, to be the great example of a free, self-governing republic. We can enter the League of Nations only at the sacrifice of our democratic principles.

Under the terms of the League, the United States would submit vital questions affecting America to foreign diplomats. We could not invoke the Monroe Doctrine but would be obliged to allow the Council of the League to decide the question of its application. Being a disputant in such a question, we would have to step out, without the power of veto, and leave the decision to foreign diplomats, each of whom would be equally interested in violating our time-honored policy.

As an example of the unreliability of depending upon the integrity of foreign diplomats, Mr. Meriweather referred to the agreement between Great Britain and Japan in which one of the richest provinces of an allied nation, China, had been bartered away in a secret treaty. A similar agreement might be reached again and an American delegate with the eloquence of Cicero and Demosthenes could not prevent.

Representatives of the powers making up the membership of the League Council would not, according to Mr. Meriweather, be safe jurors

for cases involving the safety of the American Republic. The council would be packed against us. France would never defy the will of Great Britain. Spain continues to be our enemy. Greece exists only through the consent of England. Belgium was created as a buffer state by England. As a matter of common sense, not idealism, we should not bind ourselves to accept decisions reached at England's bidding.

Mr. Meriweather offered nothing to take the place of the League of Nations. He thought that the proper course for the United States would be to stand in the future as in the past, basing our action upon our own judgment as cases arise.

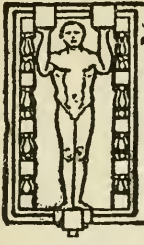
If we have good government to spare, let us clean up on our own Government first. As yet we have not taken care of ourselves, nor controlled the menace of our neighbor, Mexico. Therefore, we should not be ready to send 200,000 soldiers and \$750,000,000 needed to carry out the mandate of Armenia.

We should not deceive ourselves by thinking that we went into the war merely as a piece of altruism. We fought the Germans on the western front so that it would not be necessary to fight them on our own soil. We may have done a great service for Europe, but we did a greater service for ourselves. If we cease to have our own interests at heart, we will cease to progress as a nation.

The reservations, Mr. Meriweather thinks, are only to a limited degree of less danger than the League of Nations. The Lodge Reservation for "Article 10," placing the decision for war upon Congress, would simply make the action of Congress a matter of form and, in addition, would throw the United States into internal turmoil. A decision, against which our delegate in the Council could not stand successfully, would commit us to war except at the sacrifice of our national honor. As an example of the extent to which our delegate might yield, the speaker mentioned the unanimous Shantung decision of the Council of Four in Paris, including the assent of the ablest and most obstinate living American.

In conclusion Mr. Meriweather stated that he agreed with those who would throw the whole League of Nations agreement into the waste basket and start over.

The affirmative side of the League of Nations issue was presented to the Club on June 5th by Professor William E. Dodd of the University of Chicago and will be reported in the next issue of the Bulletin.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1920

NUMBER 24

Wednesday Noon, June 16—in the Lounge

SUBJECT:

***“The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act—
Are They Getting Anywhere?”***

Speaker :

Major A. V. DALRYMPLE

Supervising Federal Prohibition Agent, Central Division

Major Dalrymple has gained wide prominence on account of his fearless and energetic prosecution of violations of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and of the Volstead Act.

Friday Noon, June 18—in the Lounge

SUBJECT:

“Our National Parks”

Speaker :

STEPHEN T. MATHER

Director National Park Service, Department of the Interior

Mr. Mather is well-known in Chicago, especially in the City Club, of which he has been a member for twelve years. He went to Washington in 1915 as the assistant of the Secretary of the Interior and two years later became Director of the National Park Service.

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Treasurer ROY C. OSGOOD
Secretary J. F. CORNELIUS

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Bradford Gill	Fred G. Heuchling
F. B. Johnstone	Preston Kumer
George H. Mead	Frederick S. Delbler
C. A. Dykstra, Executive Secretary	

Vol. XIII Monday, June 14, 1920 No. 24

Club Notes

The Bulletin regrets to announce the death of Judge Merritt Willis Pinckney of the Circuit Court, a member of the City Club since 1912. Judge Pinckney's enlightened administration of the county juvenile court and his zealous work in behalf of Chicago childhood, have gained him national prominence.

Our Club Secretary, Julius F. Cornelius, has contributed an article entitled, "Chicago's Greatness" to the May number of the Chicago Real Estate Board Bulletin. Mr. Cornelius is chairman of the publicity committee of the board.

Clark C. Steinbeck will this week conclude his services with the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, with which he has been connected for ten years, to join the staff of Griffenhagen & Associates, Ltd., Industrial Engineers and Employment Advisors. Mr. Steinbeck will leave next week for Ottawa, Canada, where his new firm is undertaking a survey and reorganization of the Departments of the Dominion Government.

James R. Garfield, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Roosevelt, was the guest of the City Club on June 7 at the meeting addressed by Governor Allen.

William Allen White expressed his disappointment that an accident should have prevented his visit to the City Club on our recent Kansas day and promised to address the Club at a later date.

Committee Appointments

The following committee appointments have been approved by the Board of Directors of the City Club:

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Bradford Gill, *chairman*
Fred J. Stebbins Morris L. Greeley

ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE

F. H. Deknatel, *chairman*
Allen G. Mills J. J. Forstall
John S. Coonley Richard T. Fox
Carl S. Miner Charles Yeomans
C. W. C. Chandler J. F. Cornelius, *ex-officio*

CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE

Wm. B. Moulton, *chairman*
Francis X. Busch Wm. B. Hale
Herbert E. Fleming E. O. Griffenhagen
with the proviso that the committee be allowed to make further additions to its membership.

FOREST PRESERVE COMMITTEE

Frank I. Moulton, *chairman*
Dwight H. Perkins Wilfred S. Reynolds
Harris S. Keeler W. D. McKenzie

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Frederick Rex, *chairman*
W. S. Bemis Oscar E. Norman

Further appointments will be announced in the next issue of the Bulletin.

The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations

Governor HENRY J. ALLEN of Kansas was the guest of the City Club on Monday, June 7. Another Kansan, William Allen White, was prevented by accident from participating in the day's program. Seldom, if ever, has a larger gathering of members welcomed a speaker at the City Club than overflowed the lounge to listen to Governor Allen. The enthusiastic applause with which the Governor's remarks were received and the eager flow of questions at the conclusion indicated the great interest of the audience in the subject of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations and in the personality of its forceful advocate. President Cummins of the City Club introduced the speaker.

WHAT THE KANSAS COURT IS

"The chief purpose of the Kansas law is the protection of the public against industrial strife," said Governor Allen. "Because of the opposition of certain radical labor leaders, a false impression has gone out concerning the Kansas

Industrial Court. It is not a court against labor or against capital. It is a court for the adjudication of industrial controversies and its main object in the adjudication is justice to labor, justice to capital, and justice to the public."

Governor Allen described the situation in Kansas last winter, when a strike of the coal miners brought about a fuel famine which closed down business institutions, school houses, etc., and caused suffering in homes and hospitals. Feeling that the state should not hesitate to do the needful thing merely because it was a new thing, the Governor obtained from the Supreme Court the authority for the state to operate the mines under a receivership. Then he spent eleven days in the coal fields, pleading in vain with the miners to go back to work.

The substance of the address is reported in the speaker's words, as follows:

MINERS NOT ALLOWED TO WORK

"I think it would not be putting it too strong to say that most of the miners wanted to accept the proposal of the State and go back to work. It was said over and over again, 'There is just one man who controls this situation; we cannot go back to work until you get his consent.' But we could not get his consent. It was a 100 per cent organized district. These men were obliged to join the union whether they liked it or not. The radicals controled the situation, placing the conservatives under a system of servitude as complete as that which any monarch ever administered over a people in any period of the world's history.

VOLUNTEERS PREVENTED FURTHER DISASTER

"It was then that a call was issued for volunteers to come and dig coal. The men who had seen service overseas were given preference. They were there to produce coal, never asking what the hours of labor were, or the amount of their salary; and they did it, thus proving that Government still has the power and responsibility of protecting the people.

"A session of the legislature was called for the purpose of passing a law, not in reaction against labor, nor in any anger, but a law which should make such a disaster impossible in the future. After a month of the most careful, thorough and dispassionate consideration, the law was passed with teeth on both the upper and lower jaws. It was passed by practically a unanimous vote of the Kansas legislature, only four votes against it in the Senate, and seven votes against it in the House. On the statute book today, it is a law that is being obeyed. Will it work? I do not know why it will not work. Kansas does not make legislation to increase the literature in the statutes.

RIGHTS PROTECTED BY THE LAW

"This law is not compulsory arbitration; it is an anti-strike law. It is a court of justice for the adjudication of industrial controversies, for the administration of proper labor conditions, for the establishment, when necessary, of minimum wages. We have discarded the principle of arbitration because arbitration gets nowhere. We grant any man the right to quit work, or any group of men the right to quit work, but we do say that they must go about their business and not come back the next day and hang about the place with their pockets full of brick bats, etc.

"We also grant the right of a man to continue on the job. Now the divine right we have taken away is the divine right of the labor official to order a man to quit work. That is the one man we touch. He is the only man in the laboring world today who is ready to fight the Kansas industrial law, because he realizes that if this method is lost and the administration of justice wins, then his occupation is gone and the character of unionization must change to a more benevolent and useful form.

"In the mining district, heretofore, the men have operated on the average of about one day a week in the summer time. Now, with the operation of the new Kansas law, these mines will continue to operate during the summer with reasonable continuity and next winter Kansas will begin the winter with a coal reserve instead of a coal famine and society will have the benefit of continuous operation. Thus the law says that the operator shall not lock out; he shall not conspire with anybody to cease production in this essential need. It says to labor that any concerted effort to close down this industry is a conspiracy against the public and subject to penalties of fine and imprisonment. It has chosen a court which represents neither side but represents a broader principle of Government, 'The Safety of the Public is the Supreme Law.'

MORAL PRINCIPLES INVOLVED

"Society has not hesitated to control the divine right. For example, it takes charge of the divine relation of the parent over the child. In Kansas the child must be sent to school until sixteen years of age, and, in the meantime, it shall not work in any factory. Society has done this for the protection of the general public and the Kansas law, which does not rob any man of any right, merely seeks to provide a just tribunal by which all men may have their rights protected. Surely, if moral principles do not exist in American institutions to meet an emergency such as confronts us now, then American institutions are doomed to failure, for the issue

here is the issue of Government and the poignant question here is the question as to whether there shall live above the law any class in this country ruled by the traditional majority. When union labor says to us, you have taken away our right, it is a perfectly adequate answer to say that we have given them a more honorable weapon. We have provided a court where any man may bring his grievance and obtain a just settlement.

THE EFFECT OF THE LAW IN KANSAS.

"The effect of the law has been to create a new spirit of peace in the industrial district. Every man in Kansas realizes that the law was passed for the purpose of bringing industrial quiet, peace and contentment.

"Mr. Gompers has notified us that we are on the blacklist and that labor would filter out of the State. There was a time when we thought that we would perhaps lose some of our radical leaders but we were doomed to disappointment. We know that for every radical that leaves the state, two conservatives will come, and we will build in Kansas the Mecca of a new industrial life for men who want to work under the just control of impartial government.

POLITICAL PARTIES MUST TAKE STAND

"The chief aim of government is justice. Today we are seeing in this country the conscious purpose of a class to organize a prospective political party which shall threaten all men who do not believe as they do. Let me tell you that the political party in this forthcoming campaign which has not the constructive courage to stand up frankly and justly and pledge to the public protection against the waste and terror of industrial strife, that party will travel down the pathway of cowardice and defeat."

ANSWERING GOMPERS' ASSERTION

In answer to a question from the floor regarding Mr. Gompers' recent reply that labor is the public, Governor Allen said:

"Mr. Gompers makes a quibbling statement to the effect that labor is the public and that you cannot affect the general rights of the public without affecting labor. This is proper, but you can give to labor such rights as affect harmfully the general public not belonging to the category of organized labor. Mr. Gompers ignores the fact that he does not represent all that labor represents. He represents a class organized through compulsion. That class is a machine builded for war, and here is another machine made out of capital and also builded for war—1½ per cent of the population represented in this machine, 5½ per cent repre-

sented in Mr. Gompers' machine; and here in the center, but outside these two organizations, 92 per cent representing the general public, a protoplasmatic mass having no power save that of passive resistance. That is the group that Mr. Gompers ignores. It is my belief that the submerged nine-tenths of the people of this country have come out to say to Mr. Gompers and to employing capital, 'We are the public and we are going to be protected.' As we protect that public so we protect Mr. Gompers and the group of employing capital. We spread over them all exactly the same principle and we say: 'There shall not be in this country any part that is greater than the whole.'"

"The League of Nations as It Is"

PROFESSOR WILLIAM E. DODD, of the University of Chicago, has prepared the following digest of his address on the subject of the "League of Nations," given before members of the City Club and lady guests on June 5.

The greater part of the discussion of the league of nations idea since the President's return from Paris evidences a confusion of the public mind that is dangerous. This confusion is due to the natural tendencies of democratic countries to hesitate to try new things. It is more due to the deliberate purpose of the leaders of the Republican party. For without a confusion of the issue and without a discrediting of the President and his work, nothing could defeat and thwart the work at Paris.

AMERICANS FOUGHT FOR A LEAGUE

In the first place, the league of nations was the paramount condition upon which the United States entered the great war. For twenty years leading Americans, especially of the Republican party, have urged some kind of a world association to prevent war. The Hague tribunals were largely American adventures. Treaties with Great Britain during the last twenty years have illustrated the hope of a permanent court of arbitration. It was the ambition of John Hay's life that Britain and America should find a way to the most intimate of international associations. During the Spanish war there were many evidences of this common desire.

The great war came. It found the country divided. The war brought out the bitter hostility of Germans and Irishmen to England. It indicated that any leader who wished to go to the assistance of France must first unite at least the older generations of Americans. This unity was slowly worked out by President Wilson, through the aid of ruthless German aggressions

upon all and any who came in their way.

As the feeling grew that America would finally enter the war, Wilson in speech after speech drew the terms upon which she might put forth her strength. The first of these terms was the long-desired league of nations, the abolition of war once and for all. When the great adventure was undertaken it was found that young Americans, sons of all nationalities, were ready for a crusade against autocracy and for a peace that should be guaranteed by the joint support of all peoples. You may think that was all talk on the part of the President. It was the deepest thought and purpose both of the great leader and of the millions of young men who fought in France or who drilled at home. Do not deceive yourselves on this point. A league of nations with powers was the first thing young America fought for. That ideal stimulated the men who fought until they felt themselves engaged in a crusade not merely for their country's gain, as your speaker of last Thursday declared, but for the gain of all mankind.

OUR HISTORIC IDEALS

In this Wilson called up the spirits of Paul Jones, who declared that he fought, not for any single flag, but for all mankind; of Thomas Jefferson, who though long dead is still the most powerful force in our life to-day save one; of almost every revolutionist of 1776. When Wilson talked of mankind, of freedom, of equality and the self determination of peoples, he spoke the language to which Americans of every generation have hearkened. They who would have you think otherwise do not know their country or its history. The United States did not go to war for Magdalena bay, of which you have heard, nor for the cleaning up of Mexico, which was spoken of last Thursday as if it were our own territory. No; it was not for that. And any man who asks for a free hand in Mexico, or who says that we have any more right in Mexico than Germany had in Belgium is of the same political class with the Kaiser. You can not declare war on the Germans for attacking Belgium and then take Mexico for yourselves without condemning everything America stood for in April, 1917. If you propose to take Mexico, for heaven's sake get down on your knees and beg the Kaiser's pardon!

CAN NOT STAND FURTHER AMENDMENT

In the next place, I am for the league as it stands because it has been amended till it can not bear further amendment. When the armistice was signed, the league idea was agreed to.

But Great Britain, excited by Lloyd George to a feverish state of mind and close to the German boundary, demanded that her navy be, for the time, exempted. That was a great exemption. It was probably too much to expect England immediately to pool her vast sea power. Everybody recognized that. But everybody knew that England was deeply in debt and that, as soon as the world became quiet, she would just cease building new first class ships. She would save money. And with human nature as it is, the first realization that the nation was getting on without new ships would have caused Englishmen everywhere to demand further reductions in naval armament. That was what all who know history and who know a little of the difficulty of raising huge budgets saw then and see now. Nor has England built a capital ship since the armistice. That was, I say, a great amendment to the league idea. It was agreed to and everybody knows it was agreed to.

France still full of fear, and justly so, and skeptical of every other means of defense except force insisted upon maintaining a standing army of pre-war dimensions. Until a league of nations came into operation, men could hardly expect the French to do otherwise. But everybody knows that France can not long bear the burden of a huge military establishment. Her budget is six times as great as it ever was before, and her resources are weaker by half and not likely in years to reach their former level. France, like England, will surely reduce her armaments when she begins to see that a league of nations has power, being helped thereto by the imminent danger of bankruptcy, as over against Germany without a great army and with a teeming population. Really some international guarantee against a war of Germany upon France or France upon Germany is as necessary to the continued existence of European civilization as a Federal constitution was to the maintenance of the free existence of the thirteen states of 1787. All Europe knew that in 1919 quite as well as we know it in 1920. And for the United States to refuse to join a world league in 1920 is to refuse to do as important a duty as it would have been in 1917 to stand by and see Germany subject all Europe to her Hindenburgs and her Ludendorffs.

ALREADY AMENDED AS TO MONROE DOCTRINE

The league plan was amended again in March and April when the American Senate demanded the reservation of the Monroe doctrine. Every informed man in this audience knows that the Monroe doctrine, as interpreted and applied since 1900, is a cover for American business ex-

plotation of South and Central American countries and resources. It was a magnificent thing in Monroe and Adams in 1823, when the United States was small and weak, to stand sponsor for the independence of every other American country, protecting them against every possible assailant and without annexing or exploiting the protected. It was a heroic thing. It is quite another thing to protect Mexico and then, as the recent Fall report to the Senate insists, take it over because American citizens by fair means and foul have obtained control or possession of half the wealth of the country.

The United States, I say, does not appear in a heroic role when its leaders demand the Monroe doctrine to be applied all over the western hemisphere and then refuse Japan a Monroe doctrine of identical character in Shantung. The less so when the United States has land and opportunities for her population for a hundred years to come. On the other hand Japan and Germany have long been without land for their teeming populations. I am frank to say that arguments and threats against Japan and her eastern policy are shameful and hypocritical in the mouths of men who say the United States must have Mexico, or must do what is the same thing, take her resources. But I oppose both Japan in Shantung and the United States in Mexico.

Now the President knows perfectly well what business men in America mean when they shout "Monroe doctrine." He knows too that every South and Central American people hates the United States for its application of this policy. He knows quite as well that to demand a special sphere of influence for this country, a region for business exploitation for ourselves, is to justify setting aside similar regions for Japan and for England and France. Such a division of the world is nothing less than the German imperialism of 1914. Why go to war upon Germany for seizing Belgium and her colonial possessions and then turn round and seize Mexico or Nicaragua? It won't do. You can't demand that another nation be good, and then turn pirate yourself.

MONROE DOCTRINE SHOULD BE ABANDONED

All this Wilson sought to remedy once and for all, and for the mutual benefit of mankind, by abandoning the whole Monroe doctrine as advocated and practiced in 1900 to 1913. He was right; he was acting in the spirit of Monroe and Adams, in the spirit of all the best men who have made our republic worth fighting for. But the Senate must thwart him. They cried out for a reservation of the Monroe doctrine.

It was a cruel demand, because we, unlike the French, did not stand in need of the demand. We have never known what fear was; we have abundant resources. Yet public opinion, deceived as to the real meaning of the Senate demand, gave support to the Senate. Wilson was besought to yield. A cardinal of the church cabled him. An ex-president cabled him. Mr. Bryan, who should have known better, cabled him. All asked for the reservation of the Monroe doctrine! Neither England in her exception of naval disarmament from the terms of the settlement, nor France in refusing to reduce her standing army sinned against the light, against humanity quite so much as we sinned in compelling Wilson to make this Monroe reservation for us. It took one of the fundamentals from under the peace of the world. Everybody who knows history knows this.

ALREADY AMENDED AS TO WITHDRAWAL

A third time the league plan was fundamentally amended; and every amendment weakened it vitally. Nor have I given you the whole story. After all that I have described and when Europe, in order to please us, agreed to our demands, we then pretended to a fear we never have felt in all our history, and asked for the privilege of withdrawing from the league upon giving two years' notice. Did ever a great and so-called unselfish nation behave in this way? I sometimes think Mr. Roosevelt was right when he declared that this country did not go to war for democracy. Mr. Meriweather said we went to war for ourselves and then denounces others for doing the same thing!

DOCUMENT LAID BEFORE SENATE

And finally when the league had been emasculated as I have shown and the document was laid before the Senate, its leaders undertook to befuddle the issue, to confuse the people. They talked of the abandonment of democratic principles at Paris and yet demanded the adoption of autocratic principles on our part. They were not satisfied with talking, with fighting the President and his work fairly. In order to compass their purpose, they resorted to one of those tricks that have ever been the shame and disgrace of American politics.

In February, 1919, evidence was submitted to the Senate committee on privileges and elections which convinced all who read it that one of the new claimants for a seat was not really elected. The Lieutenant Governor of Michigan wrote as early as August 22, 1918, that there was another Lorimer scandal, that Michigan was being debauched. A little later Governor

Chase Osburn wrote that long before Henry Ford was thought of as a candidate for the Senate, Truman Newberry was spending huge and unlawful sums to win a seat in the Senate. The whole of Michigan was scandalized. It was indeed a new Lorimer case. What would the Senate do?

STEPS TAKEN TO CONTROL SENATE

The seat was necessary to Republican control of the Senate. That is, if the Foreign relations committee were to be guided by bitter enemies of the President, a worse than Lorimer must be seated! To do ill that good may follow has long been charged against the Jesuits. What shall one say to a Senate that, in the light of recent American history, in the face of the bitter attacks against our government that it is controlled by money, deliberately seated a member who has since been sentenced to the penitentiary for violation of Federal law in securing his election? Not only so; opponents of the President refused to permit an investigation of the Michigan scandal. They declared in open Senate, when the Democratic majority undertook to force an investigation, that they would filibuster till the end of the session if such effort were made. Senator Lodge gave assent to that sort of a threat. Senator Johnson, the "clean reformer," acquiesced. Senator LaFollette, who had moved heaven and earth to unseat Lorimer for a similar offense, acquiesced. They all agreed that a man who was already declared to be corrupt by his own fellow partisans should take his seat in the next Senate in order to be able to break the President and undo that league of nations programme by which the country was to help give the world permanent peace!

When the Senate gathered, in May, 1919, to do its righteous work, the man who is now under sentence, but who now receives every social attention, in Washington, except from Administration circles, was promptly seated. Henry Ford was not even permitted to contest the case until after the league of nations was sufficiently "purified." By this act and because of the seating of Newberry, the Foreign relations committee was made up of the bitterest enemies that the Senate could discover. Their work has been done. Let them boast of it in the coming convention. They have confused the public mind. Honest men do not know the facts I have set forth. They do not know the reasons for the so-called Americanism of the Senate. If they should finally get at the truth, not told in the great newspapers as you all know, there will be a reckoning. The people of this country will never have patience with men who do such things.

LINCOLN'S CASE A PARALLEL

But it may take a long time, too long to save those ideals for which men fought and died in 1918. But one day the truth will be known. Let men remember the similar rôle that was played with Lincoln during his last year in office. Then Sumner and Stevens and Henry Winter Davis behaved in a similar way. They did a terribly wicked thing to their countrymen. They besmirched American history as it had never before been besmirched. Reconstruction in the broken South was cruel beyond anything modern history has known. Lincoln endeavored till his last breath to avert the policy of vengeance. The men I have named moved every instrument in their power to destroy him. He died and they destroyed his successor; they undid the kindly work of the greatest man of his time. The first Chicago celebration of the Fourth of July after Lincoln's death was made the occasion of a demonstration against Lincoln's work, and most of the great of that day lent themselves to the effort. Davis, the worst enemy of the departed President in the country, spoke here an hour and a half, with loud cheers and hurrahs, against the kindly policy of a great spirit! Is not history a strange mirror to human motives and human short-sightedness?

The men of that generation who undid Lincoln's work and rejoiced in depriving the country of peace for more than a decade, have come into their reward. It is the reward of those who do wickedness. There is not a historian in the country who lends approval to their conduct. No man who cares for fame would wish to have their place in history. Who boasts today of his descent from Charles Sumner or Thaddeus Stevens or Henry Winter Davis? Nobody, I believe.

THE BITTER JUDGMENT OF HISTORY.

Nor do I doubt that those who have these two years past deceived, and even defrauded the people; who have confused the public upon great world issues and made Americans believe that they fought only for their own little interest involved in the great war; who have broken a president and rejoiced daily in the act, will meet with a kindlier fate. Men who condone fraud and violation of law; men who openly deny the very ideals on which our republic was founded, can not hope for a better lot than Stevens and Sumner found. Twenty years hence there will hardly be a historian who will not understand the work I have described, and understanding will not visit condemnation upon all who had a hand in it.

America's Opportunity

"THE Republican Convention marks the point of turning from the old order to the new," said President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Leland Stanford University in his informal speech before the City Club on Thursday, June 10. "The greatest peaceful spectacle ever staged in the world's history holds the rest of the world in suspense as it does ourselves. No such convulsion has ever seized upon the world before. For at a time when moral values are ebbing fast, the world looks to America for leadership."

Unless the country realizes the adjustments that must be made and selects the right leadership in meeting the situation, the disintegrating forces now at work will lead America to the same chaotic state that exists in Eastern Europe. Many very serious defects in our organization and in our relations with the outside world are evident. We see ourselves passing into the new order and facing the enormous changes that have been crowded into the last few years without a constructive program.

Patrick Henry said, with prophetic insight, "The Constitution will have its test when our borders are reached." Now our free land is gone. In ten years, at the present rate, we will be a food-importing nation. We are recovering from a war which costs us about thirty billions of dollars and out of which our only possible compensation was victory and moral values. We have been dissipating these moral values since the armistice just as fast as we could. From the best liked nation in the world we have become the least liked nation. We can be destroyed by the money that is owed us. Like the rich man's son, we have been wasting our substance in riotous living.

Our legislative halls have been filled with lawyers who have made a failure of a constructive program. We have experienced the minority form of tyranny; the Irish vote, the German vote, the labor vote, the farmer vote, have been pressing down upon Congress for their particular interests, all of which are against the constructive program and the national welfare.

We must frankly understand and meet this emergency. A new and constructive energy must come into our party organization. Great forces are struggling in humanity today. Economic pressure is forcing out the old order and is presenting an enormous problem before the new order.

Toward the close of his address, President Wilbur paid a tribute to Herbert Hoover in the terms somewhat as follows:

In a situation like the present our minds turn naturally to men as well as to issues. In a new country like ours, we personalize things. We see how issues, like the League of Nations, have frittered away and been misrepresented in getting them before the public. We need a leader with peculiar training for the new order. Herbert Hoover is such a man. He has developed the pioneer instinct which is essential in getting ahead. He knows the world from first-hand experience. In the Belgian relief, he became a state in himself administering government, finance, diplomacy, providing food, and handling transportation.

The problems of the next few years are international in scope. We must have as President a man who recognizes moral values and the highest spiritual values in human nature. Mr. Hoover built up a structure of confidence in the hearts of people that is amazing. The signature of this single American was more effective than a diplomatic passport in crossing European boundaries during the war.

There is in Hoover the greatest living constructive mind. He is a man with a great heart; he inspires personal loyalty. He is a man of idealism and vision, and has all the qualities of leadership. He is the outstanding figure among Americans who are looking forward. That is the reason that schools and colleges have so generally expressed their preference for Hoover's leadership for the future.

In order to bring about a strong, constructive program, we must also place a sufficient majority of men with constructive minds in both Houses of Congress. We must have a landslide, a new beginning. It will be turning away from providence to turn away from the leadership and constructive ability of Herbert Hoover.

In a note to the secretary, a member writes of the City Club: "It's the cosiest, kindest Club in town and I wish it many years of far-reaching usefulness."

The Bulletin of the New York City Club announces that the City Club Post of the American Legion, following a recent reorganization of its officers and standing committees, has engaged in an active effort to crystallize public sentiment against the proposed blanket bonus.

A good citizen is one who is willing at all times to make some sacrifice of his time, means and convenience to advance the common welfare, and has such an abiding interest in this that he is always watchful and needs no urging to do his duty.—*Judson A. Harmon.*



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1920

NUMBER 25

Tuesday, June 22—in the Lounge

Subject:

“War-time Reminiscences of a Diplomat”

Speaker:

IRA NELSON MORRIS

Minister to Sweden

Since the beginning of the World War, Mr. Morris has been our chief representative in Sweden, a great neutral country in close proximity to those centers of tumult, Germany and Russia. Mr. Morris is a man of broad experience, having retired from active financial affairs to become a diplomatist, author, and traveler. He was Commissioner General to Italy in 1913, in behalf of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

R. H. TAWNEY, of London, a prominent figure in the British labor work on account of his careful investigations of social and industrial problems, will conduct a short course of lectures at the University of Chicago during the latter part of this month. The City Club will have the opportunity of hearing Mr. Tawney before our season of luncheon talks is concluded.

Mr. Tawney is a well-known author and member of the faculty of the University of London. He was a representative of labor on the so-called Sankey Commission which investigated and reported in 1919 on the English coal situation.

Are you making use of the opportunity to enjoy the privileges of other City Clubs when you visit outside cities?

The City Club of Chicago has exchange relations with the following clubs:

City Club of Baltimore	City Club of Cleveland	Civic Club, 14 W. 12th St., N. Y.
City Club of Cincinnati	Boston City Club	Los Angeles City Club
City Club of Milwaukee	City Club of Kansas City	Calgary Board of Trade
City Club of St. Louis	City Club of Philadelphia	Chamber of Com. of Niagara Falls
Duluth Commercial Club	City Club of Portland, Ore.	City Club of Washington, D. C.

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Club Notes

Major A. V. Dalrymple, Supervising Federal Prohibition Agent of the Central Division, was prevented from addressing the City Club on June 16th, as scheduled, by a sudden and important call to leave the city. It is hoped that Major Dalrymple will yet find the opportunity to answer the question for us, "Are the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act getting anywhere?"

The City Club lost two members by death during the past week, Harry Rubens, a charter member, and Arthur Dyrenforth, a member since 1916, both prominent lawyers of Chicago.

Reciprocal relations with the City Club of Washington, D. C., have been arranged through action by our board of directors and the board of governors of the Washington club. Plans for the erection of a new club-house for the City Club of Washington have been indefinitely postponed until building and financial conditions have improved.

Club members who do not keep a file of the City Club Bulletin and who have no further use for their copies of the issue No. 24 of June 14, 1920, are requested to return these copies to the office. An unprecedented demand for this number has resulted in the depletion of our surplus and in our inability to supply further copies. Good use can be made of any copies that members may find it possible to return.

National Park Maps

Maps of our national parks, together with useful hints to motorists, have been furnished the City Club by Director Stephen T. Mather of the National Park Service. Members of the Club may obtain copies on application at the office. The parks included in the collection of maps at hand are: Yellowstone, Yosemite, Rocky Mountain, Crater Lake, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks.

The office also has for distribution a supply of booklets which present the rules and regulations for the year 1920, including a considerable amount of descriptive matter. These booklets cover Glacier, Wind Cave, and Mesa Verde National Parks, in addition to those mentioned.

Zoning Conference

Edward M. Bassett, chairman of the Heights of Buildings Commission and also of the Districting Commission of New York City, will address the Ways and Means Committee of the Association of Commerce at a luncheon meeting June 23, 12:15 o'clock, on the 19th floor of the LaSalle Hotel. Members of the City Club are invited to attend. Luncheon tickets at one dollar per plate may be obtained at the hotel.

Mr. Bassett is a leading authority on zoning in America. His address is especially timely on account of the imminence of the appointment of our own zoning committee to begin work.

Progress in Government

Twenty-five years have witnessed many changes in the field of government, the great majority of them, I am persuaded, for the better. For one thing, government as such in its various phases, is no longer ignored. In 1894, government was about the last thing to claim the attention even of the most conscientious citizen. Today it is receiving the definite, unremitting consideration of a lengthening list of civic bodies; of business men, in their individual and organized capacity; of institutions of learning; of students and investigators. There has been a steady growth toward responsible, efficient democratic government. Graft has become the exception, instead of the constant characteristic. Indifference and inefficiency are yielding to interest and efficiency.

Let no men be misled by these statements. The millennium is not here, nor is it likely to be ushered in during the lifetime of even the youngest among us. Progress, not finality, is all that can be reported. It is all that can be reasonably expected of any human endeavor.

—Clinton Rogers Woodruff.

Primary Law of 1919 Unconstitutional

On June 16 the Supreme Court of Illinois handed down a unanimous decision declaring the state primary law of 1919 unconstitutional on the grounds, it is reported, that it confers arbitrary and unconstitutional powers on county committees to the extent of fixing precinct boundaries and depriving large city wards of equal representation with the smaller wards. A careful scrutiny of the text of the decision is necessary to determine how deeply the present political organization has been overturned.

The primary law of 1910, as amended in 1913, is again in force. According to the Assistant Attorney General, the ward committeemen elected under the 1919 Act will be forced out of office. The former officeholders will retain their offices until successors have been elected under the 1913 law.

Thus Mayor Thompson's control of the county central committee is set aside for further orders by the voters. The state central committees of both parties are also wiped out by the Supreme Court's ruling. The court did not touch upon the method of nominating judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts, so that these judges will continue to be nominated by convention and not in direct primaries.

A Call for Play Leaders

Do you want to have the time of your life this summer? If so, enlist as a volunteer play leader in the congested districts of the city.

Community Service of Chicago, interested in the leisure-time problem, has asked the City Club to aid in arousing interest in a volunteer play leadership during the summer. Members who have had training while in army and navy service during the war, in athletics, and mass games; also men who have had experience in Boy Scout, Y. M. C. A., and similar work, will find in the suggested neighborhood work a valuable opportunity of using their experience.

Social settlements, parent-teachers' organizations, and other agencies are calling upon Community Service for volunteers who can take groups of boys for hikes through the forest preserves, to the parks and suburbs, who can lead groups in play on vacant lots, or who can lead neighborhood street play festivals.

If you can give time for this worthy civic purpose, even if it be only a few hours per week, kindly send name and address and time that you can give to the work to the executive secretary. This is an opportunity for the younger members of the Club who want to play an active part in the civic life of the community.

Against Farming System of Operating School Plants

THE Chicago High School Teachers' Club and the Principals' Club, with the endorsement of several civic organizations, including the City Club, have petitioned the Board of Education to take the following action in order to provide more sanitary and efficient operation of the school plants:

"First, to do away with the present farming system of operating the school plants, and place all engineers, janitors and other help on a definite salary paid them directly by the Board;

"Second, to place the engineers and janitors under the immediate direction of the principal, and make them responsible to him for sanitary and healthy conditions in his school."

During a circulation of a little over one week, the petition has been endorsed by 910 principals and teachers in our high schools and by 1982 principals and teachers in our grade schools.

Under the present system of farming out the cleaning and heating of the school buildings, the engineers receive a lump sum of money. They employ their own assistants, make no accounting, and retain all money left as their salaries. This puts a premium on hiring insufficient and poor help, and consequently, dirty schools. Complaints by teachers are taken in many instances as insults, it is claimed, and excerpts from many letters are published to show the prevalence of deplorable conditions.

In a letter addressed to the Board of Education, June 14, 1920, the directors of the City Club stated their conviction "that the present 'engineer-custodian' system of operating school plants is archaic, unscientific, and liable to the gravest abuse. The health and comfort of our children is of vital concern to Chicago and to the Board of Education. The present farming system puts a premium upon the neglect of our school buildings and encourages a minimum of sanitary services and is, therefore, a menace to the health of our children."

Our Board of Directors has respectfully requested that the petition be favorably received and that a public hearing be held at which citizens and civic organizations may be heard upon the proposal to abolish this mediaeval sanitary service.

The City Club of Cincinnati is planning to secure new, permanent quarters in the heart of the business district. To make this plan effective, a membership campaign with an objective of 2,000 members will be energetically pushed.

New Immigration Bill Introduced in Congress

ON May 22 another bill was added to the number of immigration measures now before Congress. It was introduced by Mr. Welty (H. B. 14196) and referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization for consideration during the Congressional recess.

The bill is the work of the National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation of which Henry W. Jessup is chairman and Sidney L. Gulick, secretary. This committee holds "that the wise course is neither complete suspension of immigration nor free immigration. Only so many immigrants of any given people shall be admitted as we can wholesomely assimilate and steadily employ. It has agreed that our immigration legislation must be based on justice and good will as well as on economic and political considerations, that American standards of living must be protected, that only so many shall be admitted as we can steadily employ and that steps must be taken to promote the rapid and genuine transformation of aliens into American citizens.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE LAW

The law creates an Immigration Board of six, five of whom are members of the president's cabinet. This board is to have the power to determine yearly the maximum number of immigrants of each people and nation to be admitted. The decision of the board shall be based upon:

1. The demonstrated assimilability of each people as shown by naturalization statistics.
2. Labor conditions in the United States.
3. Maintenance of American standards of living.
4. The fitness and availability of each people for general or for special needs and for various localities.

The board is required to study and report upon the question of distribution of immigrants.

Distinction is made between "transients" and immigrants.

Standards of naturalization are raised and the privilege of citizenship is offered to *every one* who will duly qualify.

Laws now existing that contravene our treaties, that discriminate between peoples and that are in conflict with the above provisions are repealed.

BILL CHANGES POLICY TOWARD ORIENTALS

It will be noticed that the proposed legislation will do away with the discriminations now in force against Chinese and Japanese and put

them on the same immigration and naturalization basis that other peoples occupy under the law.

The City Club will soon have available pamphlet information on the above law. Members interested in immigration legislation can secure pamphlets at the office.

Detroit Gets a Real Criminal Court

THE journal of the American Judicature Society reports that the first complete and adequate criminal court ever set up in this country began to do business April 20 in the city of Detroit, as the result of a favorable popular vote on the unified court bill enacted by the Michigan legislature.

The new court is a consolidation of two former courts. It possesses every kind of criminal and quasi-criminal jurisdiction. For the first time, we have the instance of unified power and responsibility in criminal law enforcement.

The new court will have a chief justice with the usual administrative powers. The accustomed practice of having a preliminary examination in felony cases will be continued but the examination and the subsequent trial will be only two stages of a single operation. The two judges thus participating will be judges of one court, of equal powers, and equally interested in getting results.

There will be no second trial of misdemeanor cases on appeal. To avoid the possibility of mistakes the act provides for reopening the case within a reasonable period, for trial by jury, in any case in which there has been a conviction without a jury trial. Thus the deserving will get, at slight effort, all that could be got formerly through appeal, and the undeserving will be kept from making capital out of the transfer cases from one court to another.

The weakest link in the courts of the average American city is the criminal court of first instance, the magistrate's court, where misdemeanors are tried and examinations are held in felonies. Its failure to punish for the lesser offenses directly increases the number of serious cases. If its work in preparing felony cases is slipshod or crooked, it becomes a matter of slight importance whether the high trial court is or is not honest and efficient. Between the two is a dark alley infested with bondsmen, with their bogus wares, hunger lawyers, jury fixers and all the connivances of the very real criminal world. It is this gap in the chain which accounts for most of the foolish waste of energy in criminal prosecutions. It is closed in Detroit's new court.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1920

NUMBER 26

Thursday Noon, July 1—in the Lounge

Subject:

“The Movement for the Nationalization of Mines in England”

Speaker:

R. H. TAWNEY

of London, England.

Mr. Tawney is a prominent figure in the British labor world on account of his careful investigations of social and industrial problems. He was a representative of labor on the so-called Sankey Commission which investigated and reported in 1919 on the English coal situation. Mr. Tawney is a well-known author and member of the faculty of the University of London. His recent book, “The Sickness of an Acquisitive Society,” has been described as “destined to be regarded as a classical masterpiece on its subject.”

Beginning in the next issue and continuing in consecutive issues through the summer months, the Bulletin will publish a series of articles on the subject, “Ideals of the City Club,” written by some of the Club’s prominent members of long standing. New members will find these articles instructive and inspiring and the older members will be glad to be reminded of what the Club stands for, now as in the past.

New Members

Dr. Everett Morris, Chief of Medical Service, B. Kuppenheimer & Co.

F. W. Brown, General Manager, Pharmacist, The Snyders & Brown Pharmacy.

Elmer E. Smith, Western Manager, Industrial Management Magazines.

Theodore J. Franzen, Building Contractor, Wm. McCumber & Son.

Horace M. Gimlin, Assistant Manager, Chicago Paper Company.

K. Pittman, Associate Editor, System and Factory Magazines.

E. T. Marceau, Chemical Engineer.

H. M. Gray, President and General Manager, Como Chemical Co., Kokomo, Indiana.

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Vol. XIII Monday, June 28, 1920 No. 26

Club Notes

Max Loeb, a City Club member, has contributed an article to *The Realty World* of May 25, 1920, entitled, "The Land Situation in Northern Wisconsin."

Stanley P. Farwell, a member of the City Club, has been made vice-president and manager of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Incorporated, a new company of industrial engineers, accountants, and personnel advisors.

Herbert E. Fleming, who has been a member of the City Club since 1907, recently returned to Chicago after a year's work in Washington, where he was director for the Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries. This commission submitted to Congress a comprehensive report (House Document No. 686) classifying the positions of the 107,000 civilian employees in the government service at Washington on the basis of duties and qualifications. Since his return Mr. Fleming has joined the staff of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Incorporated.

Henry N. Greenbaum, vice-president of the Eisendrath Tannery Company and member of the City Club, died on June 18.

The Board of Directors has appointed James Mullenbach and Fred G. Heuchling to act as representatives of the City Club on the newly formed Chicago Americanization Council, an organization which will co-ordinate the activities of a number of Americanization agencies in the city.

Illegal Practices of the Department of Justice

A REPORT upon the illegal practices of the United States Department of Justice has been prepared under the auspices of the National Popular Government League and signed by twelve lawyers of wide prominence and recognized authority. Without arguing in favor of any radical doctrine, or raising the question as to the Constitutional protection of free speech and a free press, the signers concerned themselves solely with bringing to the attention of the American people the "utterly illegal acts which have been committed by those charged with the highest duty of enforcing the laws—acts which have caused widespread suffering and unrest, have struck at the foundation of American free institutions, and have brought the name of our country into disrepute."

The report further states:

"Wholesale arrests have been made without warrant or any process of law; men and women have been jailed and held incommunicado without access of friends or counsel; homes have been entered without search-warrant and property seized and removed; other property has been wantonly destroyed; workingmen and workingwomen suspected of radical views have been shamefully abused and maltreated. Agents of the Department of Justice have been introduced into radical organizations for the purpose of informing upon their members or inciting them to activities; these agents have even been instructed from Washington to arrange meetings upon certain dates for the express object of facilitating wholesale raids and arrests. In support of these illegal acts, and to create sentiment in its favor, the Department of Justice has also constituted itself a propaganda bureau, and has sent to newspapers and magazines of this country quantities of material designed to excite public opinion against radicals, all at the expense of the government and outside the scope of the Attorney General's duties."

The alleged illegal acts have been grouped under the following subjects: (1) Cruel and unusual punishments, (2) arrests without warrant, (3) unreasonable searches and seizures, (4) provocative agents, (5) compelling persons to be witnesses against themselves, (6) propaganda by the Department of Justice.

Appended exhibits in the form of affidavits, evidence, secret instructions of the Department, opinions of the United States Courts, etc., present instances and specifications in which these practices have violated the Constitution of the United States and its amendments.

Chicago Denied Equal Representation

On June 23 the Constitutional Convention adopted, by a vote of 48-23, the report of the legislative department, limiting Chicago's representation in the General Assembly. The Chicago delegates stood solidly against the plan to limit Chicago's representation to one-third of the Senate and to one less than a majority in the House. In protesting against this action, the Citizens' Association of Chicago predicts:

"Should that proposal be finally adopted as a part of the proposed new constitution it will undoubtedly meet with defeat when submitted to the voters of Cook County and will be likely to carry to defeat the remainder of the proposed new constitution."

Several months ago President Cummins went to Springfield to present the protest of the City Club against the limitation of Chicago's representation in the legislature. He insisted that such a denial of the democratic principle would reap a bitter harvest of tyranny. "We cannot set up in the State of Illinois the domination of a minority without creating trouble in the future. Our friends down state are going to suffer with us, and perhaps will be the greatest sufferers, because, in the long run, the one who seeks to tyrannize often suffers worse than the subject of his tyranny."

War-time Reminiscences of a Diplomat

THAT our Department of State had the fullest and most authoritative information regarding all phases of the Russian situation during the last few years is evident from the description of the so-called Russian Bureau of the American legation at Stockholm by Ira Nelson Morris, Minister to Sweden since 1914, in an address at the City Club on Tuesday, June 22. At a time when such information was most needed the bureau was ruled out of existence by action of the State Department. Mr. Morris created three divisions within the bureau; one division in charge of a responsible gentleman in touch with the most conservative interests in Russia; another in the hands of an intelligent young man of radical tendencies; and the third, directed by a rich Russian business man of moderate views, in order to obtain the intermediary point of view. The political and economic relationship of Sweden and Russia has been so close that Sweden could know the course of developments within Russia.

Sweden is the stepping stone into Germany, as well as Russia. It was an important task of Allied statesmen during the war to keep

the Scandinavian countries, and especially Sweden, neutral. This task was especially difficult by reason of the early Allied attempt to blockade all of Scandinavia on the theory that countries that were kept short of food could export but little, regardless of profits, to an adjacent country. The blockade of Sweden was made very effective. Consignments were easily traced and kept under control. It was an easy matter to bring a neutral to terms by a threat to stop communications with the outside world, and the Minister told how a Swedish bank, reported to have an enormous reserve available for suspicious purposes in America, was thus led to disclose its records to investigation.

There were other reasons why Sweden was sympathetic to the cause of Germany. These countries shared many of the same customs and traditions. Swedish business men had contracted with the Germans, long before the war started, to supply iron ore and other materials used for purposes of war. The Swedes also feared the German military machine. Germany not only could but did sink their ships of commerce. The German aeroplanes flew threateningly over Stockholm. These facts contributed to the pro-German sentiment in Sweden, while the severity of the Allied blockade added to the prevalent unrest and hostility toward the Allies.

To meet this situation, the Allied representatives recommended that an agreement be made with Sweden whereby sufficient food products might reach Sweden without contributing to the German supply. It was arranged that a certain, essential amount of food should be imported into Sweden, for which, in return, the Swedish government gave its official word of honor that no food would be exported into Germany, although shipments of iron ore were to continue without prohibition. This word of honor was kept and only an inappreciable amount of food-stuffs was smuggled through the coast line.

Sweden has reaped great financial benefits from the war and is today very prosperous, Mr. Morris stated. Severe labor difficulties have arisen and several strikes are imminent. The prime minister is a socialist, though a careful, constructive statesman; in fact, the entire ministry is composed of socialists. The King, however, works in harmony with this government.

Mr. Morris believes that the continued prosperity of Sweden is assured and that this country opens up a good field for American commercial enterprise, for Sweden cannot trade, as in the past, with Russia because of the blockade, nor with Germany because of its inability to pay cash for Swedish goods. Sweden is ready and eager to increase its trade with America.

Uncle Sam's Big Playgrounds

"INTEREST in the national park movement is growing rapidly and greater activities than ever before are expected during the present season," said Mr. Stephen T. Mather, director of the National Park Service, in his address at the City Club on Friday, June 18. "Improvements in roads and camping facilities since the period of war time retrenchment make our national parks particularly attractive to automobile tourists this season. It is the automobilist who gets the best idea of the great western wonderlands. The proportion of tourists who see our national parks from the automobile has become far more than a majority."

Among the great developments that are being effected are the linking up of the national parks with proper roads and the establishment of camps along the way. The parks themselves are already well equipped with camp facilities so that tourists can, if they wish, be independent of the hotels. Civilian rangers have replaced the army administration of the national park service. A tremendous amount of work has been required to prepare the parks for the opening of the season. One of the greatest activities has been the removal of snow which during the past winter attained a depth of 46 feet in some places.

June 20th is the date set for the opening of Yellowstone Park, known in the past as our great national park, but this is only one of nineteen of the "wonder spots" already developed by the National Park Service. Here may be found a wonderful herd of elk, consisting of about 24,000 animals. The herd was cared for with great difficulty during the past winter, for there was no chance to feed from the ground because of the great depth of snow. There are also many other wild animals in this park, which has been described as "the great animal sanctuary of the United States."

Yosemite National Park has been further improved for the convenience of the public. The roads have been extended, and postal and telephone service for the public camps has been arranged. Nature study is being developed here, as in several other national parks. Experts in the natural sciences will take tourists out in groups to tell them the stories of the trees and birds.

Mr. Mather suggested several trips that will be found most attractive on account of the new routes recently developed. One which was described as "the most beautiful two-day trip in the whole national park system" is along the new road from Truckee to Lake Tahoe,

over the Sierras, down the Carson river valley, and into the Yosemite.

A route which is unsurpassed for marvelous color formations is the great amphitheatre known as "Bryce's Canyon" in southwestern Utah to the northern rim of the Grand Canyon. Another new way of approach to the Grand Canyon is by way of Zion Park in Utah.

A third trip, which was declared to be particularly attractive, is the new trail around Mount Rainier, presenting its 14,000 feet of sheer height. Another bit of wild country most worth visiting is Glacier Park, where pack trips can be taken into the wilderness.

Mr. Mather paid his respects to Judge Payne, recently appointed Secretary of the Interior. When the irrigation projects in Yellowstone were proposed, he took a strong stand against the commercializing of our national playgrounds. The country is fortunate to have in charge of the service a man who realizes that the preservation of the parks, absolutely intact, means far more as time goes on.

The director of the National Park Service hopes to obtain larger appropriations from Congress. Last year less than one million dollars was available for the upkeep and development of all the parks, as compared with about two million dollars expended on our own South Park system in Chicago. In order to impress the Appropriations Committee with the needs of the service, the director will soon convey a party, consisting of a majority of the committee, on a sight-seeing trip through several of the parks. The director has also inspired his staff, even the clerks in Washington, with an interest in the service by means of glimpses of the western country provided during vacation periods.

In the course of his address, Mr. Mather paid a tribute to George W. Perkins, who died recently, for his great interest and share in the development of the 30,000 acres along the Hudson known as the Palisades. Mr. Perkins also took a great interest in the national parks. Just as the Palisades, offering the children of New York an acquaintance with nature, stand as a monument to George W. Perkins, so the wonderful dune country outside of Chicago may be developed with equal benefit to stand as a monument to some Chicagoan who shall show the same great public spirit.

The National Geographic Magazine for June, 1920, contains an article by Franklin K. Lane, entitled "A Mind's-eye Map of America," which is accompanied by exceptionally beautiful and remarkable photographs of our national parks.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1920

NUMBER 27

"Ideals of the City Club"

Number I

BY F. B. JOHNSTONE,
Member of Board of Directors.

PERHAPS the most perplexing set of problems which has challenged the intelligence of American cities is found in the field of the privately owned public utilities. The true solutions will not be discovered unless there is at the outset a desire to do justice both to community and utility, a willingness to make careful examination into relevant facts, and an ability to draw conclusions therefrom.

Too often the parties have not been well represented. There have been occasions where the skill of the utility spokesman has enabled him to outwit a city and secure a brief and unfortunate victory, and again the problem has been used by a demagogue as a vehicle for the advancement of his own selfish political interests.

Chicago has had its share of utility problems and their number and variety do not seem to be diminishing. It has had a very full share of bad management, both on the part of utility and public representatives. Indeed it was an outburst of indignation over vicious exploitation in this field that indirectly brought about the birth of the City Club.

The City Club of Chicago is and has been since its organization a recognized factor in the civic life of Chicago. Although comfortable and convenient, it is no mere pleasure house. It has a distinct *raison d'être*. It exists for the purpose of bringing together all men from whatever walk of life, who are genuinely interested in the improvement of conditions in Chicago, whose aim is to make the city a happier place in which to live. It knows neither creed nor party nor private interest. It holds the brief for the community.

The club is valuable as an instrument of education. It has in the past undertaken and ac-

complished concrete reforms and will probably continue to do so. But its great value lies in the fact that its members and guests—and indirectly the thinking people of the entire city—have laid before them the community's side of municipal problems.

The club tends to broaden the vision of those who come within the reach of its influence. We are all prone to lead narrow lives, bound in by the demands of our business or profession, and to adopt without serious reflection the views or prejudices of our particular environment. Living as we do in an age of specialization which inevitably tends to narrow the viewpoint even of the ablest and most successful, there is need to cultivate breadth and fair view. We must see the problem not only from the accidental side of personal contact and private advantage, but from the standpoint of the community. The club can present the whole picture.

But it will not suffice if, having informed ourselves, we stop there. The club will have failed if it develop only intellectual obstructionists. Attacking political mountebanks may be wasting time. It is justified only if it brings improvement. We are free to "damn politics" if thereby we raise its level. Co-operation is essential. We must be willing to modify our own views and accommodate ourselves to those—and there are many—who, along varying lines, are working toward municipal betterment.

If the club develops to the full its latent possibilities for good, if the members make of it an instrument for education and, where practicable, a constructive force for reform, it can contribute in no small measure to the civic upbuilding of the second city of America.

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Vol. XIII Monday, July 5, 1920 No. 27

The Open Forum

This is what Edmund Vance Cook, the poet, says about the central idea of a city club:

"Today, the Open Forum, nation wide, is the most democratic thing of our democracy.

"To my mind, it offers the fairest and best choice of salvation from our wrongs and the best preservation of our rights.

"It offers understanding instead of suspicion between the multifarious component parts of our society. No conservative, be he ever so reactionary, and no radical, be he ever so revolutionary, can stand before a typical forum audience, compelled to put his fears into form, his platitudes into practicabilities, his dreams into diagnoses, knowing that they are to be riddled by the machine-gun fire of a thousand questioning minds, without some questioning of his own soul.

"No audience can listen to a speaker so situated without realizing, in some degree, whether he is a philosopher or a phrase-maker, whether he is honestly trying to solve the question at issue, or trying to obscure it with words."

The City Club of Cleveland has recently increased its membership limit from 2,500 to 3,000. The entire waiting list of 382 was admitted, making the total membership of the club 2,882. The Cleveland club thus strengthens its position as the second largest city club in the country and is to be congratulated on its remarkable growth and prosperity.

Club Notes

Sherman C. Kingsley, formerly a member of the City Club and more recently of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, Ohio, visited the club on July 1, in connection with the meeting of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies. Mr. Kingsley will return to Chicago on September 1 to assume the duties of executive secretary of this organization. Under his direction the unification of the activities of all Chicago social organizations will be effected.

A letter from Dwight L. Akers, former acting civic secretary of the City Club, states that he has concluded his six weeks' stay in London and will soon visit France. Two interesting experiences that he has enjoyed have been attendance at the Inter-Allied Housing and Town Planning Congress in London and at the convention of the Labor Party at Scarborough. He has found time to take in the famous Derby races and ramble around the delightful English countryside.

Philip S. Post, Vice-President of the International Harvester Company and a member of the City Club since 1909, died on June 27 at his home in Winnetka.

Another member of the Club, C. A. Sharpe, died on June 18.

The Club has ready for distribution pamphlet information on the new immigration bill, including (1) the text of the bill, H. R. 14196, (2) a statement by Congressman Benjamin F. Welty, entitled "The Regulation of Immigration," (3) a poster outlining the main features of the bill. Members interested in the subject should apply for this material at the office.

The Bulletin corrects an error in the new membership list that appeared in its last number. Mr. Knowles Pittman's business connection is with the Electric Steel Company.

Addition to Our Civic Staff

Emmett L. Bennett joined the civic staff of the City Club on July 1. Mr. Bennett comes to us from Minneapolis where he has been for several years the executive secretary of the League of Minnesota Municipalities and the editor of its monthly organ, *Minnesota Municipalities*. He has conducted several special investigations, the most recent of which is a study of the bond situation in Cleveland, Ohio, for the Cleveland Bureau of Municipal Research.

The Movement for the Nationalization of the Mines in England

ACCORDING to British experience, the demand for the nationalization of industry arises in one form or another when labor programs such as recognition of unions, minimum wage, maximum working day, etc., have been generally recognized and legally enacted. In England the mining industry, which is 99 per cent organized, was the first to face the demand for nationalization, just as in America the same question now arises regarding the railroads.

The great war brought the whole coal situation to a crisis in England. To avert a national disaster, a coal commission was appointed in 1919 to make a careful investigation and publish its findings.

Mr. R. H. Tawney of London, England, who was a member of the commission and who is known as a careful investigator of social and industrial problems, told the City Club on Thursday, July 1, the significant facts concerning the movement for the nationalization of the coal industry in England. The conclusions of the coal commission, said Mr. Tawney, are quite likely to be wrong but the evidence contained in the report is of great interest and will be found applicable to other industries in which the question of nationalization may arise.

Even before the war the mines had been operated under unsatisfactory administration organization and growing unrest of the miners, in spite of advanced labor legislation, like the miners' eight-hour day act of 1908 and the minimum wage act of 1912. During the war the industry had to be made more efficient. The Government accomplished this by means of the act of 1916, standardizing the rate of profits for the war-time period, in return for which the miners declared an industrial truce. The act aimed to protect the consumer, as well as to prevent labor disputes and increase output. It recognized that the war had created a new relationship between the industry and the State. After the armistice the growing dissatisfaction among the mine workers culminated in their determination to strike, if necessary, in order to carry out their program. They demanded a thirty per cent increase in wages and a six-hour day.

The coal commission, consisting of representatives of the mine owners, representatives of labor, and an impartial chairman, was authorized to investigate the whole question. It was assumed that the views of the miners, like the views of other parties interested, were to be taken into account. The decision of Judge Sankey, chairman of the commission, was not,

however, primarily on behalf of the miners. The main finding was that the coal industry should be organized in such a manner that the reasonable demands of the consumer might be met. In other words, the organization of the industry should be placed on a sound economic basis.

Two main findings were arrived at. The first was that the costs of the industry varied very widely, depending upon the workability of the mines, etc. The profits, of course, followed in inverse proportion. The prices of coal had been substantially raised in order to encourage production in the poorer mines and to carry out the Government agreement that each individual colliery should be profitable. It enabled the best collieries to make large surpluses at the expense of the consumer, in some cases, to the extent of 50 per cent annual earnings for the share-holders.

It was argued that the present system was necessary to bring out the initiative and scientific skill essential to the industry. While this is largely true, Mr. Tawney believed, the question is not one of individual efficiency in management but whether the system, as a whole, is economic. Investigation showed that the existing system was cumbersome, inadequate, and in many ways exceedingly wasteful.

In the second place, the report also brought out that great deficiencies resulted from the unrelated organization within the industry. The operators had always failed at co-operation. The old system meant waste in distribution, as well as in production, on account of the prolongation of the needlessly long chain of middle men and the refusal to pool transportation facilities. Moreover, the whole system of organization was impossible because of its inefficiency and demoralizing effect on the miners. As long as huge profits can be made under such wasteful conditions, it is impossible to satisfy the miners with their degraded position in the industry.

The miners raised the questions of health, safety, and amenity of work, as well as wages. Their leaders understood the technical side of the industry and believed that certain changes would increase the comfort and efficiency of their followers. In view of the recognized special risk in the industry, also, the miners felt they should exercise some control and be brought into direct contact with the public. They felt a strong consciousness of the value of their own experiences and were not merely aroused by professional agitators. The commission recognized these as the facts in the situation, without

attempting to judge whether for good or for bad.

The choice of four possible principles underlying the problem of mine administration lay open to the commission: (1) to revert to the system existing before 1914; (2) to accept private enterprises under state supervision; (3) to provide unification under private control and public guaranty; (4) to nationalize the mines. The first was entirely impracticable. The main objection to the second was that nobody wanted it. The third had certain merits but also great difficulties through its failure to prevent labor unrest, monopoly, and secret manipulation. Nationalization involved not only a change of ownership of the industry but also a determination of an administrative policy.

When all is said and done, the best policy must be in the nature of a compromise. This was the attempt of the Sankey decision. It recommended the nationalization of the mines under the direction of a ministry of mines. This ministry would include representatives of three classes—the consumer, the management, and the workers. The administration would not be centralized in London but under district boards handling all questions of administration within the industry.

Underneath the whole problem is the fact that the policy of management that used to work will not work now. Management cannot impose its will upon the workers by threats of dismissal. The weight of the leaders must be secured upon the side of greater production. To gain efficient service and co-operation of labor a place must be found for the growing professional feelings among the workers. This was the reason for the Sankey report and the purpose of its recommendations.

Parking in the Loop

In the City Council meeting June 29, Alderman Schwartz presented an ordinance prohibiting the parking of all vehicles within the area bounded by Kinzie Street, Michigan Boulevard, Van Buren Street, and Wells Street between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. This ordinance is recommended for passage by the city traffic department and has the unanimous approval of the council committee on local transportation. Immediate action on the matter was urged but a considerable opposition developed and action was temporarily postponed. According to Alderman Schwartz, reports by traffic officers show that automobile traffic within the loop district has increased twenty-five per cent during the past year.

Interest in Zoning

While we await the appointment of the new Chicago zoning commission to undertake its important work, we observe with interest what other cities are doing to regulate density of population. In Milwaukee, a comprehensive zoning ordinance designed to prevent overcrowding and to protect home owners has been recently submitted to the board of aldermen. The Milwaukee authorities have been advised in their undertaking by Edward M. Bassett, the New York zoning expert, who recently spoke before the Chicago Association of Commerce.

In his Chicago address Mr. Bassett is quoted as having said:

"Any one who has given a moment's thought to comprehensive zoning can see the need of it in every large city. New York spent \$300,000,000 to solve the problem of rapid transit, and \$67,000 in zoning. The city now feels zoning has done as much for the people as rapid transit."

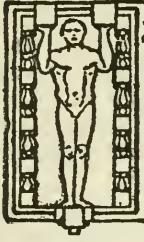
Sanitary District to Improve Thirty-Ninth Street

A step towards making Thirty-ninth Street a broad highway leading from the lake to the forest preserves was taken by the Sanitary District at a meeting of the trustees on June 28. An ordinance providing for extending the Thirty-ninth Street conduit to connect with the main channel of the district was passed. This will do away with Bubbly Creek between South Halsted and South Racine streets and enable the extension of Thirty-ninth Street west from Halsted Street. It is estimated that the work will require about a year for completion and an expenditure of \$1,000,000.

The City Club Committee on the Sanitary District, of which F. F. Hiller is chairman, in its weekly meetings and sub-committee investigations, has been giving careful study and consideration to the problems of the Sanitary District. The committee recently sent a letter to each of the Sanitary District trustees stating the committee's desire to be informed from all points of view, with regard to affairs of the Sanitary District and to lend its aid in inaugurating such changes as will increase the efficiency of the Sanitary District organization.

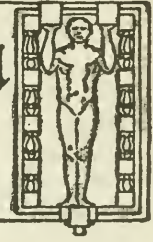
The directors would like to hear from members on the question of luncheon talks. Do you prefer the lounge or shall we have our speaking in the dining room. What do you say?

JUL 1 1920



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1920

NUMBER 28

"Ideals of the City Club"

Number II

BY A. B. POND,
Ex-President, City Club.

IT is a long stride from the days when the newborn City Club was installed over Vogel-sang's on West Madison Street to the City Club of today with its twenty-five hundred members and its record of distinguished public service. Its ideals and its programs have broadened with its experience; yet, even so, it may be of some interest to the membership today if I sketch briefly the circumstances under which the Club came to be founded and the thought that lay uppermost in the minds of the small group that conceived and gave form to the idea.

The Chicago of the early nineties was not lacking in men of public spirit, but the people had not yet learned the necessity of keeping a close eye on the way in which its business was being handled; and among the results of this inattention were the conditions that led, in the winter of 1895-96, to the organization of the Municipal Voters' League. The little band of men who formed the fighting front of that organization, although supported by many independent voters, came to feel the need of daily fellowship and comradeship with vigorous men of like public ideals. William Kent, now a resident of California, used to bewail in picturesque phrase the fact that there was no place in the loop where he could sit down to lunch without being elbowed by a grafter or by some smug citizen who connived at the grafting under a cloak of eminent respectability. Kent asserted that his digestion was being ruined and his temper permanently tinged with acid.

And then, too, the job that the M. V. L. had undertaken was highly exacting and put a heavy strain on the members of the Executive Committee. Men who had borne the brunt of sev-

eral campaigns had to be relieved and their places filled by new blood. Where to find the new blood? No doubt there were in Chicago enough men of the needed qualifications, if one only knew where to put hands on them. Could a small luncheon or dinner club be organized that would act as a nucleus and a magnet and draw to itself men, particularly young men, who were minded to concern themselves with politics in its original and finer meaning?

For several years Kent, Crane, Scott, Baker and the writer discussed the feasibility of organizing a small lunch club of this sort. And then Fisher was drafted and added to the group, and, stimulated by the constantly recurring problem of the need for more men and newer men for community service, he queried: "Why a small group? Why not a club of considerable size in which are brought together all the obtainable men known to be genuinely concerned in civic matters and all the likely young men who might be induced to become interested?" After many discussions as to feasibility, this view prevailed; and the City Club was launched. Its ideals, as this early group conceived them, were:

To afford to all men deeply concerned with civic conditions and eager to assist in their progressive betterment, the encouragement and strength that come from intimate fellowship with men similarly minded.

To attract to the Club likely young men and for that matter older men also, who might, through a wider and more definite knowledge of civic conditions and needs, become willing to take a hand in one or the other of the many projects for betterment (*Continued on page 150*)

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Vol. XIII Monday, July 12, 1920 No. 28

What Other Cities Are Doing

The Boston City Council will be increased in its membership from nine to fifteen, if the measure recently passed by the Massachusetts Legislature and signed by the Governor is approved by a referendum vote at the November election. Under the new plan the fifteen members will be elected from council districts instead of by election at large under the present system. The measure is supported by both the republican and democratic organizations in Boston, although opposed by the Boston Charter Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Good Government Association, who urged the governor to veto the bill.

Baltimore is to have a new municipal community theatre, called "Everybody's Playhouse," on its municipal recreation pier. It will be financed by the municipality and run at popular prices. The theatre is situated in the heart of a densely populated district. In addition to plays by American authors, there will be folk plays for both adults and children.

A similar project is being undertaken by the city of St. Louis in its promotion of municipal opera. A natural amphitheatre has been constructed in one of the city's parks and light opera will be presented by a cast composed of local talent and a fifty-piece orchestra.

The public utilities of Nottingham, England, owned and operated by the city, have realized substantial profits for the city during the past year. The profits from tramway operations amounted to \$519,000. The gas plant netted \$477,000 profit, and the sewage disposal plant showed a profit of \$35,000. The water works

was the single exception, carrying a loss of about \$85,000, to overcome which the city council has recommended a 25 per cent increase in the charges for domestic purposes.

The Milwaukee House of Correction reports a reduction from 525 inmates in 1918 to 273, the present daily average. The superintendent is reported to have attributed this reduction directly to prohibition.

A portion of the fine new buildings of the institution, with a capacity of 800 persons, may be thrown open to tenancy by the public.

An open-air forum on the Public Square in Cleveland will be conducted on Saturday noons during the summer months by a committee of the Cleveland City Club. At the first meeting on July 3, Raymond Robins addressed a large audience on the subject "The New Americanism." Mayor FitzGerald of Cleveland welcomed the Club to the square at this meeting.

A citizens' city plan committee in Cincinnati, consisting of the representatives of twenty-two civic and professional organizations, has been active in an effort to raise \$70,000 to be added to the city appropriation of \$30,000 for carrying on the work of the official city plan commission to which the new city charter gave full city planning powers two years ago. The committee has also continued the organization of its educational and publicity campaign.

To Reconsider Limitation of Chicago's Representation

The State Constitutional Convention has voted to recess until September 21. Before this action was taken, however, the convention voted to reconsider its recent action by which the representation of Cook County in the General Assembly had been limited. Thus the proposition is placed upon the regular order of business and will be one of the first subjects of consideration when the convention reassembles.

The convention has approved an important change that has been persistently advocated by the Legislative Voters' League. Discarding of the cumulative voting system in choosing House members and adoption of a plan for electing the members of the lower branch of the General Assembly from separate representative districts are provided for in the legislative article which has been tentatively approved by the convention. *The Assembly Bulletin* declares that the effect of this change will be to improve the personnel of the Legislature and to make that body more responsive to the popular will.

Campaign Opens for Adoption of Fifty-Ward Law

A COMMITTEE for the Adoption of the Fifty-Ward Law has been organized with Joseph Cummins, Chairman, and Miss Edith Rockwood, Secretary, to get a referendum vote on the Fifty-Ward Law at the election on November 2, 1920. This requires a petition signed by approximately 35,000 registered legal voters of Chicago. The movement has the backing of a large number of civic organizations and prominent citizens of Chicago.

The Fifty-Ward law, passed by the legislature of 1919, failed of adoption at the election a year ago by a small margin because it was not understood. Chicago needs this law. When the voters know what it means, they will approve it, if submitted again on a referendum vote.

The law provides for fifty wards instead of thirty-five; one alderman to a ward instead of two. All aldermen are to be elected at the same time in odd numbered years, thus eliminating an election every other year. The city is to be redistricted by the council into fifty wards within three months of the adoption of the act. If the council fails to redistrict one-fifth of the aldermen may submit a redistricting ordinance to the voters of the city.

The terms of the city clerk and city treasurer, beginning with 1923, are to be four years. The terms of the aldermen are to be either two years or four years, as the people decide on a separate referendum vote. The salary of aldermen under the new act may be \$5,000 a year instead of \$3,500, the present salary.

The Fifty-ward law will make for economy, simplicity, and centralization of responsibility. Its adoption will save the city in election expenses more than \$400,000 every other year. The salary of aldermen can be raised from \$3,500 to \$5,000 without substantial increase of expenditure for this purpose. Moreover, a council of fifty members will be a better working body than one with seventy members.

There are certain advantages in having one alderman to a ward instead of two. Where the two aldermen vote the same way, more than one is unnecessary. If they cast opposing votes they nullify each other. One alderman to a ward means definite location of responsibility. Two aldermen to a ward frequently lead to friction and "passing the buck."

The city sorely needs redistricting. At the present time the wards show great inequality of population. It is very difficult to secure fair redistricting from a council based on unequal wards. The aldermen from the small wards object to eliminating some of their own number

by making small wards as large as they ought to be. It will be much easier to redistrict the city into 50 wards than into 35 wards. In addition, the law contains a provision of great value under which fourteen aldermen can formulate and submit to the people a redistricting ordinance in case the council fails to act or attempts a gerrymander. A fair redistricting ordinance, under which outlying residential territory would secure equal representation in the city council, would lead to marked improvement in the council.

There is another important reason for the early adoption of the Fifty-ward law. The Constitutional Convention has under consideration a proposal, already indorsed by the committee of the whole, for one election a year, all elections to be held in the fall. This idea has strong support among members of the convention. If this proposal should become a part of the Constitution, aldermanic elections would occur in November instead of in the spring. The proposal in its present form would kill the law for non-partisan election of aldermen in Chicago. This would mean, presumably, that aldermen would be nominated at partisan primaries, and in even numbered years would be at the end of a long ticket to be voted for by a cross in the circle at the top of the ballot. This danger can be avoided by the adoption of the Fifty-ward law, because that law provides for the election of aldermen in odd numbered years only.

The Fifty-ward law does not make the term of aldermen four years, as has been erroneously stated. It merely provides that whenever the act is submitted to a popular vote there must be a separate referendum on the question as to whether the aldermanic terms shall be two years or four years.

Some of the organizations that have endorsed the Fifty-ward law, are: Buena Park Citizens' Association, Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, Chicago Political Equality League, Chicago Real Estate Board, Chicago Woman's Aid, Chicago Woman's Club, City Club of Chicago, Citizens' Association, Civic Federation, Municipal Voters' League, North Roseland Improvement Association, Western Society of Engineers, Woman's City Club.

The present movement was initiated by the City Club Committee for the Adoption of the Fifty-Ward Law. Every member of the Club who is a voter in Chicago should obtain a petition from the club office and circulate it among his associates, as well as to make sure that he himself signs a petition.

The Urban Auto Problem

A STUDY of the automobile traffic problem in several American cities has led Ernest D. Goodrich, Consulting Engineer, New York City, to certain conclusions with reference to the planning of cities to meet modern traffic requirements. A paper presenting these conclusions was read before the National Conference on City Planning last April and is reprinted in the *National Municipal Review*, July, 1920.

Motor car registration in the United States has increased about 400 per cent in the last six years. It is evident that street traffic will continue to increase not only in the amount of traffic but also in the size and weight of vehicles. Regulations controlling traffic matters must be designed with this idea in mind. For the same reasons streets should be designed with heavier pavements than at present.

The width of all thoroughfares should follow the principle of elasticity but wider streets can be secured most economically by the use of several levels and the segregation of different kinds of travel upon them.

The most advantageous location for cutoffs and detours, by means of radial and circumferential streets, should be determined by special traffic studies. Such improvements should be introduced into existing systems when economically feasible, and, as far as possible, planned for future developments.

Private rights of way should be arranged by the trucking interests to reach freight stations located near centers of distribution. In connection with such special rights of way and in other places where traffic conditions warrant, separation of grades at crossings should be considered.

By cutting off building corners and providing set-backs of the building line for a considerable distance beyond the corners, standing space for street traffic may be provided. These cut-offs and set-backs should be accompanied by a considerable enlargement of the curb radius, as well as by set-backs of the curb at the corners.

Carefully framed rules regarding traffic at the centers of street intersections should establish the rotary principle of street traffic along well-defined lines. In cases of extremely heavy traffic also, consideration should be given to the introduction of pairs of one-way streets. The scheme of restricting various classes of traffic to designated streets can be applied to the districts where traffic is heaviest.

Parking space should not be provided to any great extent in city plans, for the problem of parking vehicles should be met at private rather than public expense.

(Continued from page 147)

that were continually in need of new blood.

To create and maintain a place where men of the widest divergence of view, running the gamut from extreme conservative to extreme radical, could hobnob together, and either adjust their views or at least acquire a broader understanding and sympathy through close personal contact with men of equal disinterestedness and equal honesty whose environment, education and experience had led them to approach common problems from a different point of view.

To create a truly democratic Club barring none save only the confirmed grafter and the man whose mind had taken such a set that he regarded all who differed from him as dangerous characters whose actions and professed beliefs always cloaked some ulterior motive adverse to the community interest. Obviously a Club is founded on the presupposition that the members shall be clubable; and clubability must rest not only on courtesy but on the belief of each that his fellow member is honest at bottom and is entitled to be so treated. No club could afford to be so liberal and democratic as to harbor in the intimacy of its membership the man who is convinced that his fellow members are knaves and hypocrites.

To further these purposes by maintaining a forum where all sides of questions of city, state, nation or world concern should be presented by the best obtainable proponents of the several points of view.

To follow up discussion and self-education by organized efforts for community betterment through the work of committees or through a published statement of facts—with or without an expression of the judgment of the Club officials, or through pressure brought to bear directly on persons holding office or positions of public trust.

To co-operate with and in every way practicable to assist organized efforts of groups of various sorts working for progressive betterment in public affairs.

In a word, more and more to make politics the daily business of all disinterested citizens and to apply to such political business the same patient and discerning intelligence and expert knowledge that one seeks to apply to one's own affairs. To realize in action that democracy can function creditably only when citizens take seriously the obligations of citizenship.

These were the ideals that the group of a half dozen who founded the City Club had in mind. I take it that to a large degree they are the ideals that govern the Club today.

JUL 22 1920



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1920

NUMBER 29

"Ideals of the City Club"

Number III.

BY GEORGE C. SIKES,

Former member, Board of Directors, City Club.

The Spirit of the City Club

THE spirit of democracy is especially strong in Chicago. The City Club, to my mind, has typified that spirit better than any other one organization in the community.

The City Club was intended from the outset to be a meeting place of diverse elements. Its spirit is opposed alike to extreme conservatism and to extreme radicalism—to Prussianism and to Bolshevism. The City Club throughout its history has stood for the public welfare and for control of government by the people. In other words, it has stood for genuine democracy.

In these times, when the tendency is especially pronounced to divide into extreme camps—reactionary on one side and radical on the other—the need is great for a revival of the spirit that has characterized the City Club.

The majority of the people of Chicago will follow the men and women who ought to be the leaders of the community provided those men and women will lead along democratic lines. When those who should be the popular leaders fail to function properly the people turn to the unprincipled demagogues and coarse political crooks as less offensive than those who—wittingly or unwittingly in distrust of the people—allow themselves to be made the catspaw of predatory business interests. Chicago will begin to move forward again when the people are offered real democratic leadership. The citizens of this community are capable of great things under the guidance of leaders who recognize the basic principles of democracy.

What does this mean, interpreted in concrete terms?

It means, for one thing, that the people should have the right to own and operate the

traction system of the city, if they wish to do so.

In the past men identified with the City Club have led the movement to secure enabling legislation under which the city should be free either to municipalize its local public utilities or to continue under franchise arrangements. Men actuated by the democratic spirit, even though they did not believe in municipal ownership, agreed that the city should have the power to municipalize. They recognized the right of the majority of the citizens of the community to determine municipal policies. The legislature, however, though it did what it could, was powerless to complete the job. Municipal ownership is still impossible until the Constitution of Illinois shall be changed so as to give cities larger borrowing powers. The spirit of democracy, which in the past has been the spirit of the City Club, should be invoked to induce the Constitutional Convention to submit to the people a provision authorizing Chicago and other cities of the State to municipalize their local public utilities. The spirit of democracy does not require that one be an advocate of municipal ownership. That is a question of policy upon which opinions may differ. But the spirit of democracy does require recognition of the principle that the city should have the power to municipalize, that power to be exercised if the majority so decides.

If Chicago is going backward rather than forward, and if the people seem to be preferring unsafe to safe leaders, I believe it is because of popular despair at the failure of those who should be the leaders to battle with sufficient vigor for the fundamental principle of democratic self-government for the city.

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Vol. XIII Monday, July 19, 1920 No. 29

A Library of Civic Art

The trustees of the Chicago Art Institute have administered a fund of fifty thousand dollars bequeathed by Daniel H. Burnham in 1912 for an architectural library. Books on architecture have been purchased from the Ryerson Library, acquisitions made from the John Crerar Library, and other purchases now constitute an art library of 2,500 volumes. A new library has been opened in the Art Institute for this special collection.

Through the efforts of the City Club, several of the exhibits from the City Club Housing Exhibition of 1914 have been donated to the city plan collection of the Burnham Library. These exhibits include plans and photographs of the Letchworth Estate in England, contributed by First Garden City, Ltd., and showing the development of the estate; also photographs of the garden city developments of the Co-partnership Tenants Limited of London. Various town development plans exhibited in the housing exhibition by Olmstead Brothers and John Nolan, American architects, will find places in this collection.

Galveston City Administration Suspended by Governor

The Board of City Commissioners, city attorney and police department of the city of Galveston, Texas, were suspended from office on July 15 by Governor W. P. Hobby for alleged neglect of duty in connection with the prolonged strike of coastwise dock workers. In his proc-

lamation Governor Hobby said that the Galveston officials made no attempt to prevent and suppress the riots that occurred in Galveston or to arrest and apprehend all persons who participated therein. The Governor's proclamation followed an opinion by the Attorney General which held that the Governor had constitutional right to suspend city officials.

Prevention of Smoke

At a meeting of the City Club Smoke Committee on July 13, R. H. Kuss volunteered his services as advisory engineer gratis to members of the City Club interested in the prevention of smoke coming from their own chimneys. Inquiries may reach Mr. Kuss through the club or at 990 Old Colony Building, 'phone Harrison 6684.

Mr. Kuss had charge of engineering in the city department of smoke inspection during the years 1907 to 1911. Subsequently to his city service he has been constantly engaged in fuel economy problems.

The next meeting of the City Club Smoke Committee will be held on July 20th. A member of the Smoke Bureau will be present to tell what is going on in the City Hall. This subject will be suggestive in working out the future program of the committee.

Autocracy in the Courts

The war has "fed the autocratic appetite" and a continuance of war powers often results in injustice, according to former Justice Charles E. Hughes. Speaking of the tendency to use unfairly the authority conferred on judges and prosecutors, he said, at the centenary of the Harvard Law School:

"During the last year no less than forty-four convictions were reversed by appellate tribunals in the United States for flagrant misconduct of the public prosecutor or of the trial judge whereby the accused was deprived of a fair trial. In thirty-three of these cases the District Attorney made inflammatory appeals to prejudice upon matters not properly before the jury. In three of them the District Attorney extorted confessions or coerced witnesses by palpably unlawful methods. In four, witnesses were so browbeaten during the trial as to prevent the accused from fairly making his case. In two, the trial judge interposed with a high hand to extort testimony unfavorable to the accused or to intimidate witnesses for the accused. It is significant that these cases come from every part of the country and from every sort of court."

Suggestions for Zoning in Chicago

SUGGESTIONS for the application of zoning in Chicago were recently published by the American Civic Association in a booklet entitled "Zoning." Mr. Harland Bartholomew is the author of the article, as revised in April, 1920, from a speech delivered at the Citizens' Zone Plan conference in Chicago. His proposals, based upon experience in other cities, are as follows:

1. A recognition of the fact that zoning is a city-wide problem and not a matter of merely restricting a few districts.

2. The adoption of a comprehensive zoning ordinance, experience shows, is the only satisfactory method of procedure.

3. The preparation of a zoning ordinance is always a special problem in every city and depends entirely upon existing conditions. *Neither Chicago nor any other city should follow exactly the methods adopted in New York or St. Louis, but should prepare its ordinance based entirely upon studies of its own existing conditions.*

4. Preparation of the zoning ordinance must be the result of a careful study by a disinterested commission. This commission should be provided with adequate funds and be absolutely non-partisan in character. It should be comprised of representative citizens capable of taking a broad view of the general problem and city officials whose executive positions will bring them into contact with the administration of the zoning ordinance.

5. The preparation of the zoning ordinance should be accompanied and followed by a thorough educational and publicity campaign in order to fully acquaint the entire citizenship with the character of the plan and to secure the necessary measure of public approval and support.

"Such experience as has been had on zoning ordinances indicates the desirability of general classifications for uses of property rather than too great a number of specific classifications, such as has been followed in some of the California cities, amounting in some cases to as many as twenty-seven classes of districts. Development in Chicago corresponds more or less closely to that of St. Louis and the four or five types of classifications used in St. Louis will probably form the best basis upon which Chicago can proceed to study its own problems of use classification. The presence of a great number of railroads radiating out in all directions from the center of the city suggests rather interesting possibilities in the grading off of the use classifications for the districts lying between these railroads.

"Experience would seem to show the desirability of the flat-height limitation as compared with that of street-widths. In this connection Chicago could probably consider as a basic flat-height limitations of 200, 150, 100, 60 and 35 feet. Here, again, the regulations to be adopted will depend entirely upon the studies to be made and the conclusions which may be arrived at as a result of those studies. With respect to area provisions, there is a considerable field for speculation. It is my personal opinion that there is room for much improvement and new methods in the adoption of area regulations under a zoning ordinance. The ordinance now proposed in Philadelphia is an interesting example of a departure from existing methods in the application of area regulations. I believe Chicago could well give some consideration to the question of regulating more specifically the density of population than has been accomplished by either the St. Louis or New York ordinance. Perhaps the method suggested of regulating the number of families per acre may do this, although even more satisfactory methods may be found after studies have once been made."

Help Put This Across

Petitions to place the question of the adoption of the Fifty-Ward Law on the ballot at the November election will be mailed to the members of the City Club who reside in the city. To obtain a referendum vote 35,000 signatures of registered, legal voters of Chicago must be obtained and filed forty days before the election. This is a big undertaking for so short a period of time, and especially in the vacation season. The citizens' committee and the City Club committee urge your co-operation in getting this sound, progressive legislation before the people. Petitions await your signatures at the cashier's counter, also in the fourth floor office. Signing the petition at the club house is good as far as it goes, but sending in a petition, however few or many names it may contain, is a civic duty that should appeal to every member.

One of the strongest arguments for the adoption of the Fifty-Ward Law is the present great inequality of the wards in population, as disclosed by the federal census figures, recently published. That representation in the city council should be in proportion to population requires no argument. Yet now we find the 150.-244 residents of the 27th Ward having no greater representation in the council than less than one-fourth that number, or 35,294 people, in the 20th ward.

The Economic Importance of the Scientific Work of the Government

ONE per cent of the total expenses of the federal government spent for educational, developmental and research activities is a very small proportion in view of the wide range and the economic value of such work, it is argued by Edward B. Rosa, Chief Physicist in the Bureau of Standards. The *Scientific Monthly* for July, 1920, publishes Mr. Rosa's views, together with a graphic presentation of governmental expenditures and a detailed description of the activities of various departments and bureaus in the federal government.

Statistics are quoted showing that out of the total expenditures of the federal government, more than ninety-two per cent is used to pay the cost of wars and the upkeep of the army and navy. All national public works, such as roads, rivers, harbors, public buildings, etc., account for three per cent of the total. The cost of our federal governmental agencies, including the courts, Congress, the Executive, and the Departments of State and Justice, amounted to three per cent. The educational and developmental activities of the federal government, through the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Education, Bureau of Standards, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, etc., cost only one per cent of the total.

To be constructive and helpful to the people and to business wherever possible, the government, Mr. Rosa believes, should carry on scientific research, promote education, develop the industries, assist in improving commercial and industrial methods, and furnish technical information to manufacturers and others, as well as develop agriculture and the public domain. Scientific effort in the direction of standardizing purchases and testing deliveries systematically, would not only effect a saving for the government, but would also elevate its service and improve its business methods. Moreover, quite apart from the service the government can render its citizens and the benefit to the state resulting from scientific, educational and developmental work, intelligent research by the government, in co-operation with the industries, stimulates production; hence, increases wealth and lightens the burden of taxation.

In this connection, the concluding remarks of Charles A. Beard, director of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, in an address before the Civic League of Cleveland in April, are worthy of note:

"With an institution of research for the dis-

semination of information, to which any public officer can turn for the best help that this country can give, with a state founded upon the concept of service and not of power—a service which provides careers for talent and the training which such talent requires—with a state that induces, supports and sustains scientific investigation into all the problems of administration with which it has to deal, with a state that has servants equipped to solve its problems—with these things won, we need not fear the future in America."

Interest in Aviation

Chicago is making rapid progress in the development of aviation and bids fair to become the center of aeronautical activity in this country. The factors that have made Chicago the great railway center operate with equal force to make it the logical center of great air routes.

There are now three organizations having as their principal object the promotion of aviation in Chicago, the Aviation Club of Chicago, the Aero Club of Illinois, and the Air Board of Chicago, while several civic bodies have active committees working in the interest of aeronautics. The Aviation Club has within its membership about 200 pilots who were in the military service, and many of whom participated in engagements on the western front.

The Air Board seeks to co-ordinate the efforts of all Chicago bodies working for the advancement of aviation. It is purely a civic organization, operating with no thought of profit. Colonel Bion J. Arnold is its President.

Newspaper reports credit Colonel Arnold with the romantic but apparently sound proposal that an air terminal consisting of an uninterrupted floor of concrete should be extended from 16th Street as far north as Randolph Street between the Chicago River and Canal Street. According to this plan, there would be no condemnation in razing of buildings in this district, since the terminal would be at least eight stories above the ground. The time is not remote when some such facility as this will be needed to supply the demands of the city's air traffic.

Three landing fields with a total area of 250 acres have already been obtained in different parts of the city by the Aviation Club of Chicago, through J. F. Cornelius, chairman of the land and field committee.

It is also reported that plans are on foot to bring the international flying meet to Chicago next year, in which the greatest flyers of the world are expected to compete.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1920

NUMBER 30

"Ideals of the City Club"

Number IV.

By Frank I. Moulton,
Ex-President, City Club.

I ASSUME that the purpose of the discussion of Club Ideals is, if possible, to arrive at an understanding or agreement as to what is the ultimate object for which the club was organized; and its present aim and purpose.

Its object as stated in the circular of organization was:

"The investigation and improvement of municipal conditions, not by taking part as an organization in political elections, but by bringing together those who are sincerely interested in the advancement of the public welfare, without distinction of opinion, party or class, and by enabling them to co-operate more intelligently and effectively for the good of the community."

The object as finally given in the Club's Charter was narrowed somewhat by confining its field of activities to the City of Chicago; and was rescued from the realm of pure idealism by providing that it should accomplish its purpose by "practical methods."

The purpose of the Club, so stated in its charter, is as follows:

"The investigation and improvement of municipal conditions and public affairs in the City of Chicago, and the establishment and maintenance of a library and other facilities of a social club for the use of men who desire to co-operate in the accomplishment of this purpose by non-partisan and practical methods."

From the foregoing two paragraphs we can gather fairly well what was in the minds of the founders of the City Club.

In the past the Club has adhered in its activities to the purposes so defined with a fair degree of consistency. But neither definitions, nor statements of objects and aims will control

in a shifting and changing membership. The ideals of the Club will be a composite of the ideals of its members. If that ideal is that of a purely social club, we shall lose our position as a force in the community. The House Committee is to be commended for having given us an ideal luncheon service; but if a satisfactory luncheon service shall become the Club ideal, we shall have missed the whole aim and purpose of the organization.

The multitude of voices in political and civic affairs is confusing. It seems to be conceded that the world and our own country are on the edge of a change. The remedies for the evils in public affairs, both real and imaginary, are as various as the persons who discuss them. If, as some claim, all great beneficial changes, have been the conceptions of idealists and dreamers; so have their realization been made possible by those who have ascertained and faced the facts, and brought to their solution constructive plans and practical methods.

The need for accurate information on social, civic and governmental subjects was never greater than at the present time. This fact, I conceive, offers an ideal opportunity for the City Club to render a distinct service to the community. It should continue to offer to a greater extent, if possible, the opportunity for the presentation of all sides of every public question. We should be big enough and liberal enough to permit and listen to the orderly presentation of any theory or proposal on civic matters.

From these discussions, supplemented by investigations and reports by the various committees of the Club, and by its employed staff, we
(Continued on page 158)

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Treasurer ROY C. OSGOOD
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Vol. XIII Monday, July 26, 1920 No. 30

Throw Away the Horn and Get a Wash Rag

The Inquiring Reporter asked some of the city's guests how they liked Chicago as a summer resort and they said that it was fine except for the dirt.

Mayor Thompson is arranging for the spending of \$250,000, and as much more as he can get, to spread favorable reports of this dwelling place from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand. No boost will be complete unless it contains an autographed picture of our mayor. We must pick up a little something on the side.

Even in these days a quarter of a million dollars is real money. It would help pay street sweepers, smoke inspectors, garbage collectors, and buy soap and paint. If a real control of smoke could be obtained it would do the city more good than all the horn blowing which even the city hall could do in ten years.

We are proceeding on the theory that a noisy town is a fine one. We have millions for the horn and not a cent for the wash rag.—Tribune editorial.

Authority to Kansas Industrial Court

President Alexander M. Howat and other officials of the Kansas Mine Workers' Union must testify before the new Kansas Industrial Relations Court or go to jail, the Kansas Supreme Court ruled in upholding a decision of the County Court by which these officials were sentenced to jail for refusal to appear before the tribunal.

Club Notes

Three new members have recently joined the Club: N. J. Conrad, engineer and manufacturer; J. Lee Nicholson, accountant and industrial engineer; and Walter I. Jehu, general superintendent, Isko Company.

W. C. Boyden, a charter member of the City Club, who has for some time been in Poland on a mission for the American Red Cross, represented America, although not officially, in a highly important meeting of the supreme inter-allies council held recently at Brussels.

Urban A. Lavery, a club member, is the author of an article entitled "Bad Housekeeping in My Ward," published in "The Independent" of July 10, 1920.

The policy of raising membership dues to place the Club on a sound financial basis, adopted by the Board of Directors in April, is justified by the financial statement for the last quarter. This statement shows a small profit, as compared with loss for the same period last year.

The Club House is being closed at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoons during the summer months.

Member Charles B. Ball, Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Department of Health, addressed the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations at the Hotel La Salle, July 21, on the topic, "The Value of Zoning to Investment Interests." A newspaper quotes Mr. Ball:

"New ideas are constantly cropping up in city zoning. Among the newest is one now being tried out in Milwaukee, known as the industrial strip. It means that instead of having haphazard groups of factories, industries will be stretched along on each side of railroad lines, about a mile apart, with a business street parallel down the center and residence zones between it and the factory strips."

Mr. Ball said the two great results of zoning were the elimination of fear on the part of property owners of deterioration in values and the doing away with the need of advance tax rates year by year. He also said that residence zoning cut the cost of public utilities installation anywhere from 10 to 75 per cent.

The statistician of the National City Bank of New York has estimated that the aggregate national debts of the world now amount to 265 billion as against 44 billion before the war. This means a per capita debt of about \$130 for every man, woman, and child on the globe and an interest charge of \$6 for each person as against \$1 in 1913.

What Other Cities Are Doing

The municipal "savings bank" of St. Paul, Minn., has deposits totaling \$3,635,000. The bank is operated by one clerk. It accepts deposits and issues 4 per cent certificates redeemable on demand with interest, whether the money has been on deposit a day or a year. For the investment of its deposits, the bank buys tax certificates and bonds of the city, when the city would have to pay higher rates for loans through commercial channels. Within the past year the bank has taken \$100,000 of 4½ per cent 30-year water bonds, \$600,000 of 4½ per cent school bonds, and \$750,000 of 5 per cent levy certificates. It is reported that the water bond transaction alone will save the city \$105,000 in interest charges.

The people of Detroit voted last April for \$15,000,000 bonds to build an independent street car system. The unique feature of the proposed plan is a new type of street car, invented and developed by the Ford Company. It is estimated that the cost of operation will be cut down to about two cents a mile and that the cost of the new cars will be 50 per cent less than those of the present type.

The results achieved in the first three years experiment in neighborhood government, conducted by the National Social Unit Organization of Cincinnati, Ohio, have been successful, according to the statement of Wilbur C. Phillips, an executive of the organization. The experiment embraces two principles, the creation of a neighborhood council of representatives elected by residents or blocks of one hundred families each, and the creation of an advisory board of representatives elected by members from occupational groups.

San Francisco's new City Hall cost \$3,600,000. The dome is constructed of lead colored copper trimmed with \$10,000 worth of gold leaf.

Police business has decreased 75 per cent in Bridgeport, Conn., since prohibition went into effect, according to press reports.

The city of Schenectady, N. Y., has insured all its employes for \$1,000 each through a group policy.

Omaha's municipal ice plant makes about 112 tons of artificial ice per day. The amount made and sold in 1919 equalled about one ton for each family. The ice is sold in nineteen stores at the price of five cents for seventeen pounds.

Helping to Solve the Housing Problem

The Chicago Housing Association, a million dollar corporation, was formed some time ago with the purpose of relieving housing conditions in Chicago and supplying the worker of moderate income the opportunity of buying his own home. The organization has built 175 homes valued at about \$8,000 each and located on the south side of the city. Nine prominent business men financed this corporation originally and thirty others have recently joined the association.

The president of the association, Herman H. Huttler, has announced that a large bond issue will be floated with denominations ranging from \$100 to \$500. The bonds will be backed by first mortgages on the homes and will pay an interest of 6 per cent. They will be offered to working men and may be used by the holders in making payments on their homes. Following the floating of the bond issue, the capital on the first 175 homes will be withdrawn and used to construct another 175 homes.

In order to guarantee the worker the ability to make the monthly installments of \$35 or \$40, the association provides life, health and accident insurance at minimum cost.

Compulsory Continuation Schools for Illinois

The last session of the Illinois Legislature enacted a law which contains a comprehensive program for compulsory day continuation of part-time schools for persons of specified ages who are at work and not in regular attendance at some school. The age requirements are from 14 to 16 years of age in 1921 and 1922, and from 14 to 18 years of age in 1923 and thereafter. The period of attendance required is for eight hours a week, to be considered as working time by the employer of the pupil. Public school boards are required to establish such part-time schools if there are twenty persons in the district of the ages specified who are not attending full-time school. Such schools will be reimbursed to the extent of one-half the teachers' salaries by the state board of vocational education, provided they comply with the standards and qualifications set up by the board.

In the Lowell (Mass.) Vocational Schools, an Americanization teacher has been assigned to the vocational classes, comprising twelve groups of non-English speaking women, to attend the classes in dressmaking, millinery and cooking, and, using this as a basis, to instruct the pupils individually in English and arithmetic.

Strikes in 1919 Break Record

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor show a total of 3,374 strikes and lock-outs in the United States during the year 1919, involving more than four million persons. Of these strikes 124 were in the City of Chicago, a number greater than in any previous year. The number of strikes in New York City was 360, somewhat less than in previous years. The report of the bureau showed the termination of 1,961 strikes in 1919, of which 624 were won by the employers, 533 by employes, 729 were compromised and 42 were discontinued pending arbitration. Of the strikes last year, 125, involving more than a million strikers, were "unauthorized." Among the largest strikes were the following: A strike of 65,000 employes of Chicago stockyards; a lock-out in the building trades of Chicago involving 115,000 employes; the steel strike involving 367,000 persons; the coal strike with 435,000 persons involved; the strike of New York shipyard employes; the strike of longshoremen along the Atlantic coast, and a general strike in Seattle. The total duration of the strikes in 1919 was 57,885 days and the lock-outs 2,215 days, the average duration of the former being thirty-four days and the latter thirty-eight days.

"Books for Everybody" Movement

The American Library Association, consisting of about 4,000 active librarians in the United States, has launched a "Books for Everybody" movement which is national in its scope. The new plan aims to promote self-education in the broadest sense and to raise the standards of American citizenship. A fund of \$2,000,000 will be raised through a three-year campaign to make the movement a success.

The Library Association asserts that more than 60,000,000 American citizens are without library privileges.

Visualizing Citizenship

Special Report No. 4, "Visualizing Citizens," by Miss Ina Clement, is issued as a fourth of a series of studies on municipal problems by New York Public Library. The study comprises a survey of motion pictures from a civic standpoint, with a résumé of each film, the source from which it can be obtained and the cost of rental. This supplementary study was prepared in response to a demand created by the original study, "Teaching Citizenship via the Movies," published in 1918.

(Continued from page 155)

should be able to furnish to our own members and the community, facts and exact information as a basis for opinions and activities.

Members who deny to themselves the opportunity afforded by the noonday luncheon talks to hear all sides of public questions miss one of the great services rendered by the Club. This is a service that to a certain degree fulfills the ideals of the Club. But unless our members are aroused to the need and obligation to take an active part in public matters, the labor is in vain. We flatter ourselves that every American citizen is a sovereign. If any monarch was as indifferent to the affairs of his kingdom as the average citizen is to the affairs of his city, the state and nation, he would soon lose his crown. I would therefore restate the ideals of the City Club: *To inform* its members and the community in public matters, and *to arouse* them to a realization of the obligations of citizenship.

Street Accidents in New York

According to figures compiled by the National Highway Protective Society, 187 persons in New York state were killed by vehicles during the month of June, 1920, the highest number on record for a similar period. This number of fatalities exceeds by 68 the deaths reported from similar causes in June, 1918.

Automobiles were the greatest menace to life on New York City streets during the last month. They caused the deaths of 62 persons. Fines aggregating approximately \$40,000 were collected in the traffic court during June—also a record month in this respect. In the same period the court handled 4,741 violations of automobile ordinances. Seventy-five motorists were, upon conviction, sent to jail for from three to twenty days; 1,159 speeders were convicted as first offenders, 82 as second, and 170 third offenders.

The Tide of Immigration

Departures from the port of New York during the fiscal year just ended numbered 334,254 and the arrivals of aliens 314,468. This means a loss of 19,786 instead of the tremendous gains of pre-war days, often amounting to a half million annually. The following figures, however, indicate a steady increase of arrivals over departures during the past four months:

1920	Arrivals	Departures
March	29,098	26,163
April	36,950	26,058
May	40,048	21,162
June	44,745	37,586



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1920

NUMBER 31

"Ideals of the City Club"

Number V.

By Edward L. Burchard,

Director of City Club Public Health and Other Exhibitions.

HAS not the time come for a change in or expansion of the policy and methods of City Club work? Taken by and large has the Club's past twenty years of public policy succeeded in bettering Chicago's government? A look around would seem to prove the contrary. Judged by the best informed men, Chicago is in a financial chaos; crime is rampant; the police force is the most demoralized in history; its Civil Service is becoming a by-word; and now its principal school board members are sentenced to jail or fine. Is the Club's own membership today the most loyal and active in any time in its own history? Judged by many criticisms from impartial observers it is not.

Hence the searching judgments aimed by the writers of the preceding articles of this series at the gentlemen's social luncheon club idea of a City Club, good as it is, or the noon-day talks, excellent as they are, as effective means for producing the active brand of reformers Chicago needs now of all times.

Hence the timeliness of ex-President Moulton's admirable, constructive re-statement in the last City Club Bulletin of the ideals of the City Club, namely, "*To inform its members and the community in public matters, and to arouse them to a realization of the obligations of citizenship.*" Shall we not emphasize "*to arouse*"? In other words, here is an educational ideal with a civic dynamic purpose.

How should this ideal be put into effect by "practical methods" and upon "Chicago's activities" as prescribed by the Club's charter? It seems to me this can be achieved by the same "problem solving" method that is the recognized basic principle of all successful educational work. To illustrate:

If the committee system of the Club were made so comprehensive that every member of the Club that so desired could have a place on some committee, corresponding to his interest and enthusiasm, even though that committee produced no other results than discussion among its members, would this not be an advance step in the direction of *informing* the Club's members and *arousing* them to citizenship? I say this after experience on exhibits with all the Club's committees. Just because these committees have not produced concrete or telling results is no reason, to my mind, why their work should be abandoned or placed in the hands of a board or of an executive secretary. Is he not too much needed as a planner and leader in the general affairs of the Club and to keep all the groups moving towards certain goals?

In other words would not "municipal problem solving" on a wide-spread scale among the Club membership be the best practical method for arousing them, rather than by simply furnishing them pre-digested talks and pre-digested plans and administration? The members for whom the Club exists, after all, need a share in the process of municipal digestion, as well as their officers, and can give thereby better club team play and support and certainly much more club interest and loyalty.

Again, another practical method to carry out this newly-shaped educational ideal would be to organize a systematic plan for *informing* and *arousing* the community, adult and juvenile, in civic and municipal affairs and in their obligations of citizenship—the second half of Mr. Moulton's new ideal. The inability of Chicago citizens to function municipally is due, I am

(Continued on page 162)

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Vol. XIII Monday, August 2, 1920 No. 31

Club Notes

George E. Hooker, of Washington, D. C., who was for many years the civic secretary of the City Club, was cordially greeted by many friends when he dropped into the club house on July 21.

Thomas D. Eliot, a member of the City Club and of Northwestern University faculty, has written a treatise on the subject, "Some Future Issues in the Sex Problem." The article is reprinted in pamphlet form from *The International Journal of Ethics*, Vol. XXX, April, 1920.

Joseph Watson Hiner, a member of the Club since 1903, died on July 21, 1920.

Our store room contains a large quantity of back numbers of the City Club Bulletin. Club members may obtain almost any copies desired by applying at the fourth floor office.

The Bulletin has received a considerable response to its recent request that members should indicate their preferences for the dining room or lounge as the more desirable place for noon sessions of our open forum. A majority of opinions favor the dining room. The question, however, is still open and further expressions of opinion are desired. The staff takes this occasion to thank the members who have given this matter their attention.

A law recently enacted in Kansas requires completion of citizenship as a prerequisite of voting. Until this law became effective, aliens who had taken out their "first papers" for naturalization had been allowed to vote and even to hold office.

To End Loop Auto Congestion

An underground garage at Grant Park is being considered by the Local Transportation Committee of the City Council as a possible solution of the problem of storing automobiles in the downtown district during the day. Views of engineers on the feasibility of the plan have been sought and, according to Alderman Schwartz, all of them look with favor on the plan. It is anticipated that the South Park Commissioners would consent to this improvement and that the structure could be completed in a reasonably short time.

The local transportation committee realizes that parking in the loop, has become a nuisance requiring prompt remedy. The prohibiting ordinance, which was referred back to the committee at the last meeting of the Council, will undoubtedly meet with less objection if some such solution as the scheme to utilize the space under Grant Park for a garage proves feasible.

Move to Beautify Fox River Valley

A state art extension committee, whose object is to beautify the Fox River valley, was organized recently at a meeting in the Art Institute under the chairmanship of Lorado Taft. An advisory board will advise rural communities on appropriate sites for monuments, the purchase of art objects, tree planting, and art instruction in the public schools.

Chicago's School Playgrounds

A survey just completed by the superintendent of schools in Chicago shows that the per capita number of square feet of playground space is at present 22.5, or 8,100,000 square feet for the 360,000 pupils of the public schools. This means that Chicago has a greater amount of playground space for pupils per capita than other large cities.

It is reported that work on the new athletic field at West Roosevelt Road and Cicero Avenue is to be started soon. The field will have facilities for all sports and will be equipped with a stadium large enough to seat 25,000 persons.

Chicago's death rate per capita by automobile accidents is more than twice that of New York City. The total number of deaths resulting from motor car accidents for the year 1920 up to July 29th is 273 for Chicago and 272 for New York. Thus Chicago maintains the lead, although its population is but 48.05 per cent of greater New York's.

Council Committee Busy on Ward Lines

Efforts to arrive at a decision which would establish new ward lines for the entire city on the basis of the 1920 census are being made by the Council Committee on Revenue, Compensation and Elections. Aldermen of the north side have already agreed on the lines for that section of the city, and representatives of the west and south sides are urged to "get together" so that the plan may be approved at a special meeting of the City Council before the primary election.

Another reason why many of the aldermen are eager to reach an agreement in the redistricting of the present thirty-five wards is their opposition to the Fifty-Ward Law which is expected to find a place on the ballot at the November election.

In the revision agreed upon for the north side, one acknowledged principle of fair redistricting—that the outlying wards should be given fewer residents than the older wards whose population is likely to decrease—was ignored completely by the committees. The outlying Twenty-fifth ward would remain the largest north side ward under the plan, its new population being 84,108, as contrasted to the basic unit of 77,000 determined by the census.

A sub-committee of two members from each section has been appointed in an attempt to expedite a solution of the difficulties.

Continuation School Law Ineffective

The Illinois law for compulsory continuation schools, described in the last issue of the Bulletin, has to a large degree been ineffective in Chicago. While it provides that all children in employment between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall attend continuation schools for at least eight hours a week, it fails to provide the necessary funds for carrying on this work. Only 3,000 pupils are attending Chicago's public continuation or part-time schools. The other 22,000 working children within the age requirements have thus far escaped the call to school.

Nine continuation schools were established last year by the Board of Education out of the regular school funds. The board has until September, 1921, to provide the necessary schools.

Lack of funds is not alone responsible for the failure of the continuation schools to reach 88 per cent of the children covered by the provisions of the law. Chief among other contributing causes is the indifference of many parents and employers. The law might well hold both the employer and parents responsible for the child's enrollment in the continuation school.

Warning Against Drive for High Taxes

A bulletin has been issued by the Civic Federation of Chicago, calling attention to the contemplated drive to increase local taxation through legislative enactment for the purpose of meeting present deficits. The bulletin states:

"Tax bills—rents and prices—took a big jump this year as a result of the higher rates levied in 1919, which were authorized by the last Illinois general assembly on demand of the city and some other local governments.

"Now the financial situation of the city of Chicago indicates that another 'drive' for a still further increase in city tax rates will be made at Springfield next winter. For two successive years the city's appropriations have exceeded its revenues. The board of education also appears to have a growing deficit, said to be due to the fact that the estimate upon which the increased rate of 1919 was granted did not contemplate increases in teachers' salaries, which economic conditions since have made necessary.

"Citizens can with reason request prospective legislators to pledge themselves to be fair; act only after careful study of all facts and evidence that may be presented at Springfield; to be exceedingly cautious about adding to the present heavy burdens of citizens in rents and taxes, and to grant only such tax increases as may be shown to be absolutely needed.

"The city of Chicago is likely to make the hardest 'drive' of all for more taxes, and this problem will confront the general assembly: How much of the deficit to be made up by increased tax rates is due to legitimate salary increases and to added costs of essential supplies, and how much is due to expenditures unwarranted under existing conditions."

Retirement of Civil Service Employees

The act providing for the retirement of the federal civil service employees is now effective. It applies to employees who have been in the classified service fifteen or more years and who have reached the age of seventy years. Employees eligible for retirement are divided into six classes, depending on the length of service. The law specifies the maximum and minimum annuities in each class, contingent on the average annual basic salary for the last ten years of service. Within ninety days after reaching the retirement age, the employees are automatically separated from the service, except in cases where the responsible officers certify that, by reason of their efficiency and willingness to remain, they may be advantageously continued in the service.

Inter-Church Report on Steel Strike

THE report of the commission of the Inter-Church Movement, which investigated the steel strike, has been published. A general summary of the findings stated the fundamental grievances to be: "(a) Excessive hours; (b) The 'boss system'; (c) No right to organize or to representation."

The final conclusion of the Commission was that "all the conditions that caused the steel strike continue to exist. We feel that unless changes are made, another strike must come. In the measure that working men become intelligent and Americanized will they refuse to labor under such conditions."

The workers' grievances were of long standing, but had found no expression because: "(a) They were limited largely to foreigners of many races and languages without industrial tradition, education, or leadership to organize.

"(b) Race prejudice effectually kept the more skilled, more intelligent, and better paid American working men from taking up the cause of the foreign speaking workmen.

"(c) Labor unions have been accustomed to look upon the foreigner as an actual or potential strike breaker.

"(d) The steel companies have most effectively deterred men from joining labor organizations."

The investigation showed "that while radicals sympathized with the strikers, as was natural, they were effectively debarred by the strike leaders, and that far from having influence in it, they often denounced and opposed those who conducted the strike."

"We find the grievances have been real," continued the report. "The average week of 68.7 hours, the twelve hour day, whether on a straight twelve hour shift, or on a broken division of 11-13 or 10-14 hours, the unbroken 24 hour period at the turn of a shift and the underpayment of unskilled labor, are all inhuman."

The following reasons were given for the failure of the strike:

"(a) The strikebreaking methods of the steel companies and their effective mobilization of public opinion against the strikers, through the charges of radicalism, bolshevism, and the closed shop, none of which were justified by the facts.

"(b) The hostility of the press giving biased and colored news.

"(c) Public fear of a general labor war, due to the coincidence of the coal strike and threat of the railroad strike, together with labor's failure to formulate and explain its purposes with regard to public service."

(Continued from page 159)

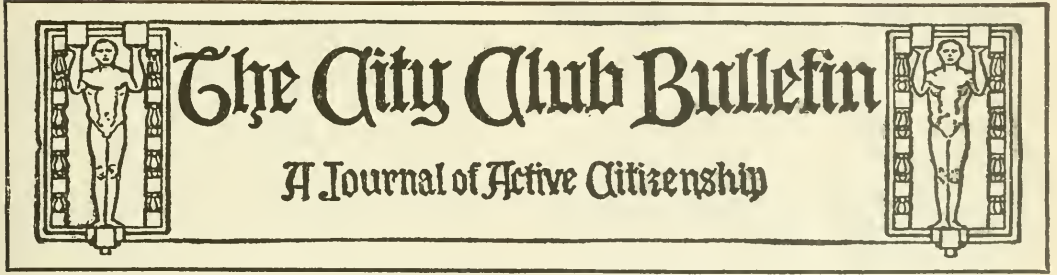
told by skilled men of neighborhood affairs, primarily to ignorance and a feeling of helplessness out in these far-flung Chicago communities, how and where to begin. The press, usually considered partisan, is not as influential as it should be in this direction. The extension of the Club's skilled non-partisan educational service to local groups of its own members, to local neighborhood associations, and to the public schools would be welcome. This neighborhood extension work, tried successfully by the Milwaukee City Club, I believe, has been the crying need of the hour. Teachers of civics in the public schools have spoken to me of their desire to procure it.

Other civic clubs have recognized the need and their obligation in this direction. The Civic Club of New York City, for example, has co-operated with the principals of the New York schools in a way that culminated in the civic educational plans printed weekly recently in the *Outlook*. The Chicago Association of Commerce, through its civic industrial committee, like the Civic Extension Committee, carried out this plan effectively through civic exhibits by school children. Many busy prominent Chicago business men took to the idea and how well they did it. The City Club's work in this direction might be correlated with that of Chicago Woman's City Club, which has circulated travelling civic exhibits from ward to ward and school to school for several years with the help of its neighborhood committees. The City Club might co-operate in sending out material, civic sets of slides and films, lecturers, and perhaps by developing its own local neighborhood City Club groups or committees.

Here is a field vital to the situation today that would tax the energy, use the utmost resources and develop the loyalty of City Club committees. Would not some such plan put the Club in touch locally in a non-partisan way with the pulse of the people and make possible transfusions of intelligence and municipal red blood? What's the use of having experts create new efficient government machinery if it is junked periodically for lack of the diffusion of information that would bring the people's support to efforts in their behalf?

There are enough educators among the Club's officials and members to create an effective civic educational policy and plan for the club. Would there not be a hearty response from the members for putting into effect some such practical method of endisting them in these self- and community civic educational undertakings?

AUG 9 1920



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1920

NUMBER 32

"Ideals of the City Club"

Number VI.

By Graham Taylor,

One of the Incorporators of the City Club.

The City Club as a Permanent Force for Civic Progress

IN the early days of Chicago Commons twenty or more years ago a political ward boss of the party then dominant in the city was respectfully requested by the writer and other citizens of the seventeenth ward to nominate such candidates as could be voted for without the loss of self-respect and to count the ballots as cast. He replied in a way characteristic of his class that he had enough foreign-born voters working for the city under him to swing the balance of power in any election for alderman, adding, "You bet they vote as they are told or lose their jobs." He closed the interview with the oft-repeated question, made famous by the confident arrogance with which Bill Tweed of Tammany fame put it up to the city of New York: "What are you going to do about it?"

There and here the question was prompted by the assurance of the questioners that the challenge of the authority and power of the boss came from creatures of another sphere who had obtruded themselves upon his bailiwick just this once, but who would soon pass away and be no more, like all other "reformers" who had come and gone. Several years afterward, however, this ward boss confidentially asked the writer, "Honor bright, how long are you going to stay?" He was told, "We have a ninety-nine year lease on the land upon which we have built." "My God," he exclaimed, "I might as well begin to tell you things." And he did, and in due time he and his power passed away into oblivion.

Those were also the early days of the awakening of Chicago's public-spirited citizens to the dire necessity for taking independent, vigilant,

determined action to rescue the city from its exploiters within and beyond the city council. The Civic Federation of Chicago had started the agitation right after the World's Fair. A little later the Municipal Voters' League had branched off from it to carry the agitation into political action, which would educate citizens for non-partisan citizenship in municipal affairs. But neither of these organizations had been large enough or well enough equipped to be so continuously in action as to visualize and express the wider movement throughout the city. This movement toward higher civic ideals and standards was considered by stand-pat citizens and "practical" politicians facetiously at first. When so much of it as headed up in the Municipal Voters' League had to be reckoned with, it was still regarded as spasmodic, soon to be over and safely put away in that happy land where reformers rest in peace.

Then it was that the City Club arose to express and fulfil this wider function of private citizens in varied spheres of public affairs. In no more effective way did it do so than in demonstrating the permanence of the independent movement for better city conditions and administration. Although from the start the membership was democratic in spirit and constituency, it gradually grew larger and more representative of different sections of the city not only, but of its varied social, occupational and political interests. The City Club membership and wider constituency became a permanent element in the population of the city. Thus from being a negligible by-way, the City Club became a rec-

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Vice-President	CHARLES M. THOMSON
Treasurer	ROY C. OSGOOD
Secretary	J. F. CORNELIUS

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George H. Mead	Frederick S. Deibler
C. A. Dykstra, Executive Secretary	

Vol. XIII Monday, August 9, 1920 No. 32

Once More, Get a Wash-Rag!

Two weeks ago the Bulletin reprinted an editorial from the *Tribune* entitled, "Throw Away the Horn and Get a Wash-rag." If, instead of using a quotation, a title had been selected to express the City Club's policy, it might have read, "Get a Wash-rag, Whatever You Do With the Horn." Several members have expressed the opinion that the Club should not participate in the fight of the *Tribune* against the Mayor, or depreciate the idea of boosting Chicago; nor has it.

Several of our civic committees have had under consideration some of the nuisances emphasized in the *Tribune* editorial and have attempted, by word and act, to accomplish their abatement. Particularly is this true of the Smoke Committee which has consistently striven to co-operate with the city officials and to promote publicity in regard to the enormous and unnecessary waste of the smoke nuisance.

The intention of the Bulletin, in reprinting the editorial, was to express, as it has so often done in the past, the City Club's accord with a vigorous use of the municipal wash-rag.

A summary of the organization methods of electric and gas street lighting in Chicago is presented in *The American City* for July, 1920, under the title, "Street Lighting in Chicago."

"A Test of the News," by Walter Lippmann and Charles Merz, is the subject of a supplement to *The New Republic* of August 4. It presents an examination of the news reports in the *New York Times* on aspects of the Russian Revolution of special importance to Americans.

Attention! Important Notices

The returns from our recent letter to the Club members who are residents of the city, regarding the circulation of the petitions for the adoption of the Fifty-Ward Law, have been exceedingly encouraging. There are, however, a large number of members who have not returned signed petitions or the post cards promising their co-operation. It is a duty and obligation which members owe to the city and the Club to get actively into this movement of political progress. Let us make this the big week in obtaining results! The services of a notary may be had without charge at the club offices.

Mail addressed to the following members on our military service list has been constantly returned unclaimed. Any members who can give the office information as to the whereabouts of these members will confer a favor upon the Club by doing so:

George J. Anderson	Fred H. Bird
Albert K. Atkinson	Herbert H. Evans
H. Maurice Darling	Roy L. Griffith
E. B. DeGroot	Norris W. Owens

Toledo Votes on Street Railway Bonds

The most recent development in Toledo's street railway situation is the action of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in overruling the injunction granted two weeks earlier by the United States District Court against the Lucas County Board of Elections, enjoining them from placing on the ballots at the August primary the question of the issuance of \$7,000,000 of bonds for the purchase and construction of a transportation system. The suit for an injunction had been brought by Henry L. Doherty for the Toledo Traction, Light and Power Company. Representatives of the company announce that they have now given up the fight against the submission of the bond issue to the voters.

Thus, on August 10, the electorate of Toledo will be permitted to vote on the legislation prepared by the street railway commission which was created soon after the passage of the ouster ordinance in the fall of 1919. In its effort to report a franchise ordinance as an alternative to the plan of a city owned and operated system, one branch of the commission had worked for months on their draft of a franchise and finally reached a deadlock over the valuation of the system. The report of the commission set forth the results of its study and the reasons for recommending a municipal system. A strong campaign has been waged for the approval of the bond issues.

Summary of Assembly Work

The last session of the General Assembly of Illinois accomplished notable results, in the opinion of the Legislative Voters League. A summary of the Assembly's work is quoted, in part, from *The Assembly Bulletin*, the publication of the league.

"The Fifty-first General Assembly produced more important constructive legislation than was enacted at any other recent session except, perhaps, that of 1917. For much of this constructive legislation the people of this State are indebted in no small measure to Governor Lowden, who presented an administrative legislative program and gave it powerful backing.

"Among the principal subjects dealt with in legislation may be listed the following:

"State tax commission, Illinois waterways, revision of corporation laws, ratification of federal prohibition amendment, ratification of federal woman's suffrage amendment, increased bonding powers for cities, state deposits, good road bonds, nonpartisan elections in Chicago, prohibition enforcement act, provision for a constitutional convention.

"Three legislative measures which were especially championed by Gov. Lowden were framed to carry out campaign pledges of his party. Perhaps the most important of these new laws created a State Tax Commission to take the place of the out of date and ineffective State Board of Equalization. The new Tax Commission, which consists of three members, is endowed with all the powers of the old Equalization Board and is especially empowered by law to order the reassessment of property when there is reason to believe that local assessors have failed to do their work properly. It is believed that this power of reassessment will rarely have to be used and that the fact that the Tax Commission possesses it will result in largely increasing the amount of property listed for taxation.

"Of almost equal importance in the administration program was the provision made for the construction of the Illinois Waterway, to create an eight-foot navigable channel from Lockport to Utica, on the Illinois River. The sum of \$20,000,000 was appropriated for this purpose. The channel will follow what is known as the 'all river route,' which differs materially from that laid out by engineers during the Dunne administration. The completion of the project will give a navigable channel for barges from Chicago to New Orleans.

"The third principal measure presented by Governor Lowden revised the corporation laws of the State, with a view to bringing those laws

more into conformity with the spirit of the corporation laws of other states. It will add materially to the State's revenue."

Democratizing the New York Legislature

THE Citizens Union of New York City has recently recommitted itself to the program of procedural reform which the Union and the New York City Club initiated in 1910. At that time the two organizations submitted a memorial to the New York Legislature asking for fourteen specific reforms. These were all calculated to make the legislative body of the state a modern effective law-making institution by so changing the rules that the state could have responsible and responsive legislators.

The chief criticisms of the present procedure made by these organizations are:

1. The glut of legislation in the closing hours of the session.
2. The arbitrary control of the Rules Committee.
3. The dilatoriness of the Legislature in acting on measures before it.

For much of the difficulty in which the legislature finds itself the present committee system is blamed and the hope of the Union is that the rules can be so amended as to provide for fewer and smaller committees—each member to have but one committee assignment.

That New York is not unique among the states in demanding legislative procedural reform may be gathered from a criticism of the committee system of the 1919 Ohio legislature in the bulletin *Civic Affairs*, published in Cleveland.

"Our committee system should be thoroughly overhauled. The number should be cut down and those that are left should be organized upon a functional basis. Committees should be responsible for their action. There should be some committee report on every bill and the utmost publicity given to discussions and votes within the committee. A record of committee recommendations and the votes taken should be made a part of the record of the legislature. Most committees of the Two Houses should be organized as joint committees. The experience of the legislature with its joint committee on taxation indicates a trend in this direction. In this way committee hearings are simplified and a great many differences are ironed out, thereby saving the time of both Houses in regular session."

The 1920 session of the Summer School of Community Leadership will be held at Madison, Wisconsin, August 16 to 27, under the auspices of the American City Bureau.

What Other Cities Are Doing

Sale of municipal bonds over the city counter is financing Seattle's preliminary development of power on the Skagit River. The first authorized issue of \$600,000 was offered to the public June 1, and within two weeks one-third of the amount had been subscribed. The bonds, which bear 6 per cent interest, are in denominations of \$120, \$200, \$500, and \$1,000. This is the second time Seattle has offered public utility bonds over the counter, an issue of \$60,000 having been made a little more than two years ago for extensions of the municipal car lines, prior to the transaction by which the city acquired the entire transportation system.

Toledo has adopted a drastic billboard ordinance prohibiting, as does the Chicago ordinance, the erection of a billboard in a residence district unless by the written consent of the owners of a majority of the property fronting on the street.

Portland, Oregon, recently passed a zoning ordinance covering use of property, building heights and area requirements, and applying to new building permits only. It is reported to have combined the principal protective features of the Alameda, Los Angeles, St. Louis and New York zoning ordinances.

City plan commissions of Detroit and Milwaukee have drafted zoning ordinances which are before the city councils for adoption.

The city council of Seattle recently passed a garbage ordinance, under the terms of which the city is given exclusive right to collect and dispose of garbage within the limits of the city. The board of public works is authorized to let a contract to the "best and highest bidder" for a period not to exceed five years. Heretofore the hotels and restaurants sold their garbage to individual farmers. The change was considered necessary as a public health measure.

In Boston, when a traffic officer observes an automobile standing unattended in a street longer than twenty minutes, the time allowed, he notes the number of the car and ties a tag upon the machine, directing the owner to call at the traffic headquarters at a stated time. There the owner is questioned and it is ascertained whether he is a persistent offender or has merely acted in ignorance. In downtown districts this plan has been successful in reducing the congestion due to unauthorized parking of private cars.

(Continued from page 163)

ognized highway on the map of Chicago.

While it had won room enough to work, it had not yet found a place of its own to be. Lacking permanent location it still failed to give the impression of the permanence of its organization and work, which they needed to be effective. When at last its solid, unpretentious, well equipped and thronged building stood as a civic center for all Chicago, then the City Club visualized in brick and mortar and by its hospitable roof and walls the fact not only that it had come to stay, but also that the intelligent, independent, non-partisan, resolute participation of private citizens in the public affairs of city, county, state and nation, for which the Club stands, is a permanent force that has to be recognized and reckoned with.

Co-operative Societies Strong in Russia

More than twenty million persons, representing a population of one hundred million, are members of Russian co-operative societies, according to the report issued by the United States Department of Commerce. What the co-operatives are, how they are organized and supported, what commodities they handle, and what have been their relations with the different governments in Russia, are described in this report.

The co-operative movement in Russia originated in 1865. Its recent growth has been phenomenal. In 1912 there were 18,083 co-operative societies with a membership of 5,760,000 householders. In 1919 the number of societies had increased to 80,000 and a membership of 20,000,000 householders. The total capital of the societies was 230,000,000 rubles in 1918. Powerful central organizations have been built up dealing not only with consumption, production, and distribution of commodities, but also with finance and transportation. An all-Russian council of co-operative societies was recently created to co-ordinate the work of all branches of the movement.

A monthly municipal journal is to be published by the city of Alameda, California, and distributed free to every home in the city. "The prompting for the publication of *The Journal*," as reported in the first issue, "is a desire on the part of the city administration to acquaint each individual resident with the problems confronting the municipality, report to him what has been accomplished and is sought to accomplish and in readable form keep him posted on the work and progress of the various departments functioning under the city government."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1920

NUMBER 33

"Ideals of the City Club"

Number VII.

By Joseph Cummins,
President of the City Club.

OUT of the Ideals of the City Club inevitably come its problems. Mr. Burchard asks a searching question. "Has the policy of the Club for twenty years succeeded in bettering Chicago's government?" He is inclined to answer "no." If he is right, what does it mean in terms of the policy and conduct of the Club?

Let us ask other questions. Is Chicago, as a civic organism, any better than it was twenty years ago? Are its people better trained in citizenship? Are there more individuals who care deeply and vitally what kind of a place we live in, and how its public affairs are carried on? Are there in the community a clearer conception of the nature of public service and a higher standard in respect to the conduct of public business? Have we progressed in the capacity for and the ability to produce a better government?

It is a most discouraging moment in which to answer these questions, and yet can we search our memories and analyze our judgments and convictions and not answer yes to all of them?

Has the City Club had a part in this betterment? Has it upheld the standard it raised twenty years ago? Have its character and its acts harmonized with its professed Ideals? Has it been a torch-bearer? Has it strengthened the hands and stiffened the courage of the workers for civic betterment?

The answer is emphatically yes. The Club has never been stultified. Never for a day has it been discredited in character, nor has its essential purpose been clouded. Upon the long line of determined and aggressive men who have been its leaders, not even suspicion of self-seeking or of any interest except the public interest

has ever rested. Let us be proud of this record. The first requisite for accomplishment is to believe in ourselves. We have just cause, not for self-righteousness nor self-glorification, but for self-respect and self-confidence.

What then does Mr. Burchard's question and his answer mean in respect to the policy and conduct of the Club? It certainly means that the need for the Club is greater than ever and its opportunity more attractive and inspiring to men of courage and action. If it is true that the latent strength and capacity for self government of the citizens of Chicago have steadily grown while the actual conditions at the present hour are worse, then the demand for intelligent and unselfish leadership is all the more urgent and the prospect for the reward of effort more convincing.

How can the City Club best meet in its field the urgent need of this community? The general policy for twenty years has been continuous and sound. The standards and character of the Club have been maintained and strengthened. It is a question of details, of working plans. Manifestly the first vital thing is what the war has made so familiar to us as "morale" and the prime requisite for that is the abiding sense on the part of the individual that he is essential, that he has worth-while work to do and is doing it. The change that has been made in the committees contributes to that. Civic questions will not, in the main, be considered academically but concretely with an immediate and realizable purpose. There are plenty of live questions. There is no difficulty in finding something to do. Our only difficulty is in getting men assigned to the

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Vol. XIII Monday, August 16, 1920 No. 33

Reactions

"Dear Mr. Editor:

I am not a member of the City Club, but I happened upon the August 9th issue of the Bulletin, and found very refreshing reading in the article by Graham Taylor, 'Ideals of the City Club.'

My eyes then wandered to the editorial, 'Once More, Get a Wash Rag.'

Apparently some members do not subscribe to the creed of the Club as understood by Mr. Taylor.

If such an institution as the City Club is to be of any permanent use in the community, it must first of all be fearless. Therefore, I cannot see how it can refrain from participating in the fight of the *Tribune* against the Mayor. Either one or the other must be right, and I know of no better agency for finding out what side is right, than the City Club, and the right once determined, that is the side the City Club should help. It takes no courage to criticize a cheap criminal, but when it comes to taking sides as between a great paper and the Mayor of the City, backbone is required."

A gentleman who had observed the Bulletin news item on the report of the commission of the Interchurch Movement relative to the steel strike has mailed us a copy of the following quotation in the *New York Journal of Commerce*:

"The Interchurch World Movement will have to get a good deal closer to the facts of industrial life and will have to take much closer account of public opinion if it expects to make much progress with its effort to develop opinion on the steel strike or on conditions in the labor

world in general. About the best that can be said of the document is that it seems likely to be quite as objectionable to organized labor as it is to the employers in the steel industry."

Record of Outgoing Legislators

Copies of the *Assembly Bulletin* for July, 1920, published by the Legislative Voters' League, have been placed on a table on the first floor of the Club building for distribution among our members. In addition to the "summary of assembly work," reprinted in part in the last number of the City Club Bulletin, the bulletin contains a report on outgoing legislators, including roll call tables which show the individual votes on important questions. Citizens will find this bulletin of much assistance in forming intelligent judgments on the qualifications of candidates for re-election.

Social Work Wins Professional Status

After years of widely recognized achievement, the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy is going out of existence at the close of the summer term. The school's functions will be taken over by the new "School of Social Service Administration" of the University of Chicago, according to an announcement recently made.

To meet the demands for trained social, civic, and industrial workers, the school was founded eighteen years ago by Professor Graham Taylor, who opened a training class which met one evening a week. It grew rapidly and became a corporation in 1908. Nearly 3,000 men and women have been trained as investigators for expert service under federal, state, county, and municipal civil service appointments, as well as for the work of volunteeed agencies.

The University will open the new branch when the fall term begins, under the direction of Professor L. C. Marshall.

For a Garage at Grant Park

Bion J. Arnold, chairman of the board of supervising traction engineers, which drafted the original plans for gigantic underground garages in Grant Park, is quoted as follows:

"We must have a place in which to park automobiles brought to the downtown district. Grant Park is the solution of the problem and the only obstacle to such a plan appears to be the South Park Commission. As we are all working for the public welfare there appears to be no valid reason why the commissioners, who represent the people, should block such a project."

Old Ward Lines Stand for Fall Election

The City Council Committee on Revenue, Compensation and Elections has thus far failed in the attempt to redistrict the city's thirty-five wards. In making this announcement at the council meeting of August 12th, the chairman of the committee explained that the election commissioners will need at least forty-five days in which to prepare to hold the registration of October 2 under the new ward lines.

Opponents of the redistricting scheme, however, say that the task of lining up enough aldermen behind the redistricting scheme fixed by the committee has been too difficult for the aldermen in charge of the work to accomplish. They declare also that much of the incentive behind this effort has been to forestall the adoption of the Fifty-Ward Law, and that the continuance of the inequalities of representation improves the prospect of favorable action on this law by the voters at the November election.

A special meeting of the elections committee has been called for next Thursday to decide whether further conferences shall be held in an effort to agree finally on new lines or whether the whole plan will be abandoned for the present.

The apparent abandonment of the attempt to redistrict the present wards of the city has called forth the following editorial in the *Daily News*, in behalf of the Fifty-Ward Law:

"The fifty-ward plan thus stands before the voters of Chicago as offering the only means of equitably abolishing the present outrageous inequalities of representation in the council. Recent formal approval of the plan by the North Roseland Improvement association presumably will be followed by similar action on the part of many organizations of like character. The citizens who desire good municipal government based on fair representation simply cannot afford longer to tolerate the old system.

"Under the carefully devised fifty-ward plan there would be but one alderman in each ward. Thus the membership of the council would be reduced from seventy to fifty. Not only is benefit to be gained in thus centering responsibility for service to his ward on each alderman, but the number of city elections would be reduced by one-half with a saving to the taxpayers of about \$500,000 each alternate year."

Thousands of signatures to the petition for a referendum on the Fifty-Ward Law are coming in. The City Club is going to see this job through. Are you, Mr. Resident Member, doing your bit? The job needs and deserves your assistance.

Council Asks Power to Halt Rent Rises

By a vote of 42 to 1, the Chicago city council passed a resolution on August 12, requesting Governor Lowden to convene an extra session of the state legislature for the purpose of granting Chicago additional power to curb rent-raising landlords. The resolution is backed by a petition signed by Chicago tenants, which will be presented to the governor when he meets with the sub-committee of aldermen on August 17 to consider the advisability of a special session.

The plan of Alderman Mulcahy, who introduced the resolution in the council, provides for the appointment of a commission with power to fix reasonable rents, prescribe lease forms, and enforce penalties against landlords who subject their tenants to insanitary and unsafe living quarters. Another suggestion is that the city council regulate rents by licensing apartment buildings as "apartment hotels."

Several other states have passed legislation giving cities additional power with which to regulate housing conditions, but the constitutionality of these laws has not yet been passed upon by the courts. Legislation recently enacted in Wisconsin has been suggested as a model for the Chicago situation. Under the Wisconsin act, if a landlord collects more rent than is allowed by the commission, action may be commenced in the courts to recover double the amount of the excess, the excess to be paid to the tenant and the remainder to the state.

On August 12 Governor Smith of New York State ordered an extraordinary session of the legislature to convene on September 20 to enact supplementary laws for the control of the housing situation in that state.

To ascertain the number of surplus dwellings in Chicago, the policemen of the city have canvassed the housing situation in each of the city's twenty-seven police districts, with the following results, as described in the housing report of the chief of police:

There are 2,544 vacant dwellings—flats, houses and bungalows—in the city; but a large majority of them is either of the high priced sort, or old, in need of repairs, and situated in undesirable districts. Many of these vacant dwellings have been listed as "condemned by the city" and "in need of repairs."

Flat buildings, houses, and bungalows under construction number 632. Without giving the number of buildings, the report states that 562 additional flats will be completed before winter arrives. Meanwhile 2,700 families are meeting the high rent problem by living two, three, and four in a single family dwelling.

What Other Cities Are Doing

In the primary election held August 10 the voters of Toledo turned down the proposal for the city to issue \$7,000,000 of bonds for the purchase of the transportation system. The question was placed on the ballot by action of the city council which approved an ordinance drafted by a commission appointed several months ago by the United States District Court, after the people had accepted an ordinance ordering the cars off the streets.

Schenectady is said to be the first city in America to introduce community singing and dancing on the street pavement as a municipal project, carried on by the Park Bureau. Entire neighborhoods turn out to enjoy these affairs which have proved to be a most popular form of entertainment.

Last March the mayor of Boston appointed a Rent and Housing Committee to adjust difficulties between landlords and tenants and to make a study of housing needs. Adjustments have been accomplished in 1,125 cases. The committee has adjusted, directly or indirectly, 76 per cent of the complaints of rent increases presented to it. One of its first acts was to list all the vacant houses in the city and to obtain information concerning the properties through questionnaires sent to the owners. These records were available to all persons seeking places in which to live.

The city of St. Louis levies a tax on the consumption of gasoline through a city ordinance approved August 4, 1919. All persons or corporations selling gasoline must obtain a license for which a fee is charged amounting to one-half cent for each gallon sold, payable at the end of the quarter. It is estimated that this year the tax will produce about \$100,000 and this sum has been set aside in the annual budget for the reconstruction and maintenance of the principal thoroughfares.

The city of Los Angeles has expended \$5,800,000 on the improvement of its waterfront and has voted an additional \$4,500,000 for further improvements.

The city council of St. Paul has under consideration for a third reading a new traffic ordinance under which no parking will be allowed on certain streets from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. and a time limit of thirty minutes and two hours respectively will be placed upon other parking zones.

(Continued from page 167)

right jobs. Ways of doing that can be found. The system of special committees appointed for special and immediate purposes should prove of great usefulness.

A careful reading of all of the admirable articles that have already appeared in this series, impresses the idea that for a long pull—and the City Club is here both for the day-to-day work and the long pull—publicity and educational work throughout the community is the big thing. The power and influence of the Ideals of the City Club ought to be multiplied. Every moderately intelligent and well-informed man and woman in Chicago should know what the City Club is and what it stands for. Only in that way can its standards in public affairs affect the standards of all the citizens, its conclusions as to facts become authoritative, and its judgments upon policies be widely influential.

The Ideals of the City Club have been admirably stated and illuminated in terms of practical application. They mean an earnest body of members, each working according to his bent, and the publicity necessary to make that work effective.

Increase in Child Labor

The twenty-seventh annual report of the state factory inspector, just made by Robert S. Jones of Chicago, shows that there are 26,888 children working in Illinois. A total of 53,252 work certificates were issued to these children, some of whom obtained several different certificates for as many different jobs. In Chicago, 24,852 work certificates were granted to boys and 17,496 to girls during the year.

The report shows an increase of 1,563 over last year in the number of certificates issued. About four thousand more children are working in Chicago now than a year ago, according to Clyde A. Brown, acting director of the city vocational guidance bureau. The increase in child labor is said to be general in the middle west.

Child labor in Illinois, which reached its height during the war when a liberal interpretation of the child labor law was permitted for the sake of production, has not receded as it should, according to Barney Cohen, director of the state department of labor. The chief reasons for this fact are the necessity for the child to help the family in order to meet the high cost of living, the attraction of high wages, the scarcity of adult labor, and the discovery by employers that women and children often could take the place of men.



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VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1920

NUMBER 34

A "CITY CLUB IDEAL" IN ACTION

Checking Up the 50-Ward Petition

What have you done with that Petition on the Fifty-Ward Law?

A blank sheet was sent to each member who lives in the city. Many have sent these in, filled or nearly filled. But 35,000 signatures are a lot and we have only a fraction of that number. Send your sheet in; if you can get more names ask for another.

We Want 1400 Filled Sheets

City Club Members Can Do This Job—Let's Go!

One more thing of importance—we ought to check up the sheets this week and see where we are. To be sure, we have until about September 20 to file the petition but we must know by September 1 where we stand and what remains to be done.

Will you fill up your sheet this week and bring in all that you have by Saturday, August 28

Club Notes

Edwin F. Bayley, of the law firm of Bayley & Webster and a member of the City Club, died August 14 at his home, following a brief illness. Mr. Bayley was a trustee of Amherst College and was engaged continuously since the early 70's in the practice of law in Chicago.

The names of two of our members, Dr. Herman M. Adler, state criminologist, and Herbert Harley, secretary of the American Judicature Society, appear on the program of the twelfth annual meeting of the American Institute of Criminology which will be held in Indianapolis, September 16 to 18.

Secretary J. F. Cornelius has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Aviation Club of Chicago.

Plans for a second English Garden City outside of London are discussed in *The Survey* for August 16, and the details of the scheme have been obtained from D. L. Akers, formerly act-

ing civic secretary of the City Club. A quotation from *The Survey* article follows:

"Of the general housing situation, Mr. Akers observes that England is still far from being (what she boasted to accomplish) a country 'fit for heroes to live in.' Many good schemes are going ahead, but the large program foreshadowed by the Ministry of Reconstruction still remains on paper. The Ministry of Health (which has taken over the functions of the former as regards housing) has speeded up the work by increasing the concessions and subsidies and by putting on pressure. The housing bonds issued by some of the municipalities are going better than they did at first, and some of them have been oversubscribed. The particularly interesting developments in Manchester, where a building guild, composed of the organized workers in the building trades, has just come to a financial agreement with the government, is described in a future issue. A similar guild has been formed for London."

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Vice-President.....CHARLES M. THOMSON
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Preston Kumler
Frederick S. Deibler

Vol. XIII Monday, August 23, 1920 No. 34

Workers Seek "Homes at Cost"

No less than one thousand wage earners have applied for homes since the project of building and selling homes at cost was announced by the Chicago Housing Association, according to the statement of James F. Basiger, general manager of the association. To permit the building of more homes the association plans to offer for sale to the general public \$900,000 worth of six percent bonds secured by the property already improved by the association.

"The purpose of the association is to improve housing conditions in Chicago, and to encourage small wage earners to acquire their own homes," said Mr. Basiger. "The wage earners who are buying the 175 homes erected by the association on the property bounded by Eighty-seventh and Eighty-ninth streets, State Street and Indiana Avenue, are buying them at actual cost. Many of the new home owners were paying as high as \$60 a month for two or three rooms, others were forced by the scarcity of apartments to live in old buildings where conditions made the rearing of a healthy family impossible. The Housing Association, by providing them with homes, is helping to make life in Chicago worth living."

"City Planning from Fiction to Fact—Chicago's Gigantic Civic Improvements" is the subject of an article by Guy Wilfrid Hayler in the July number of the *Canadian Municipal Journal*. This is an interesting presentation of facts concerning "what is not only a great local achievement but an epoch in practical City Planning in America."

What Other Cities Are Doing

The Cleveland city council has adopted resolutions demanding that the telephone company of that city install the automanual telephone system.

Two welfare organizations, in co-operation with the school board of St. Paul, have established seven stations from which they distribute milk to the school children.

The city commission of Kansas City, Kansas, on June 29, passed a city planning ordinance which provides for an advisory board of seven members to be appointed by the commission, and to be so selected as to represent all sections of the city, and to serve jointly with the mayor and city engineer.

The contract system of cleaning streets in Philadelphia leads to debauchery of street-cleaning inspectors, costs exorbitant sums of money, is a hindrance to clean and carefully supervised streets, and is tainted with politics. This, in effect, is the conclusion drawn by a board of engineers, after months of investigation. The engineers recommend that next year the city take over the work of street cleaning. Because no decision could be made prior to August 1 on a street cleaning program for 1921, the mayor has invited a full set of bids to protect the city. He has also asked for prices on new and used equipment.

New York City's zoning law has emerged successfully from a trial in court with its position strengthened and the whole cause of zoning benefited. The decision will do much to stabilize real estate values in New York and in other cities that have similar laws.

The opinion of the court of appeals contains the following statement:

"In a great metropolis like New York in which public health, welfare, convenience and common good are to be considered, I am of the opinion that the resolution was not an incumbence, since it was a proper exercise of the police power.

"The resolution in question simply regulates the use of property in the district affected. It does not discriminate between owners. It is applicable to all alike. Therefore, the general and well-nigh universal rule should be applied, viz.: that where a person agrees to purchase real estate, which at the time is restricted by laws or ordinances, he will be deemed to have entered into the contract subject to the same. He cannot thereafter be heard to object to taking the title because of such restrictions."

A Sound Americanization Movement

Chicago's citizens of Polish birth have been quietly and persistently promoting an Americanization movement among their kinsmen which is assuming large proportions. It is not generally known that seventeen school buildings connected with Polish Catholic churches are open from two to five nights each week and are being attended by more than 1,500 eager candidates for American citizenship.

The movement is an excellent example of co-operative civic activity. In accordance with the policy of providing teachers wherever groups of twenty or more individuals assemble for instruction in citizenship, the board of education has assigned to this duty all of the available teachers. The federal bureau of naturalization has supplied examiners and school accommodations have been furnished by the parochial authorities. The initiative behind the whole movement and the force that makes it a permanent undertaking are the political and religious leaders among Chicago's Polish speaking populace who realize that as a racial group with an important place in American life, they must perfect their citizenship.

There are approximately 200,000 un-naturalized Polies in Chicago. For most of these this movement offers the best, if not the only, means of qualifying for American citizenship. To lead a majority of this number to American citizenship is the program of the leading sponsors of the movement. The only limit to making the most of the opportunity appears to be the scarcity of teachers, a situation which will be somewhat relieved at the close of the vacation period.

Graduating exercises were held a few months ago in one of the parochial schools, and ninety certificates of merit were issued jointly by the bureau of naturalization and the board of education. There are as many as six teachers in this school and, in response to the increasing demand for instruction, the number of sessions has been increased from two to five each week. The teachers are very enthusiastic over the results; many are participating purely from patriotic motives. The pastors also have taken great interest in this work and have used their influence in its behalf.

This is an ideal method of effecting sound Americanization, in the opinion of the director of the federal bureau of naturalization. To quote his own words, "You cannot Americanize with a brass band." Accordingly the bureau is pushing steadily ahead without making ineffective spurts that serve only to tire out the staff and reach the newspaper headlines for a day.

State School Systems Compared

The State of Montana is credited with having the best public school system in the United States, in the findings of a comparative study of state educational systems made by the Department of Education of the Russell-Sage Foundation. These findings are contained in a volume entitled "An Index Number for the State School Systems." Second place is assigned to the schools of California; third, Arizona; fourth, New Jersey, and fifth, Washington. Illinois is ranked twenty-fourth in the list. In general, the figures show that the educational standing of the western states has risen, while in the eastern it has been going down. Greatest relative improvement has been made by Utah. Among the 48 states California has had the best and most consistently high record. Until 1900 Massachusetts held first place, giving way to the State of Washington in 1910, which in turn was superseded in first place by Montana in 1918.

The data are computed from figures furnished by the states to the federal government. The Foundation's report is based upon work covering many months. It applies statistical methods to problems of education, including such specific subjects as the number of children attending school, the amount of training they secure, the progress they make, the amounts expended for buildings and supplies, salaries paid for their teachers, and other similar items, and combining these factors into a single index number which shows the general standing and efficiency of the school system.

The most notable change during the fifty years covered by the report is in the attendance in high schools. There are now one hundred times as many pupils enrolled in high school as there were in 1870. The number then was 19,000 as compared with nearly 2,000,000 now.

Illinois Leads States in Economy

The director of the census has announced that Illinois led all states of the nation in the excess of revenues over governmental expenditures for the last fiscal year. Thirty-one states produced revenues exceeding expenditures for governmental costs, including interest on indebtedness and outlays for permanent improvement, to the total of about thirty-five million dollars. Illinois' excess of revenue over expenditures was more than ten million dollars of this total. Second in the standing was Massachusetts with an excess of over six million dollars.

Salary Survey and Pension Plan for Milwaukee City Employees

The Milwaukee city service commission has been directed by the common council to conduct a salary survey affecting about 2,400 municipal employees and involving an annual payroll of approximately \$5,000,000. It is proposed to keep intact as far as possible the Jacobs classification in effect during the past several years, but to make adjustments in accordance with changes in duties of individuals, cost of living, etc.

An important development which may greatly affect the classification is the proposed institution of a pension system for all city employees. A pension commission is working on a plan which includes pensions for old age, for widows and children, and for disability, however incurred. The total cost to employees is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the salary of men and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for women. The employee's contribution is set aside, together with the contribution from the public amounting to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the case of men and $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for women, as a separate fund to the credit of each individual in the city service, interest at 4 per cent being compounded. Payments made by the employee may be refunded with 4 per cent interest on his separation from city service. Upon reaching the age of retirement, the employee will receive for life the annuity which can be purchased by the amount to his credit. This is claimed to be one of the most scientific and complete pension plans for city employees. The cost to the city is estimated at \$1,000,000 annually.

The Salt Lake City Smoke Investigation

In *The American City* of July, 1920, Osborn Monnett, Consulting Engineer, Chicago, gives an account of the smoke investigation recently conducted in Salt Lake City jointly by the city, the University of Utah, and the U. S. Bureau of Mines. The engineers in the latter organization directed the work, which consisted of gathering data relating to fuel consumption, smoke density readings, and air filtrations to determine the extent and character of the atmospheric population. As a result of the investigation, recommendations have been made embodying a smoke ordinance written especially to cover the local situation and an outline of the organization necessary to accomplish the desired results. The plan includes engineering supervision of new furnace equipment as installed; reconstruction of existing furnaces where required; systematic smoke observation and personal instructions to engineers and firemen, as well as a campaign

of education among householders in the proper firing of their stoves and furnaces.

Mr. Monnett concludes his article with the following general statement:

"It may be said in general that it is possible to burn coal smokelessly in all classes of equipment. From a theoretical standpoint the engineering features have all been worked out. If this were all there is to the problem, it would be an easy matter to abate smoke in any of the soft-coal-burning cities. There is another side, however, to the problem, and that is the psychological side. Cities get just about as much smoke abatement as the public demands, and no more. It requires an aroused public sentiment before much progress can be made. Thus it becomes a question of educating the public in the possibilities of smoke abatement. Once it becomes firmly fixed in the public mind that smoke can be eliminated and a large saving made in fuel at the same time, it will be easy for engineers to work out a solution."

Safety-First Laws for Automobilists

A pamphlet containing a digest of the safety-first laws governing automobile drivers and calling attention to the necessity of strict observance of these laws, has been issued by the Secretary of State of Illinois, who administers the state automobile laws. Among the provisions of the law to which attention is called, are the following:

"No automobile must be driven over a railroad grade crossing at a speed exceeding ten miles an hour, and at all grade crossings where 'stop' signs are placed the car must be brought to a full stop before proceeding over the crossing.

"The speed limit at which an automobile can be driven is ten miles an hour in the business sections of cities; fifteen miles an hour in the resident sections; twenty miles an hour inside city limits, but outside the business or resident sections; and not to exceed thirty miles an hour on the public highway.

"Every motor must be equipped with good brakes and a suitable signaling device.

"A vehicle approaching from the right has the right of way.

"Keep to the right in passing a vehicle coming from the opposite direction.

"Signal and pass to the left of a vehicle going in the same direction.

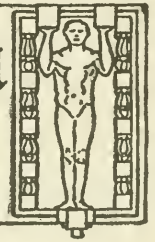
"An automobile must not be driven within ten feet of a street car loading or discharging passengers, except by the express direction of a traffic officer."

2496



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1920

NUMBER 35

Please Bring in that Petition *For a vote on the 50 - Ward Law.*

One sheet—twenty-five names—from each member residing in Chicago, will give us

40,000 SIGNATURES

If you have lost your Petition, come in and get another.

Will You Do it Now ?

The Social Ideals of the City Club

By Bradford Gill,

Chairman of the House Committee.

The City Club: A Center of Democracy and Fellowship.

THE social gatherings at Vogelsang's and later in the old quarters on Clark Street were the basis of the Club that we have today. Prime factors in the success of the City Club have been that democracy and fellowship have always held sway. Without the interchange of ideas among the men of different callings, different means, and different social background, it would not have been possible to realize the successes that have attended the various undertakings of the Club.

In nearly twenty years of existence the Club has sought to provide a meeting place for men active and interested in civic affairs, and for those who might become interested in civic affairs. As the Club has moved from one place to another, the latter class have formed the chief additions to the membership. It has been a well-fixed belief that though it might be impractical to expect all of the members to take an active part in civic affairs, there is an excellent opportunity to disseminate, through a large group of men, information concerning matters of importance to the community and thus develop a broader interest in public policy and administration.

That the permanent ideals of the City Club might find a fertile field in which to develop, it has always been the object of the club to provide a comfortable meeting place at the lowest possible cost, in fact, a cost sometimes too moderate to meet the actual expense of operation. Likewise, the dining room has always been a place in which to get a substantial meal at a moderate price. There may have been a time when the low price of meals outweighed all other considerations, but in recent years, a sincere effort has been made to serve tasty dishes, in attractive fashion, yet still at a comparatively moderate price. For the same reason the club house and its equipment have been improved continually, in one fashion or another, in the hope that it would prove more comfortable and attractive.

Exchange of conversation across the luncheon table between men who have never met but who have the common interest of City Club membership is a feature of club democracy. The playing of games is fostered in a moderate degree. By these means club members easily become acquainted and thus is developed fellowship and eventually a well-knit membership.

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Vol. XIII Monday, August 30, 1920 No. 35

City-Wide Play Festival

The recreation agencies and organizations of Chicago are uniting to hold city-wide festival of play, games, sports, dances, etc., in Grant Park on Saturday, October 9. The purpose of the festival is to stimulate city-wide interest in recreation and a fuller use of all the facilities which the city offers. The general plan of the program includes a procession of participating groups, a carefully scheduled and apportioned program in several festival arenas, and, as a closing feature, a patriotic sing by participants and public.

The South, West, Lincoln and municipal park commissions are already preparing for the program. Groups of foreign-born Americans will present their authentic folk games and dances, and many social agencies and welfare institutions will also take part in the festival. The general standing committee on arrangements consists of one hundred recreation leaders of the city, with an executive committee of which Mrs. Frank Jerome is chairman and several City Club members serving thereon. The City Club expects to participate in the festival along lines approved by its committee on recreation.

The Club added two members during the past week: Daniel E. Kissam, branch manager for Baker, Carver and Morrell, and Roy N. Lump, with the Currie, Lee Company.

The State supreme court of Michigan on August 11 held unconstitutional the section of the Michigan primary law requiring candidates to file affidavit of party allegiance.

The Constitutional Convention "Badly Mired"

The *Journal of the American Judicature Society* has this to say of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, with special reference to judicial procedure:

"The Illinois Constitutional Convention appears to be badly mired. This is largely due to the determination of a strong group to put over a framed-up constitution which would have to be swallowed at a single gulp. Chicago has suffered outrageously from the present constitution. In order to get some unpopular measures through the element in control trades upon the public's desperate need for relief. Separate submissions would permit of progress; the unit vote is likely to result in disaster.

"The judiciary committee, at the end of six months, has formulated no report. The committee know precisely what is needed to give Chicago a great and successful court; they know also what judicial politicians want, and they cannot harmonize these interests. Meanwhile Chicago is the greatest crime center in the world. In her Criminal Court the solemn imbecility of criminal procedure drivels on. For instance: one, William Bross Lloyd, was indicted in a state court on a charge of sedition. The case is sensational because the respondent is wealthy. Otherwise it is trivial. Lloyd is an eccentric whose opinions and actions would probably cause no stir in any other country. It has taken two months to get a jury. Twelve hundred prospective jurors were examined. Those selected comparatively early were kept under restraint for weeks. The respondent of course had the benefit of bail.

"Only an emaciated judicial system could stage such an outrageous affair. Only a feeble court could give such latitude to counsel. Lawyers demand that our institutions be venerated, but the jury system cannot long survive treatment which makes it ridiculous, as well as wasteful and cruel.

"In Canada a jury would be made up for such a trial as this in ten minutes, and of course it would be a far better jury in every way, one composed of citizens more typical and more capable. We prate about the sanctities of trial by jury and reduce the principle to imbecility through judicial administration. And while this thing is going on the judiciary committee of a constitutional convention shirks obvious responsibilities in order to preserve the 'dignity' of courts which misrepresent the age and the locality."

Efforts to Stimulate Building

The Chicago Real Estate Board is making a promising effort to revive building operations by bringing about substantial reductions in cost of construction materials. Representatives of contractors, building material interests, and the unions involved are being asked to co-operate with real estate loan bankers and members of the Board to advise remedies for the present building situation.

According to the city building commissioner, at least \$150,000,000 worth of construction work is indefinitely suspended on account of the prohibitive costs of materials and labor. It is now impracticable to build modest apartment houses or homes on an investment basis, and even many persons who have planned to build houses on land already owned find it necessary to postpone the work for the present.

Another line of attack against the housing shortage is entered upon by S. W. Straus & Company in announcing its readiness to place its resources behind the movement for more and better homes. This company offers to make loans in the form of first mortgage bond issues, in amounts of \$5,000 upward, to responsible, firmly established industrial corporations engaged in the production of essential commodities, the proceeds to be devoted to the construction of dwellings for employees.

It is also reported that the renting division of the Chicago Real Estate Board has ordered its arbitration board to take up complaints by tenants of extortionate rent increases. Members who fail to abide by the arbitration board's decisions will be penalized, and possibly expelled. Nonmembers ignoring the decisions will be pilloried in the press, according to the report.

Present Cost of Clothing

"Facts vs. Fables About the Present Cost of Clothing" is the title of a booklet received by the City Club with the compliments of A. J. Todd, labor manager of one of Chicago's large clothing factories. Statistics presented by charts, effective as compiled May, 1920, are quoted to show that the increased prices of clothing are not out of proportion with the increased cost of production, including materials and wages. For instance, the average weekly wages of all employes in the manufacturing department in 1920 are more than three times what they were in 1913. Another chart further indicates that the index figure of the shop payroll has soared far above the index figure of both retail and wholesale prices of staple commodities.

In spite of these and other factors, the booklet asserts, the cost of clothing has not risen out of serious proportion to many other commodities. A chart presenting comparative index numbers of wholesale prices of (1) all commodities, (2) farm products, (3) clothing, seems to bear out this statement.

Finally, it is claimed, the high cost of clothing is not to be charged to politics or profiteering, but to the fact, "the financing of the war has made two dollars grow where but one grew before."

The Increased Cost of City Government

Eight causes for the increase in the cost of city government and eleven recommendations for retrenchment are contained in a report to the New York Legislature by the Special Joint Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, of which Senator Frederick M. Davenport is chairman. The report is a comprehensive document on city government and is the result of what is generally conceded to be the most thorough investigation of municipal affairs ever made by a state legislature.

The committee reports that the causes for the increased cost of city government are the very rapid increase in the appropriations for education, the extension of government in new fields of activity, the need for extended city improvements, the expansion of municipal service, the desire of city department heads to expand their departments, the new price level, inappropriate and poorly functioning governmental organizations, and inefficiency and waste.

The present plan of city government, according to the report, is in most of the cities in New York fundamentally unadapted to produce efficient and economical administration. Three definite conclusions are reached:

1. The most effective and economical plan of city government is one in which all executive functions are centralized under a single executive directly responsible to the electors.

2. The maximum amount of latitude should be allowed local authorities in prescribing departmental and internal organizations of city government.

3. Any system of unpaid part-time service tends to be uneconomical and ineffective, and all service should, as a rule, be paid service.

—*The American City.*

Further details concerning the causes for the increased costs of city government and the more important recommendations in the report may be found on page 177 of the August number of *The American City*. The text of the report will soon be placed in the City Club library.

What Other Cities Are Doing

Detroit's new unified criminal court is making an unexcelled record for efficiency and points the way to a solution of the great crime problem, according to the *Journal of the American Jurisprudence Society*. Forty days after the new court tried the first robbery case, the newspapers reported a reduction of robberies of 50 per cent. The voters of Detroit will have an opportunity to show their approval of the new court, when five of the judges, who have stood together and enabled it to do its great work, come up for reelection this fall.

Out of the public conference called last March by the mayor of Philadelphia has grown the Philadelphia Planning Conference, a co-ordinating organization through which it is hoped to foster an interest in city planning and zoning, to co-operate with the new zoning commission, and to urge the appointment of a city planning commission.

For the purpose of relieving traffic congestion and expediting the movement of passenger and commercial vehicles in the business districts of Cleveland, the Cleveland Automobile Club has adopted a series of recommendations covering the following general provisions:

1. No parking within a certain, designated area;
2. No parking within certain hours on another designated area;
3. A one-way street;
4. Enforcement of existing ordinance prohibiting parking;
5. Certain alleys to become one-way thoroughfares;
6. Arrest and prosecution for "double parking" and for stopping on safety zones;
7. Time limit for parking on certain streets;
8. Creation of special Traffic Court to handle cases of violation;
9. Summons System for notifying violators;
10. Repaving and resurfacing of connecting side streets;
11. Widening and improving of certain main thoroughfares;
12. Plans for additional main thoroughfares;
13. Heavier penalties for chronic violators;
14. System of near-side stops for street cars;
15. Elimination of unnecessary street car stops.

These recommendations are in line with those made by the Civic League of Cleveland which urged the defeat of a down-town subway for street car traffic in April, 1920.

Vocational Rehabilitation

AN Act passed at the close of the last session of Congress, and approved by the President last June, provides "for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise, and their return to civil employment." The full text of this Act, together with a table of allotments of federal money to the States for 1920-21, is printed in the August number of the *Vocational Summary*.

The average number of persons disabled in American industries every year, to the extent of amputation of hands, arms, legs and total loss of sight of one or both eyes, or loss of use of these members to the extent of 50 per cent or more, is estimated by Charles H. Barrill of the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission to be 14,000 persons. This figure, of course, does not cover the accumulation of past years, which, according to the calculation of T. Norman Dean, Statistician of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, totals 600,000 as the number now in the United States who have suffered vocational handicap from industrial accidents.

The purpose of the Act is, briefly, to provide for the promotion of the work of rendering persons incapacitated for remunerative employment fit to engage in such occupation, and to provide further, for the return of such persons after they have been rendered fit, to civil employment. As a contribution to the support of this program, Congress has appropriated \$750,000 for the fiscal year 1920-1921, and \$1,000,000 a year for the three years following. To benefit under the Act the States must match this expenditure, cent for cent per capita.

Acceptance of the Federal Act by any State makes the State board for vocational education in that State responsible for the maintenance and supervision of such rehabilitation courses as may be provided for out of the joint federal and state funds. The State boards will, of necessity, develop organizations capable of performing continuous services along certain well-defined lines.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the initial step necessary to the success of the work is to get knowledge of each and every possible beneficiary. An intensive publicity campaign will be found the best possible preparation for the individual case work that is to come.

A plan for a municipal downtown market, providing 150 stalls and covering 30,000 square feet, is being contemplated in Detroit. The site and building will cost approximately \$800,000.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 1920

NUMBER 36

ONCE MORE—*The 50-Ward Petition*

"It takes only a half-hour to fill one Petition."

This is the statement of one man with a record of 1000 signatures already handed in.

Will you make One More Try for One More Petition? At least sign at the desk in the Club House.

35,000 to go, and we are far short of that number.

This is the week to finish *Strong.*

FOR there is an air about a city, and it has a way with it, whereby a man may recognize one from another at once. There are cities full of happiness and cities full of pleasure, and cities full of gloom. There are cities with their faces to heaven, and some with their faces to earth; some have a way of looking at the past and others look at the future; some notice you if you come among them, others glance at you, others let you go by. Some love the cities that are their neighbors, others are dear to the plains and to the heath; some cities are bare to the wind, others have purple cloaks and others brown cloaks and some are clad in white. Some tell the old tale of their infancy, with others it is secret; some cities sing and some mutter. Some are angry. And some have broken hearts, and each city has her way of greeting Time.—*Lord Dunsany.*

New Members

Fred E. Beecher, Assistant Manager, National Aniline & Chemical Co.

W. Dale Bost, Chief Chemist, Orange Crush Company.

Stanley G. Cook, Secretary, Technical Bureau, Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers' Assn.

H. L. Dick, Chicago Manager, Emil E. Lungwitz, Filters.

John C. Ingram, Chemist, N. K. Fairbank Company.

J. A. Millner, Chemist, Imperial Belting Company.

W. K. Nelson, General Superintendent, William J. Stange Company.

J. R. Powell, Chemist, Armour Glue and Soap Works.

George N. Prentiss, Chief Chemist, Motive Power Dept., C., M. & St. P. Ry., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Joseph Schneible, Chemical Engineer.

Henry J. Smith, R. O. Evans & Co., Educational Publishers.

Otto C. Stanger, Chemist, Armour Soap Works.

P. T. Tarnoski, Secretary-Treasurer, Chemical and Engineering Company.

August F. Wussow, Chemist, Price Flavoring Extract Company.

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Vol. XIII Monday, Sept. 6, 1920 No. 36

The Ogden Avenue Improvement

A stormy meeting of the City Council Committee on Streets and Alleys was held last Thursday, at the request of the Board of Local Improvements, to determine the course of procedure in the matter of the Ogden Avenue improvement in the development of the Chicago Plan. In favor of the ordinance providing an appropriation of two million dollars for preliminary plans, new street lay-outs and paving, President Faherty of the Board of Local Improvements, argued that the work should proceed according to the mandate of the voters in November, 1919, and that favorable action at this time would not mean actual constructional expenditures within at least three years, when the cost of materials and labor may be expected to become more normal.

Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission, presented a careful statement favoring the ordinance, "with the distinct understanding that no contracts be let for actual improvement work until the time is propitious." Thus the preliminary work may proceed and be completed so that when conditions become more normal, work on the improvements may proceed without delay.

Alderman Wallace objected strenuously to the approval of the ordinance, which he claimed would simply provide enormous fees to real estate, building and other experts selected by the city administration, with little accomplished for the desired improvements.

Action by the committee was deferred until next Wednesday.

A Zoo for the Forest Preserve

The president of the county board was authorized by the public service committee of the Forest Preserve District to call a conference of representative citizens and through them organize the Chicago Zoological Society, which will supervise the proposed zoological project on the 300 acre site presented to the city last year for that purpose by Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick.

It is reported that the zoological society will be organized along lines similar to those societies which maintain and direct the zoo in New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other large cities. The report of the zoological committee favors using the zoo in Bronx Park, New York, as a model for the new project, although the animals will be given a natural environment as far as possible.

The tract given by Mrs. McCormick is an ideal site for the enterprise. It is now a part of the Forest Preserve, a mile in length and a half mile in width, bounded by the Des Plaines River and Salt Creek and adjoining Riverside.

High School Citizenship Associations

The Chicago High School Civic-Industrial Associations will continue to be conducted during the coming school year under the auspices of the Civic Industrial Committee of the Association of Commerce. This movement has been organized in twenty high schools among 17,000 students. Under the guidance of two faculty advisors the student officers and committees direct such constructive and stimulating activities as relate to employment, library and book exchange, industrial excursions, fire and accident prevention, thrift, city cleanliness and health, exercise of suffrage, etc. The co-operating schools issue a publication and furthermore come into contact with each other through the presidents' council, composed of the presidents of the High School Civic Industrial Associations, who meet twice each month.

A Correction

In reporting in the last issue of the Bulletin the newly adopted policy of a large local financial house of placing its resources behind the movement to stimulate home building, a typographical error was made that demands correction. The minimum loan made by this firm to firmly-established industrial corporations for the purpose of constructing homes to be sold to employes on the partial payment plan is \$500,000, instead of \$5,000 as stated.

Slight Building Revival in August

The chief building inspector of the city reports that more than \$103,312,000 worth of buildings are now under construction in Chicago. The August report of the building department records 308 building permits, an increase of 20 over the same month last year, and of 55 over July, 1920. The value of the buildings involved is \$5,521,000, as against \$4,960,000 for those given permits in August, 1919. Although only 11 permits for apartment buildings were issued in August, an increase of five over the July figure, most of these permits were for buildings with from eighteen to fifty flats.

A "Brainstorm Session"

A report of the Committee on Legislation of the Citizens' Union for the regular session of the New York State Legislature in 1920, describes the session and its guiding influence as follows:

"The session of the Legislature of 1920 will go down in history as the 'Brainstorm Session.' Whatever the cause, it was clear that throughout the session both houses were unmistakably suffering from a severe attack of the 'nerves.' Irrespective of party, a large majority of the members fell into the habit of seeing 'red' at the least provocation. This ocular reaction was almost always accompanied by a violent waving of the Stars and Stripes. Never in any legislative body has the old flag been made to cover such a multitude of sins, both of omission and commission; for the session was as notorious for the things it left undone as for the things it really did. Closest scrutiny fails to disclose anything remotely approaching statesmanship on the part of those in control, and constructive leadership was wholly lacking.

"So far as could be discerned, three well-defined influences appeared to guide or direct the legislative destinies. These were, first, an unremitting opposition to anything Governor Smith wanted or suggested, and a determination to pass any measure, no matter how bad, if it might have the result of 'putting him in a hole' by forcing him to take a stand for or against it; second, a thorough-going conviction that the State of New York was tottering on the verge of a 'red' revolution, and that it was necessary to enact repressive measures of a sort hitherto unheard of in this country to prevent this impending revolution; and third, a marked inclination to consider any legislation that differentiated between men and women in industry a demonstration of weakness."

The Forest Preserve

The county forest that surrounds Chicago is described in *The American City* for August, 1920, by Peter Reinberg, President of the Board of Forest Preserve Commissioners of Cook County. The following are some of the interesting facts presented:

During 1920 Cook County will spend \$1,250,000 for the general improvement and maintenance of its forest preserve. This preserve has been extended until it covers nearly 15,000 acres girding Chicago. Its popularity has grown steadily and during the past year more than 1,500,000 persons visited the park, a figure four times as large as for the preceding year. Within the same period more than 1,100 camping permits were issued, three times as many as in 1918. The forest preserve now actually owns about 16,000 acres, acquired at a cost of about six million dollars, out of an estimated total of 30,000 acres in the county suitable for conservation purposes.

Five major construction projects were carried on during the past year, including a three-span reinforced concrete bridge and considerable amount of paving. The second of a series of dams in the Desplaines River was completed, backing the water up to the first of these barriers. These dams, by raising the water levels, make the stream available for boating, fishing and swimming, as well as eliminate stagnant pools caused by low water and abate any dangers due to inadequate sewage dilution.

Golf links have been provided; one eighteen-hole course completed, which golf experts declare easily surpasses any of the public courses in Cook County on account of its natural beauty and character of the ground on which it is laid out, and a nine-hole course recently acquired and opened. The Commissioners have also provided five more baseball diamonds and six additional tennis courts. Twenty miles of new roads are being constructed and nine parking courses for automobiles laid out.

Many social welfare camps are being conducted in the forest preserve this summer. At one camp ten different groups each of almost 400 wearied mothers and children from Chicago's congested districts are being housed for outings of a fortnight for each group.

An Englishman is quoted in *The Freeman* as follows: "America is still the land of opportunity. I should think it would be a challenge to your young men. And as for the unpleasant things—I should think the obligation to fight these evils would be a stimulus."

What Other Cities Are Doing

THE people of Toledo will have an opportunity November 2 to choose between two plans for the settlement of the long-standing street railway problem. The City Council voted unanimously to submit at the general election both the proposed cost-plus franchise and the two bond issues for the municipal transportation system. The latter are identical with those defeated in the August primary. The ordinance providing for the granting of a franchise to a private company is one drafted by the Milner Commission, with the exception of a few moderations made by Federal Judge Kil-lits before transmitting it to the Council.

If the two ordinances authorizing a bond issue are approved, a special commission will be appointed to draw up detailed plans for a transportation system and make recommendations to the Council. On the other hand, if the ordinance for a twenty-five year franchise under which the street railway system would continue to be privately operated is approved, it will go into effect without further preliminaries, except the signing of the ordinance and certain other documents by representatives of the company.

With a view to solving the general physical and financial tie-up of the street car traffic situation in Bridgeport, Connecticut, Walter H. Jackson, street transportation engineer, commissioned by the Chamber of Commerce to make an intensive study of the problem, has written a report on the "most satisfactory and economical methods of mass transport" for that city.

The city of Denver has established free weighing scales for the convenience of the public. Any package weighing from one ounce up to one hundred pounds is handled by city employes during business hours every week day. In about four months' time 1,169 packages have been weighed, of which only 45 were found short.

Duluth voted on June 21 to reject two amendments to the city charter, namely, to increase the tax levy limit and to change the time for holding municipal elections. Likewise three of the four ordinances presented were rejected, those for the purpose of regulating street railway fare, introducing daylight saving, and acquiring the street railway. The only ordinance accepted was one providing for the issuance of bonds for a public market.

The City Planning Commission of Los Angeles has divided the scope of its activities into eight functions presided over by standing committees, which are now getting down to business.

A modified city manager plan for the city of St. Paul has been recommended by the special committee on charter revision of the St. Paul Association, which has been hard at work since February 20th. Inasmuch as the present charter seems to be out of line with the best municipal practices, the committee believes that it would not be advisable to attempt to bring it up to the modern standard by amendments. On the contrary, it feels that a new charter drafted along the following lines is necessary:

1. A charter of general rather than innumerate powers;
2. Legislative and administrative departments to be separate;
3. The Mayor to be elected and given broad powers, including the appointment of the heads of the departments, subject to confirmation by the council;
4. The Mayor to have the sole power of removal;
5. Legislative body to be elected at large;
6. Approximately one-half of the members of the legislative body to be chosen every two years.

At the primary election held August 31, the citizens of Detroit voted upon three charter amendments and two propositions to issue bonds. The proposals were as follows: (1) To increase the number of supervisors representing Detroit on the Board of Supervisors of Wayne County, thus equalizing Detroit representation in the county board. (2) To substitute a single paid commissioner of recreation in place of the present recreation commission of four members. (3) To change the rules of the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering, so that the new building code may be amended practically at the will of the City Council. (4) To authorize the issuance of public utility bonds in the sum of \$12,000,000 for the further development of the city water system. (5) To authorize the issuance of public sewer bonds in the sum of \$25,000,000 for carrying out the present sewer program.

The city of Albuquerque, New Mexico, has announced the adoption of a form of group life insurance for all employes of the city who have been in the service one year. The insurance is given without cost to the employe and regardless of age and physical condition. At the end of the first year of employment an insurance certificate in the amount of \$500 is issued and at the end of each succeeding year a like certificate of \$100 is presented until a maximum of \$1,800 in insurance is reached.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1920

NUMBER 37

Thursday Noon, September 16—in the Lounge

Subject:

***“The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act
—Are They Getting Anywhere?”***

Speaker:

Major A. V. DALRYMPLE

Supervising Federal Prohibition Agent, Central Division

Major Dalrymple has gained wide prominence on account of his fearless and energetic prosecution of violations of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and of the Volstead Act.

Coming - THEODORE H. PRICE - October 5

*Members are asking when the Petitions
for the Fifty-Ward Law Election must
be completed*

HERE IS THE ANSWER—

Please have your Petitions—even if they are but partially filled—*sworn to and in the office of the City Club by September 15.*

This is the last notice. Let's put it over this week.

Have you a friend whom you would like to have receive the City Club Bulletin? The Directors have authorized the printing of 200 additional copies for free distribution—all that the second class postage regulations allow. *Hand in the name of one who would be interested in the Club and its work.*

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

\$1.00 per Year - - - - - 10c per Copy

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 Treasurer ROY C. OSGOOD
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 George H. Mead Frederick S. Deibler
 C. A. Dykstra, Executive Secretary

Vol. XIII Monday, Sept. 13, 1920 No. 37

Schools Open Overcrowded

The Chicago public schools opened September 7 with more than 400,000 students in attendance. It is reported that the schools are overcrowded, due to the large increase of pupils and the inactivity of building during the past year. Only one new building has been made ready for occupancy, the Wadsworth School, which accommodates 1,200 children. The school officials have placed additional portable buildings in congested districts. There is also a shortage of teachers which the superintendent proposes to overcome by appointing third-year normal school students as substitute teachers. Last year the total enrollment in the schools was 390,946. The increase this year is expected to amount to about 18,000.

Protest Removal of Library Branches

Petitions protesting against the withdrawal of the public library branches maintained in seven high schools have been presented to the Board of Education by massmeetings of teachers.

Three months ago notice that the libraries would be removed from the Senn, Hyde Park, Lake View, Austin, Englewood, Harrison and Marshall high schools was served upon the Board of Education following the refusal of the trustees to pay the salaries of the librarians.

Under the past arrangement, the library board furnished books, supplies and attendance; and the Board of Education, room, light and heat. Each library contains approximately eight thousand volumes.

Club Notes

The City Club forum, which was suspended for the summer, will be resumed next week. In order not to interfere with the luncheon service the addresses will be held in the lounge, starting promptly at one o'clock and closing not later than two o'clock. Timely addresses on live topics by persons of local, national and international reputation will be presented and you can't afford to miss any of them.

The City Club is extremely fortunate in having the promise of Theodore H. Price, editor of *Commerce and Finance* of New York, for an address October 5 on the subject "The Tonic of Team Work."

Charles K. Mohler, the well-known traffic engineer and member of the City Club, reviews in an instructive manner the report of the advisory committee on London traffic appointed to advise the Minister of Transport, in the current number of the *National Municipal Review*.

Burton P. Gale, a member of the club, has become associated with Blodgett, Hart & Co., investment securities, as sales manager of their Chicago office.

Our club secretary, J. F. Cornelius, is the author of an article entitled "Greater 39th Street," published in the Central Manufacturing District Magazine for August, 1920.

About one hundred members of the City Club signed the petition for the adoption of the Fifty-Ward Law during the luncheon period on last Tuesday. Many other members have added their names to the petition since that time and it is expected a very large proportion of our membership residing within the city will have signed the petition by the end of the week. Now is the time to be putting in the last licks before turning in completed petitions.

The reading room tables have become so congested that it has been thought wise to discontinue giving a place to certain of the trade journals and propagandist material. Members can find this material in the library on the fourth floor in the future.

The "Club Notes" can be made interesting to the club membership if personals, jokes, talk 'round the club, and the like are presented in an up-to-scratch fashion. Such material is not easily obtained, but if members will assist to the extent of informing the editor about themselves and their friends, we will have a column that you won't want to miss.

Report on Assembly Candidates

Candidates for the General Assembly will be nominated at the primary election to be held on September 15. As 153 House members are to be elected in November, and as the republican and democratic senatorial committees in the various districts throughout the state have made provision for the nomination of only 170 candidates for the House, the membership of the Fifty-second General Assembly virtually will be determined at the September primary. This fact makes it exceedingly important that the voters should give careful attention to the selection of fit legislative candidates.

The Legislative Voters League, after careful investigation of the qualifications of the 472 candidates, has listed such as appear to be best fitted to serve the public efficiently and faithfully at Springfield. This list contains only the names of candidates whom the league recommends or who seem most acceptable. It may be found in the Assembly Bulletin for August, 1920, copies of which are available in the lobby of the Club.

Bar Committee Reports on Candidates

Six of the nine municipal judges who are seeking another term are endorsed for re-election in a report which was presented to the Chicago Bar Association last Tuesday by a special committee composed of seven former presidents of that organization. The report deals with the qualifications of all republican and democratic candidates for judge of the municipal court, eleven to be nominated by each party in next week's primary election.

Increasing Interest in Art

The Art Institute of Chicago is becoming each month a more popular center of civic interest. In July of this year 108,762 persons visited the institute, and in August, 105,875, as compared with 62,762 persons in July, 1919, and 77,805 in August, 1919.

The winter season of exhibitions will open on September 22 with an exhibit by Carl Krafft and an exhibition of advertising art assembled by the art directors of the studios of advertising concerns. The annual exhibition of American oil paintings and sculpture will open November 4.

Colorado Springs adopted the city manager form of government by popular election July 6, to become effective next April. There are now in America 185 towns and cities operated under, or pledged to, some variety of the manager plan, according to the City Managers' Association.

Progress in Public Improvements

Actual construction work on the Illinois waterway, for which an expenditure of \$20,000,000 was authorized by an amendment to the state constitution in 1908, will begin in October, it was announced today by Director Frank I. Bennett of the state department of public works and buildings. The first work will be done at Marseilles and Starved Rock.

This project which is the culmination of many years of agitation, will extend from Lockport on the Des Plaines river to La Salle on the Illinois river, a distance of sixty-five miles, and will connect approximately 15,000 miles of improved waterways in the Mississippi valley, making continuous navigation between the Mississippi river and the great lakes.

The project of making 39th street a through thoroughfare is under way. The Sanitary District has let the contract for a collateral channel into which the waters of the stockyards slip, known as "Bubbly Creek," are to be diverted until such time as a permanent sewer can be extended down the course of the present channel.

The boulevard along the present site of "Bubbly Creek" will connect up with the 39th street highway direct through Berwyn, Riverside and LaGrange. The cost of building the boulevard will be \$1,250,000.

Coincident with the extension of 39th street, the construction of bridges across the drainage canal at California, Crawford, Cicero and Harlem avenues by the Sanitary District will open four great arteries connecting the southwest side with the west and northwest sides of the city.

A committee decision on the enabling ordinance for the Ogden avenue improvement, involving a preliminary expenditure of about two million dollars, is promised by the city council committee on streets and alleys September 22. The protest of the 2,500 property owners, whose attendance at last Wednesday's hearing was promised by Alderman Klein of the Twenty-second Ward, failed to materialize. President Flaherty of the Board of Local Improvements was present to urge that the work be hastened. He declared that new buildings, which the city would be obliged to condemn, are being built on the old building lines and that it would be economy to proceed before new building lines are constructed. On being questioned by Alderman Lipps concerning the Board's plan of procedure, Mr. Flaherty reiterated that no work beyond the establishment of the new street lines would be pushed without the sanction of the city council.

What Other Cities Are Doing

The citizens' committee on city plan of Pittsburgh purposes to "give Pittsburgh an orderly, scientific, comprehensive program of city building and to secure for the people of the city greater comfort, safety, health, convenience, utility and beauty in their daily lives." Among the recommendations appearing in its first report, entitled "Pittsburgh Playgrounds, Study and Recommendations," are one for more parks and playgrounds and another for the centralization of the existing agencies under a city department.

In New York City various governmental investigations are in progress to find measures of relief for the housing problem. In addition to the United States Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production and the State Housing Committee of the Reconstruction Commission, two official municipal committees are studying the situation. These are the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering and the Mayor's Housing Conference Committee. With so many citizens vitally concerned and so many officials studying the problem, suggestions should be offered that will effect remedies of the present situation.

Seattle is building the largest pier in the world. It is 2,566 feet long and 360 feet wide and will be large enough to dock eleven ocean-going vessels at one time.

The common council of Detroit enacted a general zoning ordinance providing for the protection of certain residential sections. This is an emergency ordinance passed to save certain streets from factory encroachment, while the city plan commission is preparing a comprehensive zoning law. Its validity was defended on the city's implied police powers, but the court held that the city is without authority to impose restrictions on otherwise unrestricted property by general zoning system excluding business from particular areas.

Rochester, New York, has entered into a service-at-cost agreement with the New York State Railways, a corporation which operates the street car system of the city, to extend for a period of two years, subject to renewal if the city so desires. The agreement provides for a Commissioner of Railways, appointed by the Mayor, who shall have absolute control over the operation of the lines.

The Ottawa, Canada, housing commission has fifty-five houses, already built and occupied, and one hundred more under construction, to be completed by fall.

Community Service and Leisure Hours

Community Service of Chicago has issued a record of its accomplishments during its first six months of existence. The statement is headed with a quotation from George Eliot:

"Important as it is to organize and direct the industry of the world, it is more important to organize and direct the leisure of the world."

The estimate is made in this statement that Chicagoans, fourteen years of age and over, have upwards of 19,000,000 leisure hours daily.

Community Service shows first that it has developed the self-expression and the aesthetic impulses through music, dramatics and pageantry. Thousands of persons have participated in community singing and in performances of Shakespearean, historical and allegorical plays.

Neighborhood spirit has been created and vitalized, race relations have been bettered, and the wounded soldiers, sailors and marines, as well as civilian shut-ins, have been entertained and taught that life is worth while.

Citizens have learned through the *Sights and Events* booklet of the wonderland that lies within street car fare; the libraries, art galleries, museums, clubs, free lecture bureaus, parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches. This booklet is published monthly and copies are always on hand for distribution in the lobby of the City Club.

The Presidential Primary

The results of a comprehensive examination of the presidential primary at work, with proposals to reform, are published by Ralph S. Boots of Columbia University in a supplement to the September number of the *National Municipal Review*. Summarizing Illinois' presidential primary laws, the author states:

"The vote for president has for its sole purpose an expression of the sentiment of the party voters and the vote of the state at large is considered advisory to the delegates-at-large and that of the congressional district to the district delegates. Each candidate for delegate is required to file a statement of his choice for president or a statement that he has no choice. A candidate for president may disavow the candidacy of a person who designates him as a choice and prevent that person's name from appearing on the ballot. The voter at the primary must declare his party affiliation and must not have voted at the primary of any other party for two years. The Illinois law permits the possibility that the state preference will favor one candidate, that the majority of the district delegates will favor another, and that the state convention will favor a third."

SEP 20 1920



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1920

NUMBER 38

Tuesday, September 21—1 P. M.—in the Lounge

Subject:

“Uncle Sam and John Bull”

Speaker:

Dr. ALEXANDER IRVINE

Dr. Irvine was described to King George as “the greatest morale-raiser in France.” Although an American he was the only man attached to the British Army for whose speeches the troops were paraded every day in the week. He is an author of note, an orator, and a humorist who generates good cheer. He inspired a million “tommies” in the front line trenches and when the war was over was invited by the British Prime Minister to remain for a year and give Englishmen a vision of a new world.

Dr. Irvine will leave Chicago after speaking to the City Club for a series of addresses before the Rotary Clubs of a number of the great eastern cities. A member who has heard Dr. Irvine insists that every City Club man should welcome this opportunity.

Plan to hear these addresses.

September 28—Judge HARRY M. FISHER, who will tell of his experiences in Russia.

October 5—THEODORE H. PRICE—“The Tonic of Team Work.”

October 12—ALLEN BURNS—“Transplanting the Old World Traits.”

The first address in the Americanization series.

Now that vacations are over and Club activities are being renewed, are you making an effort to bring in one new member?

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Vol. XIII Monday, Sept. 20, 1920 No. 38

Fall Program of Noon Addresses

Plans for our "Talk Days" are gradually taking form. We hope to present a program which will have balance and coherence. In order to do this the directors have agreed that there are certain general topics or fields of interest which should be presented at the Club this season. Without attempting to classify in the order of their importance they are set down in the hope that members will lend their aid in developing the program.

General fields for addresses:

1. Local public questions of policy and administration.
2. Questions of state wide as well as of local importance. In this field will fall some of the problems now under discussion in the Constitutional Convention and the legislative program for 1921.
3. National affairs.
4. Foreign affairs including addresses on European and Asiatic questions.
5. Finance, Taxation and Industry.
6. Public Utilities.
7. Americanization.
8. General, humorous and popular.

The directors will welcome suggestions from every member who has a thought on the "talk days" problem.

Theodore H. Price, who comes on October 5, is known to all readers of financial journals. Originally a cotton broker, in 1910 he became editor of the weekly journal *Commerce and Finance*. He is a frequent contributor to the *World's Work* and *The Outlook* and a favorite

speaker at many eastern City Clubs. Do not miss Theodore Price. He speaks on the subject, "The Tonic of Team Work."

Quoted from one City Club bulletin in announcing Mr. Price for the second time—

"We all remember Theodore H. Price who about a year ago enthused one of our audiences with a most inspiring address."

The first of the City Club meetings on the subject of Americanization falls on October 12. Allen T. Burns of New York, director of the "Study of Methods of Americanization" now being made on a nation wide scale, will open the series with an address on "Transplanting of Old World Traits."

Raymond Moley, Director of the Cleveland Foundation, will speak early in November on "What the Immigrant Thinks." Other addresses in this series are expected from Louis F. Post, Franklin K. Lane, John R. Commons, and several other students of the Americanization problem. It is planned that this series of addresses will be of such significance that the City Club will publish them as a volume of essays on Americanization.

The Automobile Parking Committee has initiated a series of meetings to discuss the downtown parking problem. One of the topics for discussion is the feasibility of the suggested storage garage in Grant Park.

The City Club is glad to welcome back into our membership L. K. Sherman, who left us in 1917 to become the president of the United States Housing Corporation in Washington, D. C. He has recently returned to Chicago and is now associated with the Edmund T. Perkins Engineering Company.

The following quotation from *The City*, the bulletin of the Cleveland City Club, shows what outsiders think of our articles on "Ideals of the City Club":

"The weekly bulletin of the Chicago City Club has published during the past several weeks a series of articles entitled 'Ideals of the City Club' written by present and past officers and prominent members of the club.

"Besides the natural value of such well-written, inspiring articles this series is of special interest to other City Clubs because the Chicago Club is one of the more powerful, militant City Clubs of the country, and these articles give an historical appraisal of City Club militancy?"

"This entire series may be found on the reading tables in the lounge."

Enforcing the Prohibition Law

"Benedict Arnold was no greater traitor than any citizen who opposes the enforcement of prohibition while it remains a law. The issue is not temperance, or prohibition, but law enforcement," declared Major A. V. Dalrymple, supervising federal prohibition agent of the central division, in his address at the City Club on September 16. His subject was, "The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act—Are They Getting Anywhere?"

Major Dalrymple said that the great difficulty in the enforcement of the prohibition law is to obtain co-operation among the responsible state and city governmental officials. It was never intended by Congress that the little handful of men sent out from Washington should enforce this law but rather that they should be auxiliaries to the other governmental agencies. Little can be accomplished through local officials without the support of all classes of citizens, regardless of political and religious beliefs.

"But we will enforce this law, like any other law, when you get public sentiment behind it," said Major Dalrymple, and to bear out this statement he told of stamping out the traffic in narcotics in the Philippines after a five-year campaign.

While the Volstead Act and the Constitutional Amendment have met with almost universal approval in the country districts, the reverse is generally true in the cities, said the speaker. In Chicago there are actually more dispensers of alcoholic liquors now than formerly, when such action was legal; for, in addition to the saloon keepers, there are now many druggists and doctors in the liquor business. The records disclosed that one druggist sold 800 gallons of whiskey in nine days. One physician alone issued 7,534 prescriptions for alcohol in about one month. Altogether over one and a half million prescriptions have been issued by local physicians in about one year. To overcome this abuse, the government undertook to print the forms on which these prescriptions were written, and immediately this copy was privately printed for illegal use.

Several local newspapers were named by Major Dalrymple as having opposed the enforcement of the prohibition law by misstatements of facts and misrepresentations of federal officials. Their one purpose, he declared, was to defeat the enforcement of the law. Not until it was seen that public opinion would not stand for this attitude were these papers ready to quit their campaign of misrepresentation.

To indicate the extent of the liquor business,

Major Dalrymple stated that he had already captured 1400 moonshine stills. He now holds three million dollars worth of whiskey in the government warehouse; also 1400 prosecutions are pending in the United States Court of this district. All this has been accomplished through the operations of only twenty-one men.

It is with great difficulty that prosecutions are successfully carried out. The first step is that two men must purchase the evidence; then a permit to get a warrant must be obtained from the U. S. District attorney's office, and the warrant finally obtained from the U. S. Commissioner. After a sufficient force has made a raid, each individual must testify before the grand jury and finally before the judge. It requires forty operations for one man to bring one offender to justice.

Major Dalrymple maintained that the easiest way to repeal the prohibition law is to enforce it. This is the only respectable attitude that an American who opposes prohibition can take. Moreover, the strict enforcement of the law is necessary to maintain the morale of newly arrived immigrants, as well as of our children.

Although the Major had been cautioned against labor's attitude toward prohibition, he has found that labor leaders were with him as long as the law is enforced for all classes, both rich and poor alike. This he claims to have done, citing the standing indictments against doctors, lawyers, and business men, major as well as minor offenders.

Several questions were asked of Major Dalrymple at the conclusion of his talk. In all cases his replies were very candid. When asked if city officials are co-operating in his work he answered "no." The chief of police had done so for a very short time until "somebody had told him to quit." The speaker answered another inquiry to the effect that it would be impractical to use volunteers to assist in the prosecution of the law because there is "too much money in it." Regarding the effect of prohibition on the amount of crime, the Major said that while the increased opportunities for profit encourage crime to some extent, yet penitentiaries are universally falling into partial disuse. To another questioner Major Dalrymple expressed the opinion that "Europe will come to prohibition because a wet Europe cannot compete with a dry America in the business world."

Members who attended will agree that the opening "talk day" of the season was a real success.

"Editor, the Bulletin:

As the new Taft group on the midway is on view, and as it is a matter of civic interest, I thought the City Club might wish to have its 'official poet' give an opinion, as poetic moods sometimes give a clearer insight to such things than a mere unpoetic editor possibly could—so I enclose it to you. Yours truly,

Edward C. Wentworth."

THE FOUNTAIN OF TIME

The army of despair
Marches sluggishly onward.
The glorious light of the harvest moon
Shines down on the hooded figure of Time
As he stands with his back
To the sunken grass gardens of the Midway,
His eye alert to the grimness
Of his task
And the futile march of the victims
Of the Ages.
From birth 'til death
No glorious voice of Hellas,
Nor sweetest song of Arcadian slope,
Light up the shadows
Of a moving throng
That fears the growing mystery of immortality.
Of what sordid clay,
Unmixt with the elements of
Joy and gladness
Is the procession of Life conceived?
Must Earth's fairest flowers—
The finest sift of Time's unresting zeal—
Smile with no holier fruit than this?
Youth born to seek redeeming fields
Of life abundant,
Springs that sparkle forth the shining flow
Of hidden mellowness,
Must feel the saddening touch
Of conquest, in which the richer touch
Of Life's caressing hand
Is not for them,
But passes on in unknown spheres.
Must life, a place of skulls defined,
Some Golgotha destination be,
Where cross with flesh of gods themselves
Is burdened,
That eyes of centuries turn
In immortality's quest?
The hemlock cup is sweet to him
Who looks at life
As wholeness of Divinity's scheme
And dies as figure to its behest.
But flowering fruit of gods' demise
Serves ill a purpose
If but to lead the trailing ranks
Of imaged clay
To a destined immortality.

"Allons enfants de la humanité

Le jour de la gloire est arrivé."

I seem to hear the voice of hooded Time
Speak out o'er face of fountain's deep
In glorious shine of harvest moon,
To tell the huddled throng
The greater part that Nature plays
For them.

How grass, and tree, and flower,
Well born to grace and sculptured line,
En masse, as well,
Have marched to destined step
But with Beauty's face defined;
No sepulchers of grief,
Nor wasting, anxious contour'd face,
No symbol of a cross,
Nor horsemen's tramp
By which a race to dire commands
Has badly served itself,
And let the inner souls
In prison stay—kept all their lives
From glory of a Universe
Whose horizon skies have never joined,
So vast are they.
But in the simple smile
Of blade or leaf,
Or petal'd, perfumed flower
Has life expressed itself in joy,
Untarnished by the drive
That sets despair
To processioned throng
That urges on, with questioning face,
From North to South,
On Midway's crowded way along.
Perhaps the hand of Time
Will stay the crowd
To call a newer hour
Of joy, where anguished, grief-wet face
Will spell a note of sweeter quest;
Where perfumed flower
And tender blade, and leaf's bequest,
Will bring to children of a glorious day
Anew—the passing of the centuries' agéd fears,—
Our melancholy dower.

Statewide Better Community Conference

The fifth annual statewide better community conference will be held at the University of Illinois on October 1, 2 and 3. Among the co-operating agencies are the press of the state, commercial, agricultural, civic and religious organizations. A program of general excellence and special features has been arranged. Several City Club members are among the speakers, including Lorado Taft, sculptor, and Dwight H. Perkins, architect. "The Pageant of the Season" will be given at Crystal Lake Park in Urbana under the auspices of the Association of Commerce.

SEP 27 1920



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPT. 27, 1920

NUMBER 39

Tuesday, September 28—1 P. M.—in the Lounge

Subject:

“Soviet Russia as I Saw It”

Speaker:

Judge HARRY M. FISHER

Judge Fisher has served eight years as judge in the Municipal Court. At present he presides over the Court of Domestic Relations. Throughout his public career he has been active in social service.

As chairman of the commission of investigation, appointed by the Joint Distribution Committee, to study the problems of Jewish relief agencies, Judge Fisher recently spent seven months in eastern Europe. For two months he observed conditions in Soviet Russia and now he will tell the City Club what he saw there.

Judge Fisher's reports of his Russian observations have called for favorable comment in the newspapers.

YOU WILL ALSO WANT TO HEAR

THEODORE H. PRICE—*“The Tonic of Team Work”*—on October 5.

ALLEN BURNS—*“Transplanting the Old World Traits”*—the first address in the Americanization Series—on October 12.

KEEP ELECTION NIGHT OPEN

Plan to be at the Club on election night. We are going to have a good time and get the election returns “hot off the wire” besides.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

\$1.00 per Year - - - - - 10c per Copy

Entered as second class matter, December 3, 1917, at the postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879.

CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President CHARLES M. THOMSON
Treasurer ROY C. OSGOOD
Secretary J. F. CORNELIUS

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F. B. Johnstone Preston Kumler
George H. Mead Frederick S. Deibler
C. A. Dykstra, Executive Secretary

Vol. XIII Monday, Sept. 27, 1920 No. 39

The City Wide Play Festival

The City Club Committee on the City Wide Play Festival, of which Everett L. Millard is chairman and Frank D. Loomis, secretary, is considering ways in which the City Club can co-operate and participate in the play festival to be held in Grant Park on Chicago Day, October 9. Any member who can supply an automobile, appropriately decorated, for the procession at 2 p. m., is asked to communicate with the committee. We want all to know that the City Club stands now, as in the past, for wholesome recreation.

The general committee has planned for a procession and program having many unique and splendid features. Do not fail to be on Michigan Avenue at two o'clock to see the floats, banners, stunts; the boy scouts, camp-fire girls, athletic clubs, hikers, kite flyers, roller skaters—altogether 2,000 participants in the parade. Then you will want to go over the Monroe Street viaduct into Grant Park and see the folk dancing, tumbling, drilling, pyramid building, relay races, etc., all by your own fellow citizens, young and old.

Civic Art Exhibits

The statewide better community conference which is to be held in Urbana October 1, 2 and 3, 1920, will show for the first time a series of exhibits available for community purposes during the coming year. They were prepared by the art extension committee and include (1) a choice collection of photographs of Illinois sculpture, (2) schemes for planting public and private

grounds, (3) a small collection of fine paintings with instructive explanatory notes, (4) a collection of city plans, (5) photographs and plans of (a) community high schools, (b) community houses, parks and playgrounds, (6) one or more exhibits of examples of industrial art, and (7) a photographic exhibit of dramatic art.

50-Ward Petition Filed

The question of the adoption of the Fifty-Ward Law will be submitted to the voters of Chicago at the November election. Last Wednesday the petition, signed by over 50,000 persons, was filed with the Board of Election Commissioners. Chairman Cummins of the Citizens' Committee, which obtained the signatures, issued the following statement:

"This petition shows the widespread demand in Chicago for a thoroughgoing revision of ward boundaries. Circulators of the petition reported that the voters are convinced that a ward with 150,000 population ought to have a larger voice in the council than a ward with 33,000 inhabitants.

"The people want the wards equalized. 'It was easy to get signatures,' was the comment of practically every circulator.

"One volunteer, who personally secured more than 700 names, told us he had no trouble in getting twenty-five signatures in half an hour. He declared that the saving of \$500,000 every two years in aldermanic elections had a very practical appeal to voters struggling with the H. C. L.

"The committee confidently expects that the law will be approved in November.

"The law also requires the voters to pass on the length of the aldermanic term. The committee urges the backers of the law not to support the four-year term because in a former referendum the people have conclusively shown that they prefer two years.

"The committee has made this campaign to get the question on the ballot because its adoption will secure the following benefits:

"Fifty wards, fifty aldermen, instead of thirty-five wards and seventy aldermen, thus putting the ward responsibility on one man—no more 'passing the buck.'

"Saving \$500,000 every second year by having all aldermen elected at the same time.

"Immediate revision of our ward lines and a guarantee of equalized representation. If the council fails to redistrict within three months or attempts a gerrymander, one-fifth of the aldermen may submit a redistricting ordinance to the voters. This will give the residence wards the voice in the city government long denied them."

Chess Players Wanted

The chess and checker players of the City Club organized at a meeting in the Lounge September 17, electing W. E. Sparrow, Jr., chairman. This action was ratified by the Board of Directors last Monday, so that now the City Club is ready to join with the Hamilton, Illinois Athletic, Elks and other downtown clubs which are expected to join later, in forming an association of down-town chess and checker clubs.

The foundation work of the association was laid at a dinner at the Hamilton Club, September 14, at which most of the down-town clubs were represented. Plans were suggested for inter-club chess matches between teams representing the members of the association and emphasis was laid upon the social side of chess.

There is a wonderful nucleus for a chess section in the City Club, both in the quantity and quality of players, and we want to interest our full chess and checker playing membership.

Every member of the City Club playing chess or checkers, or who is interested in these games, is requested to sign the roster posted on the second floor *at once*, giving address and telephone number. Watch the Bulletin for chess news.

New School of Social Service

The graduate school of social service administration, a new department of the University of Chicago, opens with the autumn quarter, October 1, 1920. Courses carrying full graduate credit, as well as intermediate and elementary courses, offer a wide choice of subjects. In addition, two extension credit courses, on the subjects, the economic order and case work: the care of needy families, will be given at the University College, 116 South Michigan Avenue.

Progress in Vocational Training

The federal board for vocational training reports successes in training men into new employment by the quickest and safest route. To rehabilitate handicapped workers and ex-service men, the federal board administers funds appropriated by Congress in amounts equal to sums expended by the state boards which accepted the educational plans formulated by the board.

The states that have accepted the federal law are Arizona, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon and Tennessee. Previous to the enactment of this law these states passed their own legislation covering this subject: California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia.

Dr. Irvine's Address

At the City Club last Tuesday noon Dr. Alexander Irvine told the story of his wartime activity, the interpreting of America to the British factory workers and soldiers. He said that there is a general misunderstanding among British people of the American philosophy of life and methods of getting things done, just as in the United States there is considerable misunderstanding of Great Britain. This mutual misunderstanding leads to a strained, unfriendly relationship which is emphasized and encouraged by the yellow press of both countries.

"What Chicago, like other great American cities, needs is a great newspaper that will confine itself to giving news." Bearing out the last statement, Dr. Irvine told how one local newspaper had reported one of his speeches thus: "Britain confesses that we won the war."

"Americans must not remain inactive while journalistic poison is being so widely spread throughout the country. Our best and most influential men must speak the truth and send the light of 'sweet reasonableness,' in the words of Matthew Arnold. For it matters much that anybody on this earth thinks evil of America," said Dr. Irvine.

If the world is to be reconstructed, Dr. Irvine believes it can only be accomplished through the united efforts of Great Britain and America. In his opinion this relationship is of greater consequence to international affairs than our minds comprehend.

Dr. Irvine said that European countries do not simply want our aid against starvation; they want our moral power and the best comradeship that we have to give. We must remember that no nation can live unto itself alone.

A City Proud of Its Water Waste

"The City of Chicago has recently issued a booklet bearing on its cover the statement, 'Boost Chicago—We Pump More Pure Water Than Any City on Earth and at a Lower Cost.' This booklet between its covers contains many interesting data with regard to the water supply of the city. If the statement on the cover had been chosen with greater care, this would be a valuable booklet for distribution among manufacturers and prospective residents who would consider locating in the city on account of the excellence of its water supply. But, when the City Engineering Department has been working for years to secure a reduction in the water wasted, and the city faces the present necessity of enlarging its water supply at a cost estimated at \$60,000,000, such boasts are untimely."—*The American City*.

What Other Cities Are Doing

Because of the dangerous traffic conditions on the streets of Minneapolis, a citizens' police auxiliary has been organized by the Minneapolis division of the National Safety Council. The object of the organization is to eliminate recklessness and carelessness in driving and so to reduce accidents. The members will bring to the attention of the proper authorities violations, street hazards, and discourtesies on the streets. Each ward of the city is organized as a unit with a captain at the head. Many citizens are enlisting in the service.

The Cincinnati Council for Better Motion Pictures, in formulating plans for the coming year, has grouped its activities under the following three headings: organization, education, and special performances.

Toronto, Canada, has appointed a commission to study the housing question and is planning to build 500 houses for sale and rent, as well as to give loans up to 50 per cent to citizens wishing to build. The scheme is restricted to prospective purchasers who have been residents of the city for the last two years.

The Civic League of Improvement Clubs and Associations of San Francisco is urging that license fees be required of building contractors who have occasion to barricade sections of the street and sidewalks adjacent to sites where they are operating.

A report of the water supply required for Philadelphia during the next fifty years has been prepared by a commission of experts.

An entire new sanitary code covering every phase of health legislation has been adopted by the Cleveland City Council. The code includes provisions as to sanitary arrangements in buildings, water supply and sewerage disposal, camping sites and bathing pools, occupations such as barber shops and laundries, food including milk and meats, animals and fowls, nuisances, communicable diseases, disposal of the dead.

The Washington, D. C., zoning ordinance was adopted on September 1, at the end of the six months' limit allowed by Congress. The city authorities were advised by Harland Bartholomew, the St. Louis zoning expert, and an apparently sound and progressive piece of legislation has been effected.

Reduction in the cost of street lights from \$65 to \$60 per light annually has been effected under a new contract between the city officials and the electric light company of East St. Louis.

City Zoning

A zoning sub-committee of the Western Society of Engineers has studied the zoning ordinances and experience of several cities and has issued a report with important recommendations and conclusions. The report states that the first steps in preparing for comprehensive zoning of a city should be:

"1. To map and study the main topographical features, bodies of water, water courses, hills, valleys, etc., embraced within the jurisdictional area.

"2. To map and study the highways of commerce; navigable waters, the location of existing railroads, interurban railroads and rapid transit lines, and the most suitable location for those yet to be developed or built.

"3. To make a complete survey and study of the street layout and to differentiate between residence and traffic streets.

"4. To ascertain the use, occupation and relation to each other of existing streets, and inclosed areas together with the street grades, widths, drainage, water supply and paving.

"5. To determine the best ratio of lot occupation for the various residential and industrial districts."

The restrictions for specified districts, which the best interests and welfare of the community may reasonably demand, are in respect to use (residence and business), building lines, area covered by buildings, height of buildings, and construction material used.

The early determination of the class, use and occupancy for any district is essential, for the following reasons:

"First, so that in the ownership and leasing of property, the present and future use and development in any district will be determined and known to a reasonable degree of certainty. This will result in normal development and reasonably stable values and remove in a measure the common heritage of blighted districts resulting from the indiscriminate encroachment of business and industry in residence districts.

"Second, so that any public or semi-public improvements, institutions or buildings (such as schools, playgrounds, recreation and community centers, parks, police and fire stations, post offices, libraries, museums, churches, etc.) may be placed as to permanently serve the purposes for which they were created.

"Third, so that the street improvements and the necessary service utilities can be designed and supplied to serve in an economic manner the various districts during normal growth and when fully developed."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1920

NUMBER 40

Tuesday, October 5—1 P. M.—in the Lounge

Subject:

“The Tonic of Team Work”

(The first address in our series on financial and industrial questions.)

Speaker:

THEODORE H. PRICE

Mr. Price is known to all readers of financial journals as an authority on questions of finance.

Originally a cotton broker, in 1910 he became editor and proprietor of *Commerce and Finance*, published weekly in New York.

Mr. Price is a frequent contributor to the *World's Work* and *The Outlook* and a favorite speaker at many eastern City Clubs.

Friday, October 8—1 P. M.—in the Lounge

Subject:

“The Near East as It Is Today”

(The second address in our series on European conditions.)

Speaker:

General MESROP NEWTON AZGAPETIAN

General Azgapetian is a graduate of Robert College, Constantinople, the University of Geneva, and Columbia University.

For many years he was engaged in the military and diplomatic service of Persia and was raised to the rank of Major General. He was Aid-de-Camp to his Im. Maj. the Shah and upon his return to America in 1904 he was appointed first secretary of the Legation at Washington.

In 1915 General Azgapetian and his wife went to Russia and entered the service of the Imp. Russian Red Cross, the General as a physician and Mrs. Azgapetian as a nurse. Their efficiency and devotion were greatly appreciated and they were awarded the medal of merit and the Cross of Vladines.

General Azgapetian has just returned from Persia and the Caucasus and brings an authentic message to the American people.

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Vol. XIII Monday, Oct. 4, 1920 No. 40

What Other Cities Are Doing

The Board of Education and the College of the City of New York are conducting a series of courses for municipal employees. Both elementary and advance courses are included and a moderate fee is charged.

The occupational tax ordinance of Cincinnati has been recently amended by provisions increasing the tax on businesses already covered and adding to the list businesses not included in the original ordinance. It is estimated that the revision will increase revenues from this source to an annual total of \$600,000.

A corporation in Washington, D. C., plans to erect a novel theater building containing three auditoriums under one roof. One will be a children's theater with about 1,000 seats and a stage large enough for elaborate settings. The whole project is an attempt to uplift the drama as far as compatible with sound business policy.

The Akron Bureau of Municipal Research has undertaken a complete survey of county government, including health, charity and social activities. The study is being made for use in the preparation of the county budget.

Plans for a pension system for city employees are being prepared by the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research in co-operation with the Civil Service Commission.

Milwaukee is operating a municipal ice plant and selling its product at cost.

A new city charter will be submitted to the voters of Atlanta, Georgia, in November.

Forum Notes

A full house greeted Judge Fisher last Tuesday noon. The great majority of the members present stayed for the question and answer period and then many stayed after adjournment for an additional word with the speaker. "The best balanced presentation of the Russian situation I have heard" is what one member who spent twenty months in Russia said of Judge Fisher's address.

You can't afford to miss Theodore Price, who speaks on October 5. If you want to see a picture of Mr. Price, glance over the current number of the *World's Work*. You will also be interested in his article on the railroad rate situation in the same issue.

General Azgapatian is making a speaking tour of America in the interests of the Near East Relief, the only relief organization, except the Red Cross, having been incorporated by Congress.

The Chess Corner

Have you noticed the number of names on the chess and checker roster on the second floor? More than thirty members have indicated an interest in plans for developing this activity and an increasing number frequent the chess corner. Consequently, the club officers are planning to add additional chess equipment.

According to Mr. Sparrow, chairman of the chess and checker section, it will add to the interest in chess to stage a rapid transit tournament among City Club members. The thought back of the rapid transit tournament is to bring out the comical viewpoint of chess (every chess player knows the serious side), and also, by charging a nominal entrance fee, to raise funds for bringing the chess masters of the world to the City Club for exhibitions when they happen to pass through Chicago. Boost the chess corner.

The City Wide Play Festival

Saturday, October 9, two o'clock on Michigan Avenue and three o'clock over the Monroe Street viaduct into Grant Park—an appointment to be kept by all citizens interested in co-operative recreation, and that means all the members of the City Club, which has always stood for wholesome recreation and done much to promote it on a large scale in Chicago.

The parade, and program as well, will be well worth seeing—hundreds of participants, officially representing the public parks, clubs, settlements, welfare and athletic associations, etc.—all exhibiting their activities in a fashion both entertaining and instructive. Floats, bands, costumes, stunts—don't miss it.

"What I Saw In Russia"

WHY the bolshevik government has endured so long in Russia and will probably continue in power was explained by Judge Harry M. Fisher at the City Club, September 28th. In Judge Fisher's opinion, an overthrow of government is less likely to occur in Russia than in other parts of Europe. If a great uprising does occur in Russia this winter, it will be on account of the lack of fuel, and if the present government is overthrown, it can only be followed by chaos and anarchy.

Eighty-five percent of the population of Russia are peasants who support the bolshevik government on account of the possession of land granted them without payment. The fact that titles of the land rest in the state has not prevented them from regarding the land as their own. The peasants fear that any change in government would be accompanied by a return to the old order and the loss of their land.

A second reason for the endurance of the present government is the fact that the communist party is the only party strong enough to maintain a government. Moreover, many opponents of this government defend it, insisting that it has preserved the benefits of the revolution.

Another source of strength of the bolshevik government is its control over the food supply. Russia is engaged in a biological struggle for bread. When men can get bread by joining the communist party and the Red army, they do so despite their ideals. This explains why the "seven hungry armies" were recruited without conscription. The Red soldiers are allowed to send food to their families by parcel post and to sell this privilege to others as well.

The policy of the allies has placed the bolshevik government in a position to charge that the prevalent starvation in Russia is due to the blockade and to appeal strongly to all Russians to repel the Polish invaders. Moreover, it is not the bolsheviks, but their enemies, that are being starved out by the blockade. Removing the blockade and stopping warfare would at least remove the bolsheviks' excuse for demanding a united Russia and maintaining its huge army, the demobilization of which would be the greatest factor in bringing about the fall of the present government.

Judge Fisher refuted very strenuously the charge that the Jews are to blame for conditions in Russia. That part of Russia which constitutes Soviet Russia never contained more than one half million Jews. These are among the most forceful opponents of the present government. Trotzky is the only Jew taking a prom-

inent part in the government. On the contrary, four outstanding figures in the menshevik party are Jews. And moreover, seventy per cent of the Jews in Russia are Zionists. The leaders of this group have been imprisoned because of their open opposition to the government.

A comparison of the condition of the Jews in Soviet Russia with their condition under the Ukrainian government explains why they might reasonably prefer the former. Judge Fisher found convincing evidence that the Jews in Ukraina had been robbed, plundered, tortured and ravished; two hundred thousand of them had been murdered in cold blood. He saw the graves of twelve hundred Jews who had been murdered in three hours and declared that the general who ordered this action, though convicted of murder in court, is now one of our allies to whom we are furnishing munitions.

The actual conditions in Soviet Russia show the effects of the long prevailing revolution. What the bolshevik government would do under peaceful conditions, it is impossible to say because there has not been a day of peace since the inauguration of this government. Transportation has remained in a demoralized state; the same is true of industry. In fact, little reorganization has been accomplished except in the war office. The nation is not producing much, nor is it carrying on trade. A work ticket entitles the worker to a small daily allowance of black bread.

Children are fairly well taken care of, according to Judge Fisher. All are required to attend schools, which are also feeding stations. There are far too few teachers, since only ten per cent of the children attended school under the Czaristic order. The scarcity of teachers is further aggravated by the boycott of the government by the professional men of Russia.

In Moscow and Petrograd all the stores are closed and boarded up. Judge Fisher observed that the streets, though fairly clean, were neglected and presented a depressing appearance. In Moscow the theatres and opera are open. The people are well dressed. While trade is prohibited, it is going on in the open on quite an extensive scale. Business is raided occasionally but is generally tipped off beforehand. For money one can obtain almost anything. It is criminal, however, to possess more than ten thousand rubles. The result is that there is a great deal of corruption in government circles. A new bourgeoisie has been created. Very few people are contented with their present lot.

In answer to a question from the audience,

Judge Fisher stated that the "nationalization of women" in Russia was only a joke played upon the government by an anarchistic group who published a proclamation to that effect in one of the villages. Women have been emancipated; divorce has become as free as marriage, and neither requires the sanction of the church.

Judge Fisher was asked how Lenin and Trotzky are regarded by Russians. He replied that Lenin is looked upon as a high priest and revered by all, even his enemies, while Trotzky is generally regarded as an efficient organizer with perhaps too great personal ambition. Wrangel is not taken seriously in Russia, either as a strong character or dangerous opponent of the bolshevik government.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, published weekly at Chicago, Illinois, for October 1, 1920.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Everett W. Lothrop, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of The City Club Bulletin, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation, etc.) of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

Editor, Everett W. Lothrop, same address.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Managers, None.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

The City Club of Chicago, a corporation organized under the laws of Illinois. No stock. Joseph Cummins, President, 35 No. Dearborn Street; Roy C. Osgood, Treasurer, First Trust and Savings Bank; J. F. Cornelius, Secretary, 105 W. Monroe Street.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is.....
(This information is required from daily publications only.)

EVERETT W. LOTHROP.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 24th day of September, 1920.

(SEAL.)

FLORA GERHART.

(My commission expires July 8, 1924.)

One More Chance to Register

Every voter in Chicago must register on October 12 unless he, or she, did so October 2. Failure to register on one of these days makes it impossible to vote in the November election.

Illinois Zoning Law

The Bulletin presents additional conclusions of the zoning sub-committee of the Western Society of Engineers, supplementary to last week's digest of its recent report:

"The zoning law recently enacted for Illinois is not satisfactory. Though ostensibly based on the police power it is partly founded on the principle of eminent domain and will have to be worked in a manner similar to that of executing local improvements. It has very cumbersome and almost unworkable provisions such as requiring notice to be served through the mails to all property owners and interested parties. Protests from a small area or group of property holders may be effective in keeping any small area out from under the restrictions of the large district to which class it rightfully belongs.

"It contemplates piecemeal or fragmentary zoning, though permitting of comprehensive zoning. It is generally conceded that for zoning restrictions to stand the test of an attack in the courts they must be applied as a part of a complete and comprehensive scheme applied to the whole city or metropolitan districts.

"As a result of the Committee's study of zoning for the city of Chicago, it is strongly of the opinion that the city administration should immediately appoint a zoning commission as provided by ordinance, and at once begin the work of zoning the city in a comprehensive manner. As it will take at least two years for such a commission to complete a plan and an ordinance, there will be time to amend the defects in the present enabling act.

"The committee therefore recommends:

"First, the immediate appointment of the zoning committee as authorized by ordinance.

"Second, that the commission make an intensive study of Chicago, its occupation, transportation, tendencies, industries, and plan. The zoning ordinance of other cities should be examined in detail.

"Third, that this information be carefully platted.

"Fourth, that every effort be made to secure an amendment to the existing Enabling Act during the time of the commission's study.

"Fifth, that every effort be made to give wide publicity to the problem of zoning, so that all citizens may appreciate its importance.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1920

NUMBER 41

Tuesday, October 12—1 P. M.—in the Lounge

Subject:

“Transplanting the Old World Traits”

(The first address in the Americanization Series.)

Speaker:

ALLEN T. BURNS

Director, “Studies in Methods of Americanization,”
made under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation.

Mr. Burns will answer the practical American question of what can be done for the immigrant. His article in the current number of “The Survey” indicates that he will have a strong message for us.

The aim of the studies which Mr. Burns is directing has been “to produce as accurate as possible a description of all the forces in the fusion process and their workings.”

Those who heard Mr. Burns at the Club last year will not want to miss him this week.

Keep Election Night Open

Plan to be at the Club on election night. We are going to have a good time and get the election returns by special leased wire.

This will be ladies’ night at the Club. The regular dinner will be served at six o’clock. The social committee is arranging an attractive program of music, stunts, etc., which will liven up the election returns.

You Must Register or You Cannot Vote!

Next Tuesday, October 12, is the only remaining opportunity to register before the election on November 2. If you failed to register on October 2, do so at your polling place between the hours of 8 a. m. and 9 p. m., October 12.

This is necessary because the registration books are discarded in Illinois preceding each congressional election.

Who may register? Any citizen of the United States who is or will be 21 years of age on or before November 2; and who will have lived in Illinois one year, in the county ninety days, and in the precinct thirty days, directly preceding November 2.

JOIN THE I-ALWAYS-VOTE CLUB.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

\$1.00 per Year - - - - - 10c per Copy

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C. A. Dykstra, Executive Secretary

Vol. XIII Monday, Oct. 11, 1920 No. 41

Not Likely to Be Repeated

You did not receive last week's Bulletin on time. Everybody is sorry.

But—

The Bulletin was mailed as usual Saturday. The Alibi—

The superintendent at the post office says that "new help" put our sack in with a lot of circulars. He promises for the future the same kind of personal co-operation we have had for the last few months.

We are glad that the late delivery of the Bulletin is the exception instead of the rule.

"The Tonic of Teamwork"

THEODORE H. PRICE, editor of *Commerce and Finance*, who addressed the City Club on October 5, decried the present widespread tendency to expect a great business depression. "We can avert it," he said, "by talking cheerfully, and of the healthy evidences." A part of his address on the subject, "The Tonic of Team Work," follows:

"The development of what may be called team work or co-operation has, as you know, been co-ordinate with the growth of civilization.

"From the family group upward and onward society has progressed as the team principle has been applied successively through the formation of tribes, of states, and federations of states, as in the case of our own United States, the Dominion of Canada, the Argentine Republic and the British Empire. There are some of us who are sanguine enough to believe that the success of these political teams presages the ultimate establishment of the federation of the

world and the parliament of man of which Tennyson dreamed and wrote, and by which civilization will be perfected.

"Effective team work always has and probably always will pre-suppose effective and personal leadership. It is said that when General Pershing was asked whether a certain regiment was a 'good regiment' he answered 'all regiments are equally good but there are some poor colonels,' and we may as well at once admit that the first essential of effective team work is effective leadership.

"Flags, banners, pictures, music and the exhibition of objects that suggest suffering or sacrifice are other methods of exciting the enthusiasm or devotion of the crowd.

"Le Bon has, however, hit upon its central truth in saying that but few great actions are performed in cold blood.

"The encouragement of companionship and our pride in the admiration of those who can see us are great assistants to heroism. I sometimes think that pride is more potent than principle as a moral influence and it is the hope that he may elicit the applause or avoid the disapproval of his fellows in the ranks that saves many a soldier from an exhibition of cowardice.

"Then there is the subtle influence of the mass upon itself and upon those who see it form and take shape. Of this we know but little, but it is obvious, as Conway says, that if the crowd can see itself it will grow hot and that mere numerical strength has wonderful magnetic power. Just why this is, none of us understand, but we do know that while the philosopher may preach detachment in thought as necessary to sound conclusions he can never accomplish much until he has brought the crowd into agreement with his views and that both revolution and reform are impossible except through concerted action and organized team work. Knowing this it is our duty to act upon it and endeavor to secure for every worthy purpose the support of the co-ordinated crowd in which every one has his appointed place and duty, and is not so far removed from his fellows in the movement that they will be deprived of the stimulus of contact and the tonic of touch in moments of discouragement or doubt."

Duplication of the registration of October 2 is necessary on Tuesday, October 12, if the registration of Chicago voters is not to fall below that for the primary of September 15. The official figures of the first day's registration recently made public show that only 291,949 men and 138,320 women registered, a total of 430,269.

Club Notes

The City Club Committee on the City-Wide Play Festival contributed to the organization of the play festival held in Michigan Avenue and Grant Park last Saturday. Much of the individual responsibility fell upon two of our members, Eugene T. Lies, chairman of the procession committee, and Fred G. Heuchling, chairman of the publicity committee.

Walter Dill Scott, head of the department of psychology at Northwestern University since 1905, was unanimously elected president of the University by the trustees. He is the first alumnus of Northwestern to hold the office of president. Like Dr. Lynn Harold Hough, whom he succeeds, President Scott has been a member of the City Club and a speaker in our luncheon forum.

W. V. Couchman, a non-resident member of the City Club since taking up residence in Europe as a divisional manager of the International Harvester Company, died on August 4, in Bruxelles, Belgium.

Secretary J. F. Cornelius has become vice-president of H. O. Stone & Company, dealers in real estate, and will open a branch office in the Wilson Avenue district.

At the recent midwest convention of the American Association of Port Authorities J. R. Bibbins, Supervising Engineer of the Arnold Company and a member of the Club, presented a paper on the subject, "Economic Lines of Gravitation for Overseas Movement from the Mississippi Basin."

Another Club member, Professor P. O. Ray, is chairman of the Committee on State and Metropolitan Police of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, which last month issued a report dealing with all phases of the movement for the establishment of state police forces in this country. A copy of the report has been placed in the City Club Library.

The Pennsylvania Railroad stands ready to provide special accommodations for persons who plan to attend the convention of the National Municipal League at Indianapolis November 17-19. Any member planning to go will find it to his convenience to arrange the trip through the Club office without delay.

At the City Club on October 11 the question, "Who shall we elect President of the United States" will be discussed under the auspices of the Woman's City Club by five women prominent in the political parties which have nominated candidates for the presidency.

What Other Cities Are Doing

The New York City Employees' Retirement System has been established by statute. All employees entering the city service after October 1, 1920, will become members of this system and all present city employees may become members by filing statements waiving all benefits in other city retirement systems. The provisions of this law include life insurance protection equal to the last six months' pay of the employee, disability insurance protection of from 25 to 75 per cent of salary after completing ten years' service, half-pay pension to dependents, and retirement on demand at the age of 58, 59, or 60 years, regardless of length of service. The amount of salary paid into the pension fund will be from three to eight per cent. The system is conceded to be one of the best city pension systems.

The Alameda Municipal Journal reports that the net profit of Alameda's municipally owned electric light plant for the last fiscal year was \$71,000—about 50 per cent greater than last year. An additional amount of \$34,030 was saved consumers because they owned the plant. This remarkable showing was made despite large increases in operation costs.

Toronto, Ontario, is planning to build a duplicate of its water works system. The cost is expected to exceed the \$6,000,000 originally voted by the people for this project.

Last August the people of Jamestown, New York, voted to establish a municipal milk plant and sanitary distribution system.

From handling the city garbage of the city of Los Angeles during the past five years, the Pacific Reduction Company has made total profits of \$73,153.80, of which approximately one-third was paid out in dividends, according to figures filed by the general manager.

The park commissioners of Indianapolis are planning to establish neighborhood centers in various parts of the city.

Since its failure to gain the appointment of an official city plan commission, as authorized by the state legislature, the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association is formulating plans to carry on some unofficial city planning activities, until such time as a commission is officially appointed by the city issue.

"Baltimore's problems" is the subject of a detailed report made by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore. Taxation and sources of revenue are the main topics of discussion. Concerning the harbor situation it concludes that piers and docks at the present time are not profitable investments in Baltimore.

When 315 Plymouth Court Was in the Suburbs

DR. JESSE R. GERSTLEY, one of our members, tells an interesting story of the property now occupied by the City Club building. His grandfather, who came here from Pennsylvania in 1848 to seek his fortune in the west, lived for a time on Monroe Street, but after some years he felt the lure of the suburbs and in the early '50's bought a strip of property in an outlying residence district on Edina Place, commonly called "Dinah Place" (now Plymouth Court), and erected two two-story frame cottages on the present site of the Club. He and his son occupied the first floor of the northern cottage while a friend and his family lived upstairs. Romance was to shed its glamour upon the little home, for the future Mrs. Gerstley was born in the upper apartment, and thus she lived from her earliest years under the same roof with her husband and her father-in-law.

The cottages were quite modern for those days. True, they were built upon wooden supports to provide a sort of basement in which to store wood for the winter's fires and kindling for the cook stove (there was no coal) but this sub-architecture was hidden from public view by planking. The ultra modern accommodations were gas for lighting purposes and running cold water. This latter acquisition was often the cause of much excitement for it was a common occurrence to see tiny fish emerging from the faucets. The cottage even had a library and each floor a tin bath-tub, though the water for the bath had to be heated on the wood stove of the adjacent dining room.

In the five-foot space between the front porch and the board sidewalk there was a small garden in which grew a currant bush and tiger lily. The narrow space between the two cottages was a source of great annoyance in winter, for here the heavy snows piled in and closed the side entrances. The front door was rarely used, only on state occasions; the children always entered by the side door into the dining room.

Edina Place (Plymouth Court) was a muddy country road lined on either side by deep ditches. The wooden sidewalk, meandering up and down, was low in front of the present City Club property and rose three feet to the property adjacent on the south. This was not unusual; as one went west to Wells Street, one had to ascend and descend as much as nine feet.

Across the street was a great row of cottonwood trees under which the children played. One of Mrs. Gerstley's earliest recollections is that of a crowd chasing a pickpocket down Jackson Street. He turned and hid behind one

of these trees while his pursuers continued straight ahead, thus allowing him to escape.

From the high steps leading to the second story rear one could look directly across to State Street and during the Civil War see the Southern prisoners, ragged and worn, marching wearily to the prison camp, Camp Douglas, near what is now 35th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. Like all other homes in the vicinity, the little cottage was draped in black when Lincoln's body lay in state in Chicago.

The whole neighborhood was one of straggling cottages and gardens, though frame churches occupied the southwest corner of Jackson Street and Edina Place and the northwest corner of Edina Place and Van Buren Street. On the southwest corner of Jackson and Buffalo (now Federal) streets, was a negro congregation. Until the day of his death Dr. Gerstley's father never tired of telling how during a revival meeting he with other small boys of the neighborhood removed the three loose wooden steps to this church and then entered and called "fire." The resulting pandemonium and general melee, as the panic-stricken worshippers came toppling over the exit, led to such fierce feeling that Mr. Gerstley was not much in evidence in the neighborhood for many days.

The whole neighborhood was devastated by the fire of 1871. During the night the children were awakened and dressed to watch the glow and flares approaching from the West. Toward morning the newly built Grand Pacific Hotel blazed up and the children were taken to the home of friends. Mr. Gerstley tried to hire a wagon to rescue some of his belongings. In the wild excitement drivers were getting one hundred dollars a load. Mr. Gerstley removed an old mahogany chest, and arm chair, a small oil painting, and some volumes of encyclopedia. This one wagon load was all that was saved. Meanwhile a strong wind had swept the flames rapidly eastward. So swiftly did the fire progress that Mr. Gerstley was unable to leave through the front of his home but escaped through the rear by way of the alley, vaulted the fence bordering the alley, and crossed the yard of his neighbor to join his wagon on Jackson Street. At nine a. m. when he found his hysterical family, he was as black as a chimney sweep.

After the fire the property was vacant for a long time and then was leased to a livery man who built a stable, but for many years he was unable to make it a paying proposition. In 1902 when interest in real estate revived, the property was leased and later sub-leased to the City Club.

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The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1920

NUMBER 42

All forum meetings this week in the Lounge at 1 P. M.

Two former Progressives who differ this year

Monday, October 18—"Why I am for Harding"

RAYMOND ROBINS

Wednesday, October 20—"Why I am for Cox"

HAROLD ICKES

Tuesday, October 19—"The Farmer-Labor Party Program"

WILLIAM HARD

Well-known Magazine Writer and Newspaper Correspondent.

Thursday, October 21—"The Low Cost of Thinking"

WILLIAM MATHER LEWIS

Director, Savings Division of Treasury Department.

ELECTION NIGHT PARTY

Yes, we are going to have a good, big time at the Club on November 2. The social committee is arranging an attractive program of music, pictures, stunts, etc., which will liven up the election returns. The regular \$1.25 dinner will be served at six o'clock. Members are invited to bring guests, both ladies and gentlemen. Send in your reservations early, by mail or 'phone. We expect a large number present and reservations will be made in order of receipt.

Coming in Our Series on National and State Politics

Candidates for Governor

HON. LEN SMALL, Oct. 27(?); HON. J. HAMILTON LEWIS, Oct. 25

GOVERNOR COX on October 30 (for members only)

The Republican headquarters have promised one of their "biggest guns" (perhaps Ex-President Taft), on October 26 or 29. **Watch the Bulletin Board**

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Vol. XIII Monday, Oct. 18, 1920 No. 42

Club Notes

The participation of the Naval Training Station Band in the City-Wide Play Festival of October 9 was brought about by the City Club committee, and particularly through the initiation of Albert Noll of Community Service of Chicago. After the day's festivities the "jack-ies" were given the run of the club house and they took great pleasure in using our club accommodations. A light lunch was served, followed by an impromptu concert which was much enjoyed by a few club members.

Quite a large number of City Club members were guests of the Chicago Federation of Settlements at Hull House on Sunday evening, October 10, when Mrs. Samuel Barnett of London gave an illustrated lecture on the subject of housing in England, with special reference to the Hampstead Garden Suburb, of which she was the originator.

Herbert H. Smith, who has for four years served as chairman of the Editorial Board of the City Club Bulletin, has resigned this position and transferred to non-resident membership on account of his work in New York with the New Era Movement of the Presbyterian Church.

Our Treasurer, Roy C. Osgood, of the First Trust and Savings Bank, was elected president of the Investment Bankers' Association of America at the convention held in Boston, October 4.

On October 10 Albert Stein, a member of the Club and president of A. Stein & Co., manufacturers of elastic goods, died of pneumonia at French Lick, Indiana.

Vote for the Fifty-Ward Law at the Coming Election

Having placed the Fifty-Ward Law on the ballot by petition, the citizens' committee is now campaigning for its adoption. A new circular has been issued and copies are ready for distribution. The features of the law which have been emphasized in the new folder are the necessity for redistricting the wards of the city and the committee's recommendation for the adoption of the two-year term for aldermen.

A sample ballot, printed on the last page of the circular, is marked in accordance with the recommendations of the committee. It indicates a preference for the two-year term for aldermen over the four-year term and thus clarifies the issue so that many voters will not, as last year, oppose the law under the misapprehension that it provides a four-year term for aldermen.

The circular shows a map of the present ward lines, together with a table of population by wards. It is pointed out that under present conditions 610,731 people in five wards of largest population have ten aldermen. 564,178 people in eleven wards of smallest population have 22 aldermen.

If you are not satisfied with this, vote for the Fifty-Ward Law and get a new deal.

Chicago's Murder Rate Drops

The Chicago Crime Commission, in a recent bulletin covering the record of murders in Chicago for the first eight months of 1920, concludes that "murder in Chicago is slowly but surely being transformed from a safe pleasure pursuit of criminals into an extremely hazardous occupation."

During that period murders numbered 112. In the same months of 1919 there were 248 murders, showing a decrease this year of 136. However, the 39 murders occurring during the race riots of 1919 have been deducted, making the net decrease 97.

"For this improvement in connection with murder in Chicago, the crime commission is largely responsible, both because of its activities in obtaining machinery which has resulted in so many convictions with the death penalty and because of its consistent and continuous efforts on behalf of law enforcement," says the bulletin.

The commission will ask the legislature to establish a state bureau of criminal records. It also recommends a law making the signing of a bond a lien on property scheduled and nullifying the power of the state's attorney to strike off cases with leave to reinstate where a bond has been forfeited.

Transplanting the Old World Traits

THE first address in the Americanization series of the City Club forum was made on October 12 by Allen Burns, director of "Studies in Methods of Americanization." The following is a digest of his talk, which we hope later to print in full:

Americanization methods of today are changing from the supplanting of the immigrants' inheritances to the transplanting of old world traits into American life. The old method went on the assumption that man is a mechanical object, ignoring the fact that man's past forms an inseparable part of his character and his future life. As a result there have been many sad instances of immigrants falling into unaccountable actions because of environments in which the old standards of conduct and guides of action were lost without being replaced by new bases of judgment. Under the old definition Americanization exacted an appreciation of the institutions of this country and the absolute repudiation of all others. It was from this attempt at assimilation by suppression that unrest and insurgency arose just before the outbreak of the war.

The new Americanization movement starts with the realization that Americanization is an organic rather than a mechanical problem. The life of the newcomer must be planted in the new soil of America so that it will obtain the nourishment necessary to make it an integral part of the nation. Many of the old world traits offer a channel of appeal through which the love and loyalty of the immigrants can be transferred to America. The new Americanization effort must be to turn the interest and affection of immigrants from the greatness of the past, which their native countries hold for them, to the greatness of the future offered by America.

The necessity of transplanting rather than suppressing old world traits arises from the fundamental law of the conservation of human resources. The immigrants show great sensitiveness toward attempts at suppression. They fear that the inheritances which they prize beyond all else will be taken from them. Such an inheritance is the freedom to use the mother tongue. They extol their language more highly as a symbol of the old life than the old life itself. This love of native tongue has been utilized to join the immigrants to America with bonds of love and gratitude. Books in their own language, provided by our libraries, fill a far greater place in their lives than mere acquisition of information. And furthermore, without belittling the importance of providing a chance to learn our language, it must be recognized that for adults

to gain an effective use of the new language is almost impossible.

Our hesitancy in adopting the modern method of transplanting in place of suppression lay chiefly in our suspicion and anxiety that these racial differences might cause a divided loyalty at a time when undivided citizenship was essential. But we now realize that we cannot afford to scrap all that is good in the past if we wish good to prevail in the future. These immigrants may be made into Americans, through and through, by the spirit of their native land. They will continue to fight for freedom in America as their forefathers have fought for centuries against the forces that have checked freedom in their native countries.

Through a well-directed effort to influence Austrian subjects remaining in one of our army cantonments, 90 per cent of the enemy subjects who were released from the draft by our declaration of war against Austria associated the traditional struggle of their forefathers for liberty with America's fight for liberty against autocracy, with the result that they remained voluntarily in the American army. America cannot, however, depend upon the war-time enthusiasms to hold the loyalty of the foreign born.

Another old world trait that has been little appreciated in our Americanization movement is the traditional land hunger of the immigrants. While we are greatly concerned because our city population has grown five times as fast as our agricultural population in the last decade, we have little realized that our need in this direction corresponds with the desires of the immigrant, who holds the tradition that the honorable and secure way to spend his last days is on the land. Thus we have the possibility of uniting him to us by supplying his desire for land.

Only as the immigrant comes to find in America his satisfaction from those longings that have always been his, may America come to be his land, the America of us all.

A Record-Breaking Registration

Chicago has increased the number of its registered voters to 893,841, the greatest in its history. Of this number 556,904 are men and 336,938 women. The total is nearly 27,000 in excess of the number of voters who were on the poll books before the primary of September 15. It exceeds by 85,366 the number of persons who were qualified to vote at the last presidential election. The registration rose to its present total by the addition of the names of 264,925 men and 198,647 women, a total of 463,572, on October 12, the last day of registration.

The Near East As It Is Today

IT is for the American public to decide whether Armenia is worth saving and whether the near east relief work is to be continued. Out of his personal experience and intimate knowledge of existing conditions, General Mesrop Newton Azgapatian gave a convincing talk in behalf of the Armenian cause to a City Club audience on October 8.

The General first described Armenia's share in the activities of the allied military forces, particularly in the contest with the Turks. Glad of the opportunity to avenge the cruelties and injustices of centuries, many Armenians responded to Russia's call for volunteers and contributed much to the early Russian victories. They pushed on toward Bagdad until bolshevism got hold of the Russians and the army collapsed. Out of Armenia's total population of four million, one-quarter million fought on the side of the allies, including 200,000 in the Russian army, 15,000 in a French foreign legion, 15,000 in the American army, and 10,000 with the British under Allenby, who officially commended them.

Regard for humanity dictates that America come to the aid of Armenia. Under the tutelage of the Germans, the Turks massacred one million Armenians and drove most of the survivors from their land. Thousands of Armenian refugees are waiting the opportunity to go back to their land. Their present deplorable state is due to the delay of the peace treaty and to the continued frightfulness of the Turks unchecked from without. Eighty-five per cent of them are farmers and General Azgapatian asserted that "once we get our harvest, we will be self-supporting."

More than one-half million Armenians have already been saved by American generosity. Over forty million dollars has been expended for food, garments, hospitals, etc. Thousands of orphans have been taught trades but meanwhile thousands of their sisters are in Turkish slavery. Many, though highly educated, are being forced to serve without wages in brutal Turkish homes, or to beg in rags on the streets, for there are insufficient relief funds to save them all.

The Armenian people are worth saving because of their great contribution to civilization. For centuries they have stood as an outpost of Christianity against Mohammedanism. They have maintained civilized standards in face of the opposition of the "unspeakable Turk," whose views of progress, education, and morality, are the antithesis of ours.

The Armenians have also shown an aptitude for progressive ideas and an insatiated desire for

education. They have succeeded in holding places of honor in governmental, business and artistic circles wherever they have migrated. Armenians have served as prime ministers of Austria and Russia; they have become leading professors in the German universities. In America today there are more than one hundred Armenian pastors of American congregations.

The Turks have ambitions for a great Mohammedan empire which would include the Tartars in Russia. Armenia, however, stands between these countries. For this reason they have tried to exterminate the Armenians. The civilized nations of the world must prevent this if Armenia is to remain a buffer state between these barbarian tribes.

Furthermore, Armenia offers vast fields for American commercial enterprise. Within its territory is a wealth of petroleum and rich mines of iron and copper. Armenians look to America for their country's development in the belief that Americans have no political interests and are their best friends. Trade relations with America will be mutually beneficial and will offer Armenia the opportunity to repay her indebtedness.

General Azgapatian asserted that the story of the "scandalous misuse of funds" in the Near East Relief organization is extreme exaggeration and misrepresentation. It arose out of the trial of six former American soldiers employed by the organization and accused of embezzling \$19,000 worth of relief supplies. A large amount will be recovered by forcing the merchants who received these supplies to disgorge.

To a question from the audience as to the extent of the territory remaining under the proposed Armenian mandate, General Azgapatian replied: "Our dear friends of Britain and France, under one guise or another, have taken the best parts for themselves—The French in Silicia, the British in Persia and in the newly recognized state of the Kurds. Nevertheless, the part of Armenia that remains has great deposits of wealth, especially petroleum, and would soon become self-sustaining."

School Libraries to Be Reinstated

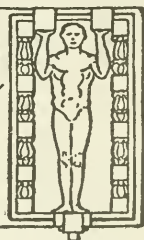
The Superintendent of Schools has announced that the libraries removed from the seven high schools in September, because of the school board's failure to take over the expense of operating them, are to be reinstated immediately. It is planned further to seek an appropriation of \$150,000 from the legislature for the establishment of libraries in the twenty-three high schools of Chicago.

OCT 26 1920



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VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1920

NUMBER 43

This Week's Forum Program—1 P. M. in the Lounge.

Monday, October 25—

Hon. J. HAMILTON LEWIS

Democratic Candidate for Governor.

Tuesday, October 26, or Wednesday, October 27—

We expect a Republican speaker of national reputation. Watch the Bulletin Board.

Thursday, October 28—"Actual Conditions in Europe"

EDWARD A. FILENE

Prominent merchant and civic leader of Boston.

During his recent four months' tour of France, Italy, Germany, Austria, and Czech-Slovakia, Mr. Filene interviewed prominent business men and government officials and made a thorough study of economic conditions.

Friday, October 29—

Hon. LEN SMALL

Republican Candidate for Governor.

Saturday, October 30 (Admission by ticket)—

Governor COX

For members only, because of limited accommodations. One ticket for each member, as long as they last, obtainable now at the cashier's desk. Apply early.

The Big Election Night Party.

If you intend to be with us on the night of November 2, write in or phone your reservations without delay. It is only a week off and there is a limit to our dining room accommodations. Bring guests, as many as you wish, both ladies and gentlemen. The social committee assures everybody of a good time. The regular \$1.25 dinner will be served at six o'clock. Music, Pictures and Stunts to liven up the Election Returns.

Saturday—Nov. 6, 1 P. M.—LADIES' DAY at the Club.

RAYMOND MOLEY, *Director*, Cleveland Foundation.

"WHAT THE IMMIGRANT THINKS" (Second address in the Americanization Series).

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Vol. XIII Monday, Oct. 25, 1920 No. 43

What Other Cities Are Doing

The city of Topeka, Kansas, plans to build 2,500 homes within the next five years. The homes will be sold on an initial payment of 10 per cent and further payments of 1 per cent a month.

The City Council of Los Angeles has voted to submit amendments increasing the term of all elective officials from two to four years and raising the compensation of councilmen from \$2,400 to \$4,000 a year, and of the Mayor from \$4,500 to \$8,000.

In order to encourage the erection of houses in Sheffield, England, the Corporation has been authorized to promote and give financial assistance to housing societies and to make advances by way of mortgages to persons building dwelling houses. The city government has also undertaken to supply and distribute milk, and to build a local aerodrome.

The Magistrate's Court of New York has issued "an account of the development and accomplishments of probation, particularly during the last four years." This treatise, entitled "The Progress of Probation," written by the Chief Probation Officer, Edwin J. Cooley, is a splendid presentation of the work of the probation court to the New York, according to *Municipal Reference Library notes*.

In Cleveland the question of raising the dividend rate of the stock of the Cleveland Railway Company from six to seven per cent annually was decisively defeated in a recent primary election by a three to one vote.

Can You Make the Screen?

The Social Committee will accept a limited number of campaign wheezes from members for display on the stereopticon screen in the lounge during the election returns on election night. If you have any political epigrams, aphorisms or apothegms on your chest which you think your friends will tolerate, drop them in the wheeze box at the cashier's desk. You will be given full credit. Make them short. The committee will exercise the right of censorship, so be proper.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE.

Join the Committee on Sanitary District

In this period of civic reaction and concentration of attention on national issues, many local questions of governmental policy are not getting the citizen's attention as they deserve.

The City Club Committee on the Sanitary District has for some time studied the organization of the Sanitary District, its functions and relations to other local governments, with a view to recommend constructive methods of procedure relating to this independent taxing body. To arrive at sound conclusions requires careful study by a committee of intelligent and interested men. The Club contains men of this sort in its membership, many of whom have not served heretofore on civic committees.

We now ask for volunteers to join this committee, meeting together for a short time once a week to study this problem, and so to arrive at a definite program of intelligent public action. Here is a chance to participate in real public service.

E. F. HILLER, *Chairman*.

Party Leaders for 50-Ward Law

Carter H. Harrison, whose five terms as mayor of Chicago eminently qualify him to speak as an authority, yesterday came out strongly for the Fifty-ward Law, which is to be voted on by the people November 2.

"I am strongly in favor of the Fifty-ward Law," he said. "I always was in favor of it and I am today. It will improve the city government in many ways. I cannot speak too strongly for it, and I advise every voter to mark his ballot 'yes' for this measure."

With Mr. Harrison stand public officials and leaders of every party, whose experience in the city government has caused them to take a strong position in behalf of this law. Such men as Peter Reinberg, John E. Traeger, Marquis Eaton, Charles E. Merriam, Bernard W. Snow, Joseph F. Haas, Harry Olson and William E. Rodriguez have expressed their hearty approval.

Why Raymond Robins Is for Harding

IN the first meeting of the City Club series on national and state politics, October 18, Raymond Robins gave three main reasons why he favored Harding for President: (1) The position of Harding against "President Wilson's League of Nations" and the Treaty of Versailles, as contrasted to that of Cox; (2) The violation of our constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, free press, and the right of assembly by the present administration under Attorney General Palmer and Postmaster General Burleson; (3) The need of re-establishing constitutional representative government in the United States, in place of the dictatorship of one man.

Instead of an agreement of free peoples corresponding to American ideals, President Wilson brought from Paris a document inspired by violence and vengeance, and marked with political injustice and economic imperialism. The League is a military alliance for war, which probably places America at the service of the bankrupt governments of Europe.

The provisions of the Treaty and the League to which Colonel Robins objected chiefly are the clauses relating to the disposition of Shantung and the Saar Valley, the "infamous Article X," and the articles concerning the international labor program. The article on Shantung is not only the betrayal of an ally but also the abandonment of our traditional policy of peace and goodwill in the Orient and a surrender to militarism. Here are sown the seeds of the great war of the future. Furthermore, the international labor program falls far short of the standards of economic welfare which have been attained by labor in the United States.

American constitutional guarantees have never been more betrayed than by the present administration. The gentleman who wrote the "New Freedom" organized the new tyranny. The dragnet policy of promiscuously throwing aliens into jail, beating them up, and turning them loose, thoroughly embittered against the government, could not have been a sorrier job.

Colonel Robins disclaimed any particular enthusiasm for individuals but declared the great issue to be the return of constitutional representative government and due process of law, so that we may restore nationalism and strengthen our faith in American institutions at a time when the institutions of European countries are being undermined by unrest and revolution. America first in the right sense, America independent, America free; standing in that position, we will build for the progress and welfare of the coming generations.

Why Harold Ickes Is for Cox

HAROLD ICKES, a progressive leader who broke away from the Republican party this year, told the City Club audience on October 20 that he favors Cox for President because of his progressive record as Governor of Ohio. By a personal investigation in Ohio, Mr. Ickes found that the things which were dear to the progressive heart in 1912 had been effected in Ohio during Governor Cox's three terms in office. As a contrast, Mr. Ickes quoted from the version of Senator Harding's record in the "Searchlight on Congress" and declared himself unable to understand how any former progressive could accept this man on his record.

According to the speaker, the League of Nations is not an issue between these two candidates. Whoever is elected, the force of events will necessitate a meeting of the leading minds of the country and a plan which is acceptable to the American people will inevitably be worked out. The main difference between the candidates is that while it is known where Cox stands, Harding has taken almost every conceivable position in his various speeches and has failed to show enough intellectual integrity to take one position and stand on it. Mr. Ickes asserted that Governor Cox has never taken the Wilson position on the League. He wants substantially this draft but above all he wants to "go in" and will make whatever compromises are necessary to do so.

Senator Harding has opposed the granting of amnesty to political prisoners and has never taken a definite stand against the acts of government officials who assailed the right of free speech. On the other hand, Governor Cox has a record in Ohio as a protector of free speech. His attitude toward Palmer and Burleson is indicated by their refusal to take the platform in his behalf.

Mr. Ickes declared himself against the extremes to which "one man government" has gone in this country. However, in the American plan of government the President, not Congress or political parties, is held responsible for the administration, and with responsibility must go power. Cox is not Wilson, so "one man government" is not a fair issue.

The speaker asserted that every pro-German in the United States and all who failed to support the war are now favorable to Harding. The German born, Polish born and Greek born, who oppose a democratic candidate because their mother countries were not given fair treatment in the peace treaty, are not American citizens and are not voting on American issues.

The Farmer-Labor Party Program

THE fundamental proposition of the Farmer-Labor Party program, according to William Hard, magazine writer and former Progressive, who addressed the City Club on October 19, is an increasing share and responsibility for Labor in the control and management of industry.

The idea that Labor has a prior claim over property and is independent of and superior to Capital is what society believes in its heart, even though it does not practice. Far from being a theory for which we are primarily indebted to European agitators, this idea is not one step beyond the philosophy of Lincoln.

Labor must be given a standing in the community and in government on the same level with the capitalist. In both the Republican and Democratic parties the personnel in management is drawn entirely from the property-holding class. How many wage earners, or their representatives, sit in the high places of their party council? The working class must come to them as suppliants, just as Gompers comes to ask favors of the Democratic party.

It is significant that President Wilson's "New Freedom," which had as its object a more equitable distribution of wealth and a higher level of political and economic liberty, has led us in seven years to a period of the greatest concentration of wealth and the lowest level of civil liberty. And it is to be remembered that a Republican Congress has concurred in essence with what the Democratic administration has done in respect to these matters.

The Farmer-Labor party is more representative of all classes. It is not a class party; it is a party of reconciliation and peaceful progress. The party expects to include all classes because it holds ideals lying in all human hearts, for which, when adopted, we shall all be the happier.

The adoption of the Farmer-Labor program would make the structure of industry by nature less susceptible to profiteering. It places emphasis not so much on the possessive aim of life as on the creative. It would have a beneficial effect on production because it would enlist the complete co-operation of the workers. It would make for civil liberty because its adherents are instinctively liberal.

The Farmer-Labor party stands against imperialism. It is not greatly concerned with the League of Nations because it believes that the pressure of events will bring about some kind of a league, which in character will be like its constituents. The greatest condemnation against the present League is that it has done nothing for human liberties anywhere. The League's

first problem should be how the seven or eight hundred millions of human beings in the world under foreign domination can be prepared for political liberty. Such a league would have the party's earnest and continuous support.

The Low Cost of Thinking

ON October 21 William Mather Lewis, Director of the Savings Division of the Treasury Department, addressed the City Club on the subject, "The Low Cost of Thinking." In the speaker's opinion the high cost of living will never go down until gray matter goes up. The American people are not doing their own thinking but want some one else to do it for them. The political bosses are in business today because the average American does not function above the shoulders.

About five hundred million dollars have gone into the pockets of fake investment sharks in the United States because people do not think in financial terms. Ponzi got his money because he went out on the street and talked in a way that men understood.

The time is coming when our national welfare will depend upon savings. The war opened the eyes of the financiers as to the meaning of a financial democracy in which every worker is a capitalist. The possession of property is the best preventive of industrial and political unrest. Bolshevism and stock in government and industrial investment do not go together. The position of the United States will remain economically sound if we can get across to the worker what capital is. We must teach that every laborer may become a capitalist and every capitalist must be a laborer. Savings must take the place of luxury and waste.

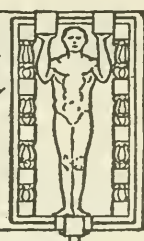
The twenty million people who bought liberty bonds must be made to think in financial terms. Millions of dollars are slipping away from them because they are giving up bonds without realizing that their value lies in the fact that the United States has never gone back on a financial obligation and never will. The reason for the drop in the value of liberty bonds was simply that the market was flooded with them and not that they were actually of less value. Since the government has given publicity to this situation, the market prices have arisen over five points.

By the promotion of Government Savings in the schools the Savings Division has undertaken to establish among the children the habit of saving and sound investment. The emphasis has been placed on the value of the dollar and the dignity of honest labor. Only in this way can be built up an America that will lead the world in trade and prosperity.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1920

NUMBER 44

Saturday, November 6—1 P. M.—Ladies' Day at the City Club

In the dining room

"What the Immigrant Thinks"

Second address in the Americanization Series

RAYMOND MOLEY

Director Cleveland Foundation

Mr. Moley was state director of Americanization in Ohio during the war. He was the most conspicuous man in Cleveland in developing the citizenship feature of the Americanization movement. It was on account of the significance of that work that he became director of the Cleveland Foundation.

His address at the City Club will be a summary of a book just finished on "What the Immigrant Thinks." This book is based on a case investigation of some five hundred families and groups of immigrants in Cleveland. Mr. Moley has reached some highly significant conclusions from his study.

Election Night Party

Members of the Club and guests who can conveniently sit down at the tables at six o'clock are urged to do so in order that others may be served later in the same places. Entertainment will be provided for the diners who finish early.

More than 500 reservations had been made for the election night party up to the time of going to press. The manager says that a few more members and guests can be accommodated. If you intend to join us Tuesday night, 'phone in your reservation without further delay. The regular \$1.25 dinner will be served, starting at 6:00 o'clock. Election returns will be thrown on the screen in the Lounge.

Wednesday, November 10—1 P. M.—

Subject: "Community Health Centers"

Speaker: DR. E. A. PETERSON, National Director Health Service of the American Red Cross.

Friday, November 12—1 P. M.—

Subject: "Steel Strike Conditions in the Pittsburgh District."

Speaker: GEORGE E. COLEMAN, Prominent in Boston civic affairs.

New Members

Richard T. White, Sec'y-Treas. Chemical Equipment Co.

E. L. Bennett, Bureau of Public Efficiency.

E. H. Irwin, General Sales Manager, O'Gara Coal Co.

Guy I. Colby, Treasurer, Business Service Corp. of America (Certified Public Accountant).

John F. Wohlegemuth, Sec'y-Treas. National Underwriters Co. (Ins. Publishers).

Alden S. Boyer, President, The Boyer Chemical Laboratory Co.

Francis Beidler II, Student, Harvard University.

I. N. Hahn, President, S. A. Rider Company.

Alfred H. P. Sayers, Assistant Librarian, Harper Memorial Library.

Robert W. Smith, Jr., Assistant Manager, John F. Cuneo Company.

C. J. Phillips, Sec'y-Treas., Scofield Evans Company.

R. F. Mahrlein, Ault & Wiborg Company, Prtg. Ink Mfgs.

Robert E. Mathews, Lawyer.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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C. A. Dykstra, Executive Secretary

Vol. XIII Monday, Nov. 1, 1920 No. 44

News From the Chess Corner

The City Club Chess Corner's first rapid transit chess championship was held Saturday, October 23, fourteen players participating. The play was unusually high class for a rapid fire tournament. A time limit of ten seconds was placed upon each move. It was a knockout fire, the winners playing winners until one survived.

F. L. Butterfield won the finals and was duly proclaimed the City Club rapid transit champion until the next tournament. Mr. Butterfield won with an opening of his own creation known as the "Butterfield Gambit."

A nominal entrance fee was charged each entrant, the proceeds going to the Chess Corner's fund to bring chess masters of the world to the City Club for the entertainment of its members.

The annual regular championship will start November 2, election day. More than a dozen members had entered at the time of going to press, and the entry list which is posted in the Chess Corner on the second floor is growing every day. In the championship tournament each entrant will play two games with every other entrant. To prevent the tournament's dragging on too long, all members who are interested are urged to enter immediately and play off games as fast as the opportunity is offered.

The Inter-Club Chess Tournament, in which the City Club will enter a team, will probably open on November 9.

We have about forty members playing chess at the Club with more or less frequency. Several new sets of equipment have been placed in the Corner and more will be added as needed.

Forum Notes

Len Small's manager phoned at 12:45, Friday noon, that Mr. Small would not keep his one o'clock appointment to speak at the City Club.

The next issue of the Bulletin will carry the story of Governor Cox's visit at the City Club on Saturday, October 30th.

The offices of the Club regret that it was impossible this last week to have a national speaker from the Republican Party in our series of political addresses. Tentative engagements with two of the best known republicans were cancelled because these men were sent by the National Committee into what was considered more doubtful territory. If members will recall that not a single republican speaker of national reputation spoke anywhere in Chicago last week, they will understand why we failed in this part of the program. We are still in close touch with the National Committee and we hope to have better luck on Monday.

Other speakers who have already made appointments to speak at the City Club during the season are: Francis Neilson, Editor of *The Freeman*; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise; Dr. John Haynes Holmes; W. L. George; Frederic C. Howe; Oswald Villard; Alexander Howat.

The Chicago Chapter of the American Association of Engineers invites the members of the City Club to attend its next meeting to be held in Fullerton Hall, Chicago Art Institute, Friday evening, November 5, at eight o'clock. Professor A. A. Michelsen of the University of Chicago will address the meeting on "Some Recent Applications of Light Waves."

The Near East Relief has fifteen front rows of seats for the performance of Ethel Barrymore in "De classe" on November 15. Tickets may be had at the office, 19 So. LaSalle Street, Room 1014, at \$5.00 apiece.

Report on Legislative Nominees

In the *Assembly Bulletin* of October 22, the Legislative Voters' League has presented its recommendations regarding legislative nominees in the various districts of the state. The League has endeavored to endorse those candidates who are best qualified to serve the public faithfully and efficiently without regard to party affiliations. The citizens of Illinois are asked to exercise discriminating care in voting for legislative candidates so that the marked improvement in the personnel of the General Assembly may be continued.

Actual Conditions in Europe Today

INTERNATIONAL co-operation with the United States playing a leading part, can alone save Europe from economic disaster and the ravages of Bolshevism, according to E. A. Filene, of Boston, who spoke at the City Club October 28.

"Actual Conditions in Europe Today," was the subject of the address, which was based on Mr. Filene's observations during a four months' tour of France, Italy, Germany, Austria, and Czecho-Slovakia, from which he recently returned. An intensely interested audience heard Mr. Filene's talk and many remained for an hour afterwards to hear further of his views.

There is so much friction in the nations of Europe, as reestablished by the peace terms, said the speaker, that nothing short of general international co-operation can avert future wars, which, even though only economic wars, will be very dangerous because they will reduce production and cause further want and suffering that may lead to revolution.

Coal is the common denominator of the situation, in Mr. Filene's opinion. Only with a supply of coal can production go on, credit be improved, and food, necessities and raw products obtained in exchange for finished products. Under the present conditions coal cannot be obtained, for the limit has been reached in negotiating public and private loans.

Italy has passed through a social revolution, which has placed the destinies of the state in the hands of organized radicals. The army is so sympathetic with the workers that no reliance can be placed upon it for the prevention of disorders arising from labor disturbances.

Austria is a country apparently doomed to die. The most terrible conditions existing in Europe prevail in hopeless, poverty-stricken Vienna. It seems almost inevitable that a crisis will come this winter, resulting in Bolshevism and the complete breakdown of the country.

The President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic told Mr. Filene that he did not fear Bolshevism in Europe if the people could be sure of food and work, but he added that in many places no such assurance could be given unless there were an international agreement for co-operation. He hopes to see a United States of Europe.

Mr. Filene found that France was torn by conflicting emotions—a desire to secure the indemnity which she needs, and a fear lest in permitting Germany to gain the economic power necessary to pay the indemnity, she would create a rival which would later crush her. As a result, France has no definite policy.

Germany, rightfully deprived of territories rich in natural resources, has a population of 15 to 20 millions greater than it can support. There is immense pressure toward a close approach to Russia. The great question is, what kind of a Germany will enter into a Russian agreement—a democratic or a bolshevist Germany? The present outlook is that it will be a revolutionary Germany because the tremendous uncertainties have caused a feeling of hopelessness among the leaders, as well as the masses, about their future existence.

Although passing through a serious industrial crisis, England is in the best situation. She is playing the part of the good sport and wants to give Germany and Austria a chance to live but she feels that support must be given to France.

There is a general feeling in Europe that only America, with her great wealth and freedom from partisanship, can lead the way out of the drift toward political and economic anarchy. Material and moral considerations alike demand that America accept these responsibilities.

Vice-President Marshall at the Club

VICE-PRESIDENT Thomas R. Marshall was the guest of the City Club Monday at luncheon and shared the forum platform with former Senator J. Hamilton Lewis. He spoke in favor of the democratic candidates in the League of Nations, saying in part as follows:

"I have been going around the country to see what the people have to say. There was some doubt and uncertainty when people first thought about that sign 'wiggling and wobbling' but this has disappeared since Senator Harding wiggled and wobbled off the League of Nations platform. The people are for something that will do away with war. They will hang on to the League of Nations until something better is offered."

As the Vice-President sees this issue, "Senator Harding does not stand for anything and does not even say what he will try to do, except that he will call together a 'board of wise men.' The republicans should have nominated a trust company for president; then we would know who these wise men are on its Board of Directors."

The Vice-President asserted that the League of Nations, if accepted by the United States, would be no more binding upon the American people than an Act of Congress. "If these foreign statesmen have been fooling us, and should attempt to use the League for other purposes than those set forth in the covenant, then there is no moral obligation on America and Congress can let the people out of the League, not in two years, but in fifteen minutes."

The Address of Senator Lewis

ON October 25, James Hamilton Lewis, the democratic nominee for Governor, addressed a large audience at the City Club. He said that the great issue is the honor of Illinois and the welfare of the citizens of the state, without regard to national issues. According to Senator Lewis, Illinois stands in "disgrace before civilization" and is regarded by outsiders as the "cesspool of American politics." He urged all independent voters to his standard, which, he said, represents keeping the Chicago political machine out of control over state affairs.

The Senator declared that the methods used in obtaining the republican nomination were a crime never paralleled in this city. He asserted that the primary election returns had been held up eleven days so as to hold final control over the results in case the tide should turn against the machine. It was the Republicans themselves who charged that certain districts were overrun with election return forgeries and ballot box stuffers protected by armed men. He claimed that in one negro precinct seventeen times as many votes were cast as there were persons registered. This city, he said, is a white man's government; while we want no misgovernment by white men, we demand that a white man's vote be equal to a colored man's.

"Now the machine speaks only of the duty of voting the republican ticket," said the speaker. "Nothing more is heard of abolishing the public utilities and the reduction of rates; nothing more of crooks and liars in the party, but instead, an appeal to forget the conflict of the primaries."

"It is the duty of the citizens of Illinois," he said, "to revive the honor of their state and to remedy this wrong by a vote not blinded by partisanship."

Senator Lewis denounced the politicians who appeal to foreign groups within our electorate to vote against a measure which represents American principles because its operation is claimed to impose a wrong upon the country whence the foreign citizen came. Such an appeal places the interests of the mother country before the welfare of America and destroys the loyalty of the foreign born citizens for the country of his adoption. It encourages him to regard the United States as a sponsor of whatever the country of his birth does or wants. The forces of revolution find it an auspicious time to strike at America when her foreign born citizens are arrayed against her in racial groups, with no sense of loyalty to America and devotion to her interests.

What Other Cities Are Doing

Although almost every civic organization and every newspaper in St. Louis favored the passage of all the eighteen items involving bond issues of \$23,000,000 for municipal development in that city, only five received the necessary two-thirds vote in the recent election. These five were for a total of \$3,793,000 and covered the following public works: Illumination of grade crossings, farm for insane, new engine house, new morgue, reconstruction of streets, city lighting plants.

"Housing Prices" is the title of a memorandum prepared by the City Club of New York for presentation to the city session of the legislature. The memorandum urges the establishment of housing boards in each community of over 10,000 population, the enactment of a constitutional amendment to permit the use of state credit by private builders, and passage of an act enabling cities to engage in municipal housing.

The city plan commission of St. Louis has issued a booklet on the housing problem in that city and the nation. The pamphlet is reported by the National Municipal Review to include a valuable discussion of the costs and advantages of the various types of dwellings, with suggestive plans and specifications, and studies in land allotment and community plan.

The Bureau of Municipal Research in Toronto has presented a study of the city budget for 1920, which discusses in two parts the budget proper and public service enterprises of the city. It shows in graphic form the cost of each activity of government, who makes the expenditures, and what is purchased.

A committee of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association has investigated the question of sidewalk obstruction and has used the information gained from a number of other cities as a basis of recommendations for better pedestrian traffic conditions.

Cleveland has passed a new taxicab ordinance. The requirements include liability and property damage insurance, finger print identification of all drivers, revocation of licenses by chief of police, license commissioner, mayor, or judge of municipal court.

An amendment to the city charter of Ashtabula, Ohio, abolishing proportional representation and the City Manager plan has been submitted by popular petition and will come to vote in November.

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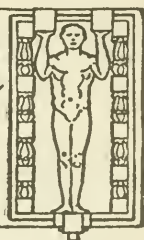
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The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1920

NUMBER 45

Friday, November 12—1:00 P. M.—In the Dining Room

Subject:

“Fraternize or Fight—Illustrated by the Steel Strike”

Speaker:

GEORGE W. COLEMAN

President of the Open Forum National Council.

Mr. Coleman has addressed the City Club before on the Open Forum, a movement in which he is a widely recognized promoter on account of his experience as director of the Ford Hall meetings in Boston.

The Interchurch Movement report on the steel strike stirred up a great deal of comment. City Club members will be interested to hear first hand from a member of the commission which made the investigation on which the report was based. As a member of the commission Mr. Coleman had special opportunities to study the steel strike conditions in the Pittsburgh district and he will tell us of the controversy as he saw it.

Saturday, November 13—1:00 P. M.—In the Dining Room

Ladies Are Invited

Subject:

“Community Health Centers”

Speaker:

DR. E. A. PETERSON

National Director of Health Service of the American Red Cross.

Hundreds of health centers have been established in the United States. This form of educational service is one of the significant features of the American Red Cross peace program.

Dr. Peterson's recent suggestions for community health service have been received with great enthusiasm in all parts of the country. What he will have to say at the City Club will be of special interest to members who participated in the preparation of the Public Health and Housing exhibits of the City Club and in the conferences that accompanied these exhibits a few years ago.

W. L. George, English Novelist, at the City Club on November 22.

Francis Neilson, Editor of *The Freeman*, at the club on November 30.

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Vol. XIII Monday, Nov. 8, 1920 No. 45

The Inter Club Chess League

The Inter Club Chess League of Chicago was formally organized at a dinner at the Hamilton Club, Tuesday evening, October 26. The following clubs were represented: Hamilton Club, Illinois Athletic Club, Press Club, Engineers, Elks and the City Club.

Each Club will be represented by a chess team composed of six members and each team will play two games with each other team, one of which will be played at the home club and the other at the opponent's club. Starting probably Tuesday, November 9, at 7:30 p. m., each team will play a match every two weeks.

Club members are urged to give their backing to this movement and to witness the matches, both in our own chess corner and when our team is visiting other clubs.

Plans are now launched to secure a cup or other suitable trophy for the winner of the Inter Club Chess tournament, which will last through the winter.

The City Club's individual championship tournament started November 2 with an entry list of twenty members.

The Alibi

The Democratic National Committee in New York rearranged the schedule of Governor Cox about thirty-six hours before he was to appear at the City Club. In spite of the change, the Chicago democratic headquarters advised the City Club not to change its Saturday plans but to make ready for a fifteen-minute visit from

Gov. Cox. At 10 a. m. this "looking in at the Club" by the Governor seemed entirely possible but the women's meeting at the Woods dragged on so that the Governor had to make his special train from the theater instead of the City Club. Everybody was sorry. And it was not a hoax. Better luck next time!

The Election Night Party

The Clubhouse was crowded as never before in its history on election night. About seven hundred members and guests dined at the Club and three or four hundred more came in during the evening.

The early returns showed what a landslide the election was to be. The gradual loss of interest in the bulletins thrown on the screen made possible and welcome an old-fashioned singing bee. Everybody joined in singing the old songs. Joe Palise and Art Holden scored big hits by impromptu solos. There is no doubt but what the crowd had a good time.

The chess fiends chessed
And the guess fiends guessed
As the democrats' dope went astray,
And a sociable gang
Of song fiends sang
As the land slid Harding's way.

From the Near East Relief

The Near East Relief, whose offices are at 19 S. LaSalle Street, sends the following communication to the Bulletin:

LEST WE FORGET.

Do you know that the Armenian Nation was directly instrumental in shortening the World War by at least three or four months in holding back the enemy from the oil fields of Baku on the Caspian Sea? Luedendorf has said that one of the immediate causes of failure of the German offensive in 1918 was due to the fact that the German army could not get supplies of oil which they so badly needed. Had they not been so frustrated by the Armenians in their attempt to capture the Baku oil fields, it can be safely stated that the war would have been prolonged at least three or four months, resulting in the loss of thousands of our boys and millions of dollars.

*Now the Armenian nation is starving!
Does this mean anything to you?*

Raymond Moley's luncheon talk last Saturday on the subject, "What the Immigrant Thinks," will be reported in the next issue of the Bulletin.

The Constitutional Convention

The Constitutional Convention will meet in Springfield Monday, November 8, after four months of inactivity. The convention convened on September 21, only to adjourn for the campaign period. Some of the big questions to be worked out are, apportionment, revenue, taxation and finances, Chicago and Cook County affairs, labor and industry, the Judiciary, and the Initiative and Referendum. During the recess many proposals have been revised by the committees and are now ready for consideration and discussion. Some of the most important proposals remain to be debated on the first reading. About sixteen proposals will come up for second reading when presented by the committee on phraseology and style. It is predicted that all of these questions will encounter differences of opinion and some of them will face strong opposition. Leading delegates assert that the work of the convention can be completed before the holidays only by diligent effort of the convention.

National Municipal League Convention

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the National Municipal League will be held at Indianapolis November 17, 18 and 19. The program includes addresses and discussion on the following subjects: Governmental Aids to Housing; The Crisis in Civil Service; How the City Manager Plan Works—the Latest Evidence; Methods Whereby Civic Organizations Influence Elections; Service at Cost for Street Railways—Panacea or Nostrum? Organization of Metropolitan Areas. Honorable Charles E. Hughes of New York and Professor Charles E. Merriam of Chicago will address the conference on the subject "The Fate of the Direct Primary."

City Planning

"The Law of the City Plan" is the subject of the supplement to the National Municipal Review for October, 1920. The author is Frank B. Williams, counsel for the American City Consultants and chairman of the city planning committee of the City Club of New York. The pamphlet deals broadly with the subject and not merely with the legal aspects. Mr. Williams outlines the advantages of city planning and discusses what the plan should contain and how its enforcement should be organized and administered. The study includes a consideration of regional, county and state planning. The principal state statutes on city planning are given, as well as an up-to-date bibliography.

The 50-Ward Law Adopted

JOSEPH CUMMINS, President of the City Club and Chairman of the Committee for the adoption of the law, issued the following statement on November 5:

"The adoption of the 50-ward law by a huge majority is encouraging and significant. The voters of Chicago are not indifferent about their city government. They are in earnest in seeking improvements in its machinery and in removing obstacles to the free and effective expression of the people's will.

"The 50-ward law will not bring any millennium but it will get a fair redistricting, tend to bring high-class men into the council, and fix responsibility where it belongs. There should be a distinct slump in the game of "passing the buck." Finally it will lessen somewhat the heavy burden carried by the taxpayers.

"The law directs the council to adopt a redistricting ordinance within three months. In fact, it must be done in less time to enable the election commission to get ready for the aldermanic election in February. Doubtless the Judiciary Committee, of which Alderman Cermak is chairman, will proceed with the work immediately.

"Redistricting by the very men whose political fortunes are affected is always a difficult job. The new law gives the committee in a sense a clean slate which should make it easier. As always in such matters, the fullest publicity—including, if necessary, public hearings—will be helpful to those aldermen who place a right result above personal interests. The principles that govern are simple—equal population, compact territory, regard for lines of transportation.

"The only obstacles in the way of an impartial application of these principles are the personal and temporary interests of office-holders and politicians. The public cares not a copper about these and will not be patient with trading and log-rolling in this business if it is kept informed. Chairman Cermak will find public opinion his most powerful and effective weapon in putting through a redistricting that is on the square."

An interesting side light on the city manager movement in the United States is the fact that John Collier, new city manager of Beaufort, South Carolina, resigns the managership of La Grande, Oregon, and moves 3000 miles to take his new position.

Unthinkable as it may be to the old type of city voter and official, this transfer is the 36th in the annals of American "city-manager cities."

New York's Special Session on Housing

ON September 20th the Legislature met in Special Session to consider the housing situation. During the preceding month the Joint Legislative Committee had held many hearings. It recommended further statutes affecting the relation of landlord and tenant and also measures intended to stimulate house building.

The Legislature refused to approve a much advertised plan for exemption of real estate mortgages from the state income tax. It was made clear that state exemption would be of little avail unless followed by Federal action along similar lines. Such action seemed most unlikely. It was further shown that the exemption as planned would affect from \$40 to \$50 of income on existing mortgages of all sorts to every dollar of income from mortgages on new houses.

The Reconstruction Commission had urged the need for state and local housing boards to follow up the entire subject. This plan the Legislature refused to adopt. While the refusal was based partly on lack of inclination to carry out any suggestion coming from a commission appointed by the Governor, there was also reluctance in most parts of the state to deal with housing matters along new lines. Most of the legislation actually passed was made to apply only to the metropolitan district.

Legislative leaders went farther than originally intended in altering the relation of landlord and tenant. Temporarily the contract relationship has been largely abolished, especially as affecting the amount of rental. In all summary proceedings for dispossession the tenant may interpose a defense that the rent is unreasonable and the agreement oppressive. The landlord must then file a detailed statement of his investment, income, expenses, etc., and the burden is upon him to make out a *prima facie* case of reasonableness. Provision is also made that where a tenant holds over after termination of his lease the landlord may demand possession only on one of three grounds. He must show either that the tenant is objectionable or that he needs the premises for his own family or that the building is to be demolished to give way to new construction.

Three things were done looking toward stimulation of house construction. Newly constructed houses were definitely excluded from the operation of the landlord and tenant legislation. Provision was made authorizing investment of certain public funds in the securities of the State Land Bank, an organization established to facilitate the operation of building loan associa-

tions. The most important measure, however, was the one permitting local authorities to exempt temporarily from local taxation new buildings planned and used for dwelling purposes.—*Bulletin of the City Club of New York.*

What Other Cities Are Doing

The Commissioner of Public Affairs in Buffalo has suggested a novel method of facilitating direct distribution of food stuffs. A list of farmers who have telephones available within the zone of cheap toll rates and who might be in a position to use the parcel post to deliver orders received from the city, can be furnished by the telephone company for the convenience of city consumers.

On October 22 and 23 the Ohio State Conference on City Planning held a convention in Toledo. One of the features was a city planning exhibit which was displayed in the Art Museum. Among the subjects discussed at the conference were zoning, traffic and regional planning.

The new city charter of Akron creates a social service department whose function is to manage the charitable, correctional and recreational agencies of the city. The department will also furnish legal aid to the poor and supervise all public amusements and social service activities.

The St. Louis Home and Housing Association, which was organized last year to encourage home building, has reported a trust fund of \$1,034,000 which is to be used to buy land and build houses in various sections of the city.

A housing and apartment renting bureau has been opened in the City Hall of Baltimore to accommodate homeseekers and to act as a curb to avaricious landlords.

The Akron Chamber of Commerce has completed an eight-months' housing survey. The various classes of dwellings and the amounts of rent paid have been listed.

Minneapolis has opened a special court for traffic violators. The Judge of the Conciliation Court devotes two mornings a week to cases of this nature.

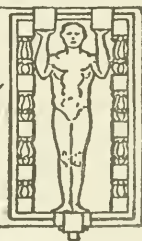
The Mayor of Lansing, Michigan, has named a City Planning Commission whose first duty will be to make a survey of the city.

In Detroit bids have been asked by the city for the construction of a new bridge to Belle Isle.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1920

NUMBER 46

Monday, November 15—1:00 P. M.

Subject:

“Education, Military or Physical?”

Speaker:

E. DANA CAULKINS

Manager, National Physical Education Service of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

The substitution of physical education on a national scale in place of compulsory military training, of which we have heard a great deal, is the object of a campaign by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Mr. Caulkins comes to Chicago with the purpose of stimulating forces which will help the early passage of the Fess-Capper Physical Education Bill in Congress. The purpose of this bill is to provide for physical education in the United States through co-operation with the states in the preparation and payment of supervisors and teachers of physical education, including medical examiners and school nurses.

Thursday, November 18—1:00 P. M.

Subject:

“A Bird’s-eye View of the Industrial Situation in America”

Speaker:

CHARLES G. WOOD

of Industrial Information Service, Inc., Boston.

The Industrial Information Service collects, correlates, and publishes facts about industrial problems and relations. It is a general clearing house for industrial information.

Through this organization Mr. Wood’s advice and counsel is widely sought on matters which contemplate strikeless relations and increased production. Mr. Wood’s experience in adjusting over 3,000 labor disputes, while a member of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, gives the necessary basis of knowledge to what he has to say on this subject. Club members will be interested to compare his views on arbitration with those presented by Governor Allen last June and with the ideas that Alexander Howat will soon bring to us.

W. L. George, English Novelist, at the City Club on November 22.

Francis Neilson, Editor of *The Freeman*, at the club on November 30.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

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\$1.00 per Year - - - - - 10c per Copy

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Vol. XIII Monday, Nov. 15, 1920 No. 46

Club Notes

The Library Committee of the City Club has recommended the renewal of the same magazines for next year as were subscribed this year, with a few exceptions, for use in the reading room. The committee invites the suggestions of club members concerning the selection of magazines and newspapers.

The Executive Secretary will represent the City Club at the National Municipal League meeting in Indianapolis, November 17, 18 and 19. He has been a member of the program committee for the League, and chairman of the program committee of the Civic Secretaries' Association which meets on the same day in Indianapolis.

Attention of the members is directed to the letters sent out asking for opinions on the proposed chamber music series. The directors wish as complete a referendum as possible. Please send in replies.

On the invitation of Mayor Cousins our Executive Secretary, Mr. Dykstra, spoke to a citizens' meeting in Detroit, Monday evening on the subject of City-County Consolidation for Detroit.

Club members will be welcome at the Elks' headquarters Tuesday night, November 16, when our chess team lines up against the Elks team.

The City Club is in receipt of a complimentary copy of "The Peace Tangle" from the author, John F. Bass.

City Council

The business of outstanding interest in the meeting of the City Council last Wednesday afternoon was the concurrence in the Mayor's appointment of Charles C. Fitzmorris as Chief of Police in place of John J. Garrity, resigned.

This meeting was the first regular session of the council and, accordingly, main consideration was given numerous matters of routine presented by individual aldermen, and either passed without objection or referred to various council committees.

A resolution offered by Alderman Captain was passed directing the Board of Local Improvements to present the City Council with estimates for the costs of street improvements for which bonds have been approved and to advise whether more expenditures will be required of the city to complete these improvements.

The subject of redistricting the city into fifty wards and the more important licensing proposals of the committee on revenues were not taken up.

The fifty-ward law adopted by referendum on November 2 makes it the duty of the City Council to adopt a plan of redistricting within ninety days. The committee which has the subject under consideration met on Tuesday and thrashed over the question of the meaning of the law and the contingencies that may arise in case the council fails to do its duty. The committee ordered its sub-committee on redistricting to be ready with a fifty-ward plan within two weeks. Alderman Bowler, chairman of the sub-committee, has tentatively worked out new ward lines and is striving to gain the approval of fifty-seven aldermen so that the acceptance of his plan will be assured.

Chess News

The directors have approved Mr. Sparrow's appointment of Messrs. Starr, Watkins, Buck and Denis to the Chess Committee.

William J. Sinek, Exalted Ruler of the Elks, will donate a cup to be given as a prize to the winners of the Inter-Club tournament.

On Tuesday, November 16, the City Club chess team will play its opening games in the Inter-Club Chess League with the Elks' team at the Elks' headquarters, 174 West Washington Street.

The leaders in our individual championship tournament are: Mr. Hicks, won 8, lost 0; Mr. Sparrow, won 10, lost 1; Mr. Denis, won 13, lost 4; Mr. Butterfield, won 10, lost 3.

"What the Immigrants Are Thinking"

DR. RAYMOND MOLEY, Director of the "Cleveland Foundation," contributed a new viewpoint to the study of Americanization in an address at the City Club November 6 on the subject "What the Immigrants Are Thinking."

Dr. Moley said that almost every sort of human activity relating to the foreign born is called "Americanization," including some very un-American practices. Ideas of Americanization have taken various forms between the two extremes: (1) the rigorous, or in other words "Prussian Americanization," of forcing the individual into a certain mold; and (2) the sentimental, of leaving the individual alone. The essential thing about all past methods of Americanization is that they have proceeded from the top down, with the result that methods have been decided by the feelings and ideas of the Americanizer, and some exceedingly fantastic suggestions have prevailed.

The proper approach to the problem is through the avenue of psychology. To punish one for an evil deed does not prevent others from doing likewise. Oppression makes others radical and increases the evil that it attempts to eliminate, according to Dr. Moley.

The Cleveland Foundation conceived the necessity of a case study of the immigrants' attitude to American institutions. Their new idea is that the American-born and the foreign-born should understand each other and work together to the end of bringing about the good of all. By its evidence on what the immigrants are thinking, the Cleveland study has contributed toward a solution, but the work has not been carried far enough to find the complete answer.

To find out what the immigrants are thinking a careful investigator lived among them for seven months and recorded 400 interviews on a questionnaire form. The results formed the substance of Dr. Moley's address.

Out of the 400 cases studied, of immigrants who came to America with highest hopes, 300 have become disillusioned, disappointed and dissatisfied. This disillusionment was caused mainly by natural homesickness which manifests itself in a struggle to re-create old environments and in the formation of foreign neighborhoods.

Another reason for the immigrants' homesickness may be the remembrance of certain unpleasant experiences in America. They are very sensitive to slights, oppression, and rough treatment at the hands of policemen, postal clerks, or draft board. Unfortunately it is generally the least worthy American officials with whom the foreign-born comes in contact. Experience with

the foremen of the factory is often the cause of deepest resentment. Eighty-five per cent of the factory workers who were interviewed hated and despised their foremen.

Only 100 of the 400 cases were classed as radicals in the sense of being believers in a fundamental change in our political organization. These varied from extreme to mild radicals, extreme radicalism being most common among men between the ages of thirty and forty years. Most of the radicals came to this country between the years 1910 and 1914.

One-half of the radical immigrants had apparently reached this state because they were industrially unhappy. Generally their past experience had not fitted them for the work in which they were engaged. If bolshevism helps them to respect their work then they are for it. Radicalism proved to be more prevalent among skilled workers than among unskilled.

Another reason for radicalism was found to be a lack of domestic satisfaction. It was true of most radicals either that their families lived abroad or that they were single men with no opportunity to establish homes. Not more than ten per cent of those classified as radicals had arrived at radicalism from logical thought.

It is significant that 200 of the disillusioned immigrants have remained conservative. The most potent cause for this is the power of religion to fight radicalism. The order of effectiveness of the religious organizations in this respect is, (1) Greek Catholic, (2) Roman Catholic and (3) Protestant.

The second great cause was illiteracy. Of the illiterate immigrants only two and one-half percent were radicals, according to the findings. This is quite remarkable in connection with the accepted notion that the illiteracy test will keep many radicals out of the country.

A third reason for conservatism is citizenship; and a fourth, membership in the American labor union. As evidence of the latter statement Dr. Moley stated that 33 per cent of the members in American labor unions were radicals as compared with 52 per cent of the members of labor unions abroad.

The way out, according to Dr. Moley, is the recognition that this is essentially a human problem. The immigrant must be allowed to receive the things that we care for, such as leisure time and enjoyable work. Impractical ideas, many of which now prevail, must be avoided. One great need is to improve our methods of teaching the English language so that adult immigrants may have a better chance to learn it.

Constitutional Convention Program

The question of apportionment, including the limitation of Cook County representation in the legislature, is placed last on the calendar of the Constitutional Convention in a report from the committee on rules and procedure. Revenue, taxation and finances; initiative, referendum and recall; judiciary; Chicago and Cook County, will be considered in the order named.

The revenue proposal, which is one of the most important sections to be written into the new constitution, has been under consideration by the delegates during the past week. There have been submitted one majority and two minority reports, the chief difference arising over the classification of intangible property advocated by the majority report and not mentioned by the two minority reports.

Another feature of the majority report is the provision for an income tax optional with the general assembly, which would be given power to substitute it for a tax on personal property. On this subject the minority reports make it mandatory on the general assembly to provide for an income tax which shall be concurrent with a tax by value on property.

The minority report would make the tax rate uniform, while in the majority report it is provided that the rate may be uniform or may be graduated, provided that the highest rate shall not exceed six times the lowest rate.

Toledo Settles Street Car Question

By a vote of more than two to one on November 2 Toledo voters approved the service-at-cost ordinance granting a franchise to the Community Traction Company, a newly incorporated company formed to take over the street railways interests of the Toledo Railways and Light Company. By approximately the same majority, they voted down the two proposed bond issues for a municipal transportation system. The new franchise will go into effect as soon as the Toledo Railways and Light Company and the Community Traction Company have filed with the clerk of the council their formal acceptance of the ordinance, and a transfer of the property has been effected. One of the first effects of the franchise will be an immediate lowering of the fare from seven to six cents. The Mayor will appoint a board of street railway control composed of three disinterested citizens of Toledo who will serve without salary. They will select a street railways commissioner and prepare a plan for rearrangement of the street railway system with a view to more efficient operation and better service.

What Other Cities Are Doing

The Transit Construction Commissioner of New York City has issued in pamphlet form a report by Chief Engineer Daniel L. Turner, submitting for consideration a comprehensive rapid transit plan covering all the boroughs of the city of New York. It is not contemplated that the comprehensive transit system in its entirety should be undertaken at once but that it should be proceeded with gradually and continuously. A definite program is suggested for the next twenty-five years. The plan is intended to take care of the city's needs as long as it is confined within its present boundaries.

The Detroit Charter which was adopted in 1918 was amended in three particulars at the special primary election of August 31. One amendment provided that the council should name additional supervisors, corresponding to the needs of an increased population. Another authorized the appointment of a recreation commission of four members. The third amendment makes possible frequent changes in the building code, which will tend to make the code more workable.

The committee on Health and Sanitation of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce recently made a report to the Board of Estimate in opposition to the disposal of municipal waste by incineration and in favor of the reduction method of treating garbage. The report was based on an investigation of the experience of other cities. It is stated that most of the western cities have abandoned their incinerator plants and gone in again for dumping garbage.

The city council of Philadelphia has established in the newly created department of public welfare a bureau for the purpose of providing legal aid and assistance to those who are in need thereof and those who for financial reasons are unable to retain private counsel. The ordinance directs the city solicitor to assign to the bureau such attorneys as the council may provide. In addition, the bureau contemplates utilizing the services of students in the city's law schools.

The section in the Kalamazoo Charter which provides for proportional representation for the election of the council has been held invalid by the supreme court of Michigan.

The people of Jamestown, New York, have recently authorized a bond issue of \$150,000 to construct a municipal milk plant and distribution system.



The City Club Bulletin

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VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1920

NUMBER 47

Monday, November 22—1:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

Subject:

“My Impressions of America”

Speaker:

W. L. GEORGE

British Novelist

We are more than fortunate in having the brilliant Mr. George with us. A realist of the modern British School, he writes with a style that is compact, exact, and full of go. He speaks in calm, precise and well thought out sentences, rich in humor and human feeling.

Harpers Magazine has recently announced a series of articles for 1921, by Mr. George, on the general subject which he will discuss before the Club on Monday. No members should miss the opportunity of hearing Mr. George.

The Series of Chamber Music Concerts has been arranged for the third Wednesday of each of the next four months

The response from the members to the letter sent out asking whether the Club should promote a series of Chamber Music concerts shows conclusively that our members want to hear the Philharmonic String Quartette this season. Up to the time of going to press requests for five hundred tickets for the series have been received. This number insures the financial success of the concerts. The overwhelming majority of the replies shows a preference for Wednesday evening concerts. Fortunately this evening does not interfere with the Chicago Orchestra program or with other artists' concerts which have been scheduled. Tentative arrangements have been made with the Philharmonic String Quartette for their appearance at the Club on the third Wednesday of December, January, February and March.

The hour for these concerts will be set as soon as a tabulation of replies is made to determine the desire of the greatest number of members. The Bulletin will carry the story of final arrangements as soon as they are definitely agreed upon.

**Francis Neilson will address the Club November 30.
The Fisk Jubilee Singers are Coming Soon.**

New Members

Gelmer Kuiper, General Claim Agent, Chicago Great Western R. R.

D. B. McGehee, Assistant to Vice-President, O'Gara Coal Company.

Owen B. Jones, Mineral Point Zinc Company.

Edward M. Burke, Lawyer.

Alfred W. Stern, Vice-President, E. Kuppenheimer & Company.

George J. Sharkey, Sales Agent, Hoyt Metal Company.

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Vol. XIII Monday, Nov. 22, 1920 No. 47

To Relieve Congestion in the Loop

Under the auspices of the City Club a conference was held on November 12 for the discussion of Chicago's downtown traffic and parking problem. Representatives were present from a number of organizations affected by the proposed ordinance for the drastic restriction of parking which is now before the Local Transportation Committee of the Council. The necessity of relieving congestion within the loop is recognized and it is hoped to eliminate any organized opposition that may develop against the barring of parked automobiles from the loop. The plan of underground garages in Grant Park has been suggested as a means of providing other parking facilities.

At its meeting on November 18 the City Council Committee on Local Transportation gave its unanimous approval to the anti-parking ordinance. The committee recommends to the council that all parking in the district bounded by Kinzie, Clinton, Harrison streets and Michigan Avenue be prohibited between 7 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Chairman Schwartz said that the council will accept the committee recommendation.

State Convention Consolidates Courts

The consolidation of the Circuit, Superior, and County Courts of Cook County into what would be known as the Circuit Court of Cook County is one of the main features of the judiciary report which was adopted by the Constitutional Convention on November 18.

Special Thanksgiving Dinner

Wednesday, November 24, 12 to 2.00 P. M.

\$1.00

Old Fashioned Vegetable Soup

Mixed Pickles

Roast Young Vermont Turkey

Cranberry Sauce

Candied Sweet Potatoes

Creamed Carrots and Peas

Pumpkin Pie

New York State Apple Cider

From the Chess Corner

The City Club chess team, composed of Messrs. Sparrow, Hicks, Watkins, Denis, Starr and Buck, brought back six victories from their visit at the Elks' Club last Tuesday evening. This is a good start and we hope the finish will find them at the head of the league.

The team's second meeting in the Interclub Chess League is scheduled for November 30, when the Engineers' team will visit our club.

The Chess Committee considers it advisable to raise funds for the chess corner. These funds will be used to bring the eleven-year-old Polish chess protege, Rzechewski, and other masters to the City Club in exhibitions for the entertainment of active players, onlookers and friends of the game. Every chess patron is urged to give generously.

The leaders in our championship tournament at the time of going to press are as follows: Hicks won 17, lost 0; Sparrow won 15, lost 1; Denis won 17, lost 5; Butterfield won 10, lost 5.

Report of the Citizens' Association

Copies of the 46th annual report of the Citizens' Association of Chicago are available at the desk on the first floor of the Clubhouse. Among the activities described in the report are the recommendation for appointive judges; the protest against unfair limitation of Chicago's representation in the legislature; the denouncing of the "do-nothing" policy of the Constitutional Convention; the watching of the official canvass of the election returns; the investigation of the enormous sums paid by the city for experts' compensation; and many other matters that make the report interesting and worthy of every citizen's attention.

"Fraternize or Fight—As Illustrated By the Steel Strike"

Here in America, a country where we have all the elements of prosperity and general welfare, serious antagonisms and dreadful confusion have arisen in the minds of men in all lines of human activity. George W. Coleman, President of the National Open Forum Association and member of the Interchurch World Movement commission on the steel strike, told the City Club on November 12 that getting together and talking things over is the only means of getting clarity and order out of the present chaos of conflict and misunderstandings. To this end the open forum movement is effective.

Personal investigation has convinced Mr. Coleman that industrial antagonisms can only be straightened out by some sort of conference between the parties. In the case of the steel strike, the controversy had to come to a fight because the denial of an opportunity to confer left no alternative.

The Interchurch World Movement report on the steel strike is a cold analysis of facts disclosed by careful investigation. It charges an outrageous misrepresentation of facts by the press. Contrary to the widespread statement that the steel strike was a bolshevik movement of a wild bunch of radical foreigners with the purpose of upsetting American institutions, the interchurch commission, whose membership cannot be accused of being radical, found that it was a regularly conducted, orthodox A. F. of L. strike for improvement in wages, hours and conditions of employment. An old book of Foster's, which not one striker in a thousand had read, was dug up, apparently gotten out in a new edition and distributed by the steel manufacturers, and given great prominence by the press.

Another misrepresentation of the press was in respect to the number of men out on strike, actually 300,000. This was a fact that enterprising journalism could have disclosed if it would, but did not. The strike lasted from September to January; yet on the third day, and repeatedly thereafter, the Pittsburg newspapers reported that it was finished.

The speaker asserted that there had been no adequate presentation of the true conditions of employment by the Pittsburg papers, such as the length of the working day, which for more than one-half of the unskilled workers is twelve hours and no shorter than it was ten years ago.

The most terrible feature of the strike situation, in Mr. Coleman's opinion, was the extreme violation of civil rights. He personally

saw conclusive evidence of unbelievable outrages. The unprotected strikers suffered injustices and bodily injuries without recourse at law and assistance from persons of influence.

In answer to a question from the audience whether the demand for a closed shop was not the fundamental cause of all the difficulties in the steel strike, Mr. Coleman stated that, on the contrary, the evidence showed the cause to be a legitimate demand for better conditions. He admitted, however, that the closed shop idea was in the minds of all the union employes, to be effected if possible. He added that in his investigation he had been unable to see that the steel manufacturers had shown an "iota of brains" in attempting to improve personal relationship with their employes. If these conditions continue the outcome will be another and a more severe strike.

Citizens' Conference on Education

The Federal Commissioner of Education has issued a call for a Citizens' Conference on Education for the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, to be held at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Monday, November 29. The purpose of the conference is to discuss the present educational situation, legislation to be presented at the next sessions of legislatures of the several states, sources of income for the support of schools, the means of continuing to foster such interest among the people at large and their representatives in the legislative bodies as may be necessary to bring about the needed legislation. The conference is one of a series of regional conferences which are being held in a dozen sections of the country for a fuller discussion of conditions, needs and means of meeting them in the several sections than is possible in a national conference. All citizens who are interested in the promotion of education from the standpoint of statesmanship and public welfare are invited to attend the conference.

Chicago Commerce for November 13 carries a complete story of the hearing of Chicago's housing situation before the special commission of the United States Senate, which opened its session in the Auditorium Hotel on November 10.

Community Service of Chicago is still looking around for men who will give a little volunteer service each week to neighborhood organizations and social settlements in connection with the leisure time activities of groups of boys, such as hiking, vacant lot games, etc.

Community Health Centers

"Community Health Centers" was the subject of an address at the City Club on November 13 by Dr. E. A. Peterson, national director of Health Service of the American Red Cross. The health center has become one of the chief peacetime activities of the American Red Cross. Its object is to prevent disease and promulgate right living; its main function is to dispense health advice.

When the Red Cross came out of the war it became its own character analyst. It found itself a huge organization of ten million adults and fourteen million children members. Its chapter roll included twenty thousand separate neighborhood groups. Nine million members had already participated in social work and had gained a definite satisfaction and joy in service. It was natural for them to turn to the health field.

Although there were already 217 different organizations in the field of health, the Red Cross felt that the country's disgracefully high mortality figures justified its participation in health service. Past experience suggested the line of attack. It involved first a realization of the force of neighborly advice. Experts speak but folks do not follow them, perhaps because the experts may be over-zealous and regarded with suspicion. Many folks are more apt to believe what their neighbors tell them than take the advice of a physician. Here the Red Cross found its great opportunity: to get the material of experts across to folks by neighborly advice.

The health center has become a "go-between" organization, placing the people who need advice in touch with the sources. Reliable material gathered in one public place advertises the value of health and the means of gaining it. The center's functions are (1) to answer health questions, (2) to display in attractive form advice to individual groups, (3) to promote exhibits appealing to the eye, (4) to centralize all health activities, (5) to attack the problem of under-nourishment. These services are rendered effectively without a staff of highly skilled persons.

The movement is growing at enormous rates. A second stage in its development, not yet attained, will be the promotion of clinics so that physicians' services may be more available and utilized by the community. And a third stage, now only a dream of the future, is the bringing of highly technical skill to bear on community needs.

Health centers fit into the work of the Red Cross as they fit into the work of no other organization, and it is not possible for the Red Cross to lodge this responsibility.

The National Bill for Physical Education

The Fess-Capper Bill, which is now under consideration by Congress, provides federal co-operation with the state governments in a nation-wide program of health education. Among its sponsors is the National Physical Education Service, of which E. Dana Caulkins, who spoke to the City Club on November 15, is manager.

Health and full physical efficiency are not natural for many people. Modern environments generally militate against normal physical development. If children are to have knowledge and habits of healthy living, they must be trained.

Some form of public training is necessary as a supplement, not as a substitute, for parental training. The government owes a responsibility to itself as well as to the children, who must pay the taxes and answer the call to the colors when they grow up, since their ability to meet these demands depends upon their physical efficiency. The need of public physical education is further emphasized by the evidence of what the nation as a whole has suffered in loss of production and in waste of money and time in the emergency of national defense.

That physical education has been carried on insufficiently in the past is shown by the disclosures of the draft boards regarding physical fitness and by the school health surveys concerning physical defects. There are only 5,500 physical directors in this country, although 45,000 would be required to supply one to every 500 children. In only 21 states have laws relating to this subject been adopted. The total appropriation in twenty of these states is less than \$200,000 a year.

By the Fess-Capper Bill the federal government agrees to pay one-half of the expense of training and the salaries of health supervisors and nurses. It provides (1) equality in amounts of state and federal appropriations; (2) a wide program of physical education under state supervision; (3) a withdrawal of federal assistance after five years unless a state has made it possible for all children between the ages of six and eighteen to participate.

While the terms of the bill are comprehensive as to physical training, they do not include either military training or education of persons over eighteen years of age. There has been so little opposition that it is not a live issue and it has been difficult to get action one way or the other.

Of almost equal importance to physical efficiency is the fact that physical education gives children the knowledge of how to play to get the most enjoyment out of life.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1920

NUMBER 48

On account of illness, the date of Francis Neilson's address at the City Club has been postponed from November 30, the date previously announced, to December 16.

Wednesday, December 1—1:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

Subject:

“What Shall We Do About the National Guard?”

Speaker:

Honorable FRANK S. DICKSON

Adjutant General of Illinois.

A drive for recruits by the Chicago National Guard Commission has been under way for the past two months. The commission believes that the National Guard is the highest expression of good citizenship and that the conditions surrounding that service should be as worthy as the service itself. It aims to make the service attractive and beneficial to the membership.

S. J. Duncan-Clark of the Chicago *Evening Post* will preside and also have something to say on the subject.

Thursday, December 2—1:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

Subject:

“The Foreigner From the Traveler's Point of View”

Speaker:

Dr. JOHN N. MILLS

of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Mills was for some years a prominent Chicago minister and is now a student and lecturer in the field of immigration. His address, the result of a special study of our foreign problem in Chicago, will have local color and special interest.

The Fisk University-Jubilee Singers will entertain City Club members, their ladies and friends, Wednesday evening, December 8 at eight o'clock. The main dining room will be reserved for the use of members who wish to eat downtown that evening. Make reservations at the desk.

Tickets for the Chamber Music Series may be had at the Cashier's desk. Unless the Chicago Orchestra makes some changes in its plans for this season the dates for the concerts will remain as announced last week—the third Wednesdays of December, January, February and March.

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 C. A. Dykstra, *Executive Secretary*

Vol. XIII Monday, Nov. 29, 1920 No. 48

Housing Conference

The first Round Table Conference on Housing will take place in Rooms 4A and B at the clubhouse Wednesday noon, December 1. All members interested are invited to attend.

Chess at the City Club

The first home match of the City Club chess team will occur Tuesday evening, November 30. The Engineers' team which will be our opponents, has proved its ability by defeating the Hamilton Club and will give our team of experts a real contest. Members of both teams will dine in the grill at six o'clock and the games will start about 7:30. The chess fans among our membership are urged to come to dinner and watch the games afterwards.

In the individual championship tournament this week Mr. Hicks suffered his first defeat, and so has been forced to share the lead with Captain Sparrow. These players have won 19 and 23 games respectively and each has lost but one. Other leaders are Mr. Denis who has won 24 and lost 6; Mr. Starr, won 18 and lost 7; and Mr. Butterfield, won 12 and lost 5.

The Executive Secretary represented the City Club at the annual meeting of the National Municipal League and the Association of Civic Secretaries at Indianapolis. Members of the Club who addressed the convention were George C. Sikes, Charles E. Merriam and C. A. Dykstra. Much of the proceedings will be printed in the *National Municipal Review*.

Home Rule for Chicago

The Constitutional Convention adopted the following section on November 23:

"Subject to existing or future laws the city of Chicago is hereby granted and declared to possess full and complete powers of local self-government and corporate action for all municipal purposes. This grant of power shall be liberally construed and no such power of local government or corporate action shall be presumed to be denied by reason of not being specified in this constitution or any existing or future law."

The initiative and referendum proposal was eliminated from the proposed constitution by a large vote.

Administration Reorganization in Illinois

"Administration Reorganization in Illinois" is the subject of a supplement to the November number of the *National Municipal Review*. The author, John M. Matthews of the University of Illinois, concludes that the civil administrative code of Illinois, enacted in 1917, is probably the most important step taken in any state in the direction of a more efficient and better integrated state administrative system. It has attracted attention all over the country and has been studied and, to some extent, copied in a number of states.

The administrative chaos under the state boards existing prior to the enactment of the code is described, followed by an outline of the steps taken toward reform. Another section describes the functions of various departments. The improved efficiency of executive departments is shown, especially in centralized purchasing, financial administration and the budget.

A Call for Help

The Near East Relief has received the following cablegrams from one of its representatives in Armenia:

"Armenian refugees pouring into Aleppe from Turkish frontier. Severe weather commencing. Women and children helpless. Emergency work imperative. Present appropriation must continue throughout winter."

"Road from Central Armenia to the Black Sea jammed with Armenian women and children fleeing before Turkish army, unfed, shoeless, half naked. Refugees crowding into Tiflis for possible safety. Urgent appeal to committee to rush food, medicine, clothing."

This organization is redoubling its efforts to secure adequate funds, which are imperative if disastrous loss of life is to be avoided. Americans should not fail in this crisis.

Mr. George's Impressions of America

THE City Club is the first group to whom W. L. George, the British novelist, has told his impressions of America. A large and appreciative audience made November 22 a big Monday at the Clubhouse.

Mr. George is "amazed" at America: at the sky scrapers which gave him an "indescribable shock"; at the traffic which "for some perverse reason goes on the right side of the street"; the rush and noise of the streets; the diversity of tongues and physical appearances, so unlike what he expected in the relatives of Uncle Sam that he straightway thought of New York as an "international place, a sort of clearing house of the United States."

Instinct told Mr. George to go to the middle west to find the real America. His first impression on coming to Chicago was the "ferocity of the loop." Worst of all were the noisy street cars and elevated trains packed much "like a sardine tin"; then, too, the rush of business continuing all hours of the day and night. The only proper picture of Chicago that Mr. George had found came from the poems of Carl Sandburg.

Mr. George expressed amazement that Chicago permits such transport congestion on its streets. Never before has he seen people with such a passion for automobiles. Yet he "would back any old lady with the gout to beat the fastest automobile in the loop." If anything happens to tie up street traffic, the whole city is held up. As congestion becomes greater the city will be forced to some new and drastic measures. Underground traffic, the speaker said, is destined to replace two-thirds of the city's transportation.

The incentives of Americans provide the key to their character. Their conquest of culture is a pursuit quite unknown in Europe. All elements of culture have been seized and cast into the melting pot of the American mind. Another American characteristic, observed Mr. George, is a "great openness to ideas."

Americans, according to Mr. George's observations, are kinetic rather than static. They seldom indulge in abstract thought because of the intense material activity of their minds. Their concentration on getting dollars is due to their desire to spend them and to have things. The acquisitive characteristic is no stronger than their disposition to spend. "Profuse hospitality" is one of the chief traits of the American character. Occasionally Mr. George had found Americans "a nuisance with their hospitality." Their idea of hospitality seems to be entertainment all day long at a pace that is too fast for

the foreigner. Here is exemplified another American characteristic—immense vitality.

Jingoism is a large element in the anti-British feeling prevalent in America, Mr. George has observed. The widespread attitude toward the Englishman is "sympathy for one of an ancient, disintegrating race." Fanned by wars and oppressions, the anti-British feeling, he said, has been going on for two hundred years. Now it is aroused not so much by big issues of the Irish questions as by minor differences. America looks upon England not as a Mother but as a Mother-in-law, while England fails to realize that with the immigration of thirty million people from other lands the whole axis of America has moved away from the English stock, and that the America with which they are dealing today is not the traditional America.

Mr. George said that Ireland should be made a free country within practical limits. It is not enough to admit the "Ulster crowd responsible for the origination of violence" but it must now be realized that there are in Ireland two nations in arms, both of which England finds it practically impossible to stop. There is no longer any room for party feeling.

Public opinion in England is not greatly excited about Ireland. Not knowing what to do, the English are doing nothing except trying to keep order. This policy will be effective eventually because all parties will come to realize that no good can come from this sort of civil warfare. At present anything that England can do antagonizes one side or the other. Therefore, the only possible solution is an Irish solution. Any settlement that is agreeable to all sides in Ireland will satisfy England. Mr. George suggested that Americans will find it more profitable to abandon advice to England, and concentrate on advice to Ireland.

A new responsibility rests upon America by the fact that the war has left her the leading nation of the world. The American government is in a position to allow or prevent war. It is the controlling factor in the balance of power. From the standpoint of business and finance America is in charge of the world. She is the only nation who has capital to invest. In many parts of the world other flags may fly nominally, but American investments will govern. "You are in for the ownership of the world and you have my sympathy," said Mr. George. In closing, Mr. George appealed to Americans to choose leaders who know what is happening in Europe, to draw a little further away from President Monroe's ideas and become citizens of the world.

If Arbitration Fails, What Then?

On November 18 Charles G. Wood of Boston, who was for eight years a member of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation, gave the City Club some of his ideas on industrial arbitration. Under normal conditions, he said, a state agency, created by law "to persuade parties at issue to arbitrate," proves effective in dealing with industrial disputes. The Massachusetts Board of Arbitration was a large factor in cutting the number of strikes annually from five hundred to less than one hundred and in diminishing the number of strikers by ninety per cent.

But when the war came the "dam broke loose in Massachusetts," according to Mr. Wood. Six governmental agencies proved entirely ineffective in meeting the emergency. In Boston three great strikes broke out. Six thousand telephone operators struck for an increase in wages, although a trade agreement bound them to resort to arbitration without strike. The Boston elevated strikers were also bound by agreement to submit to arbitration any dispute not otherwise agreed upon; yet they disregarded their contract and struck on two days' notice. A temporary board, created to hear the case, decided in the strikers' favor while the cars stood still.

These strikes were not only out of harmony with the law, which provides normal conditions for arbitration, but they were also successful attempts to coerce the public and the government. The strikers were rewarded with favorable verdicts and their offenses were condoned. It was the successful outcome of broken agreements and defiance of law in these strikes that influenced the Boston police force to strike.

Thus in Massachusetts, a state committed to the principle of arbitration, several strong unions have absolutely disregarded the sanctity of agreements. The only solution to this situation is to place the state squarely behind trade agreements, with laws providing the means of supporting them.

Such action has been taken by the state of Kansas. On personal investigation there, Mr. Wood found the people as a whole satisfied with their industrial court act and determined to back it up. As evidence of this fact he stated that every candidate in the recent election who ran on a platform in opposition to the law and twelve legislators who voted against its passage were defeated. In Mr. Wood's opinion the law is just plain common sense. It gives the people the protection that they should have. The principle of compulsory arbitration should be accepted by other states and applied in such terms as the particular conditions warrant.

What Other Cities Are Doing

The Council of Social and Health agencies of San Francisco has been formed by 98 public and private agencies. The object of the organization is to eliminate the duplication of effort which has existed in the past among these agencies.

Salem, Oregon, has an industrial welfare commission composed of three representatives of labor and three of employers, whose purpose is to arbitrate labor disputes.

In Boston the two platoon system for firemen was defeated at the November election.

Provision has been made for forty-eight additional patrolmen for the Milwaukee police force. With the increased force Milwaukee will have one policeman for every 777 inhabitants.

Phoenix, Arizona, will soon be in the ranks of planned cities if the resolution recently passed by the City Commission becomes effective.

The fact that the city of Seattle is continuing its great water power development at the cost of millions of dollars indicates the success of its municipal light and power venture.

Acting upon orders from the Police Commissioner of New York, who has planned a three weeks' campaign to reduce the number of automobile accidents, the police have hailed thousands of automobiles and examined them for mechanical defects.

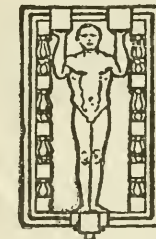
Six weeks after the purchase of a gas plant for about five million dollars by the city of Omaha, the consumers' rates for gas were raised to \$1.35 per one thousand cubic feet.

Citizens' Business, published by the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research, reports:

"The agreement of 1907 between the city and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company stipulated that rates of fares could be changed, 'but only with the consent of both parties.' The city has not consented to a change. Nevertheless, with the approval of the Public Service Commission, the transit company has been collecting increased fares since November 1."

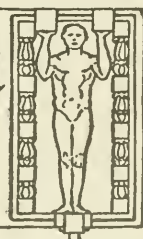
The election of November 2 for municipal court judgeships in Detroit was a clean victory for law and order, according to the *Detroit Civic Searchlight*.

The Detroit Citizens' League has appointed a special committee of seven members to study the facts regarding the present county system of government, and gather information from all sources as to better systems.



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A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1920

NUMBER 49

Tuesday, December 7—1:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

Subject:

“The Church and the Industrial Problem”

Speaker:

Dr. JOHN McDOWELL

John McDowell, at 8 years of age a boy coal miner; at 14 maimed permanently in a mine accident; at 15 entering school; later Princeton; since then social worker, clergyman, strike arbitrator, and today head of the Social Service Department of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. McDowell is a recognized leader of the forces which are dedicated to “the Christianization of industry.” He speaks with a long and intimate experience in the industrial world behind him of things he knows about.

Wednesday, December 8—8:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

Fiske University Jubilee Singers

Entertainment by a quartette and reader.

Ladies' Night—Members are invited to bring guests.

The regular \$1.25 dinner will be served in the dining room at 6 o'clock. Make reservations for dinner now.

Thursday, December 9—12:30 P. M.—in Rooms 4A and B

Second Meeting of the Housing Roundtable

Friday, December 10—1 P. M.—in the Lounge

Subject:

“The Chicago Traction Question, 1907-20”

Speaker:

WALTER L. FISHER

This is the first of a series of addresses on Chicago's local transportation problem. Mr. Fisher is a charter member of the City Club and a recognized authority on traction problems. He was Secretary of the Interior under President Taft.

ON DECEMBER 15—The first concert in the Chamber Music Series.

ON DECEMBER 16—Francis Neilson will address the Club on the subject,
“The Economic Basis of Political Government.”

ON DECEMBER 17—Lincoln Steffens at the City Club.

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Vol. XIII Monday, Dec. 6, 1920 No. 49

The Traction Series

Our Public Utilities Committee is arranging a series of addresses and discussions on the Chicago Traction Question, the first of which is announced this week. Many of us had thought that the street railway settlement of 1907 solved our problem for twenty years. We now find that with seven years of that franchise still to run the question of what we will do with the street and elevated railways is again in the political arena.

The recent controversy between the city and the Public Utilities Commission seems but the beginning of another long fought battle. Are the city's contentions before the Commission sound? Is the Commission justified in its position? What is the value of the railways and who would fix the rate of fare? What of the program for municipal ownership? What of the plan for the five cent fare? What of the service at cost principle?

Is Chicago able to solve its transportation problem intelligently and wisely so that the people can have the best possible service at the lowest possible cost?

These questions demand answer. Members of the City Club want to know the situation from every possible angle. The committee hopes that in the presentation of the problem in all its aspects it will do a service to the Club and the community. The committee will not assume the responsibility for any views presented by various speakers. It hopes, however, to assist in clarifying the issues.

Ward Lines Not Yet Determined

The City Council has not yet taken up the subcommittee's redistricting of the ward lines in accordance with the Fifty Ward Law. A few more wrinkles have to be ironed out and a few more interests appeased. It is expected that the matter will come up next Wednesday.

New City Club Members

William S. Ethridge, President, Rex Equipment Company of Decatur, Illinois.

Frank E. Layman, Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. George A. Menge, Chemist, Libby, McNeil & Libby.

C. A. Nash, Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wis.

Paul L. Sayre, Lawyer, Adams, Follansbee, Hawley & Shorey.

Another Victory in the Chess League

The City Club chess team won five out of six games in its contest with the Engineers' team at the Clubhouse on Tuesday evening, November 30. In this contest Messrs. Sparrow, Hicks, Watkins, Denis, Starr and Buck composed the City Club team. This decisive victory gives our team a strong hold on first place in the standing of the Inter-club Chess League.

The *American Chess Bulletin* and the *Chess Amateur* will be added next month to the file of magazines in the Club reading room.

Captain Sparrow now holds the lead in the Club championship tournament with 24 games to his credit and only one lost. Mr. Hicks is in second place with 21 games won and 2 lost. Other leaders are Mr. Denis, won 27 and lost 7; Mr. Starr, won 20 and lost 7; Mr. Buck, won 30 and lost 12; Mr. Butterfield, won 15 and lost 6.

Housing Conference

The first meeting of the City Club housing roundtable and conference was held Wednesday, December 1. It was the consensus of opinion of those present that the City Club should undertake an investigation and report on the present housing situation in Chicago. A subcommittee was appointed by President Cummins to consider the proper method of procedure and report back to the roundtable on Thursday, December 9.

The Eighth National Conference on Housing in America will be held in Bridgeport, Connecticut, December 9, 10 and 11, 1920, under the auspices of the National Housing Association.

Club Notes

A holiday supply of the best cigars on the market is on hand at the cigar counter. Members should take advantage of the special price and the special quality offered.

Several currency checks which were cashed for members on Saturday, November 13, have been lost and the cashier is having some difficulty in listing these checks. Will members who cashed checks on that date be kind enough to inform the cashier?

Tickets are on sale at the cashier's desk for the series of chamber music concerts scheduled for the third Wednesdays of December, January, February and March. The price for the series is one dollar. Members who wish to dine at the club on December 15, the evening of the first concert, should make reservations before that date.

Many members of the Club will be interested to know that Miss Marcia E. Corbyn, who was for a long time in charge of our office, has opened "The Italian Shop" at 619 North Michigan Avenue, where she has for sale pottery, venetian glass, linen and filet, lamps and shades.

Guy Van Schaick, a member of the Club, has announced that he is associated in a new law partnership under the firm name of Childs, Locke & Van Schaick, with offices at 5 North La Salle Street.

Inquiry has been made at the office concerning the poem Mr. George W. Coleman read in introducing his address on the steel strike conditions. Mr. Coleman writes us that the poem is entitled "A Telephone Message—To Whom It May Concern," and may be found in John Oxenham's book of poems entitled "All's Well."

Henry Barrett Chamberlain, one of the charter members of the City Club, has contributed an article entitled "The Chicago Crime Commission: How the Business Men of Chicago are Fighting Crime," to the November number of the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*.

Another article of special local interest in the same periodical is "Illinois Parole Law: Method and Results of Administration," by John L. Whitman.

Victor S. Yarros is the author of an article in the November 20th issue of the *Survey*, entitled "Chicago's Surrender" which describes the city's perplexing political developments.

The Campaign for the National Guard

THE value of the National Guard to the community and the problems of building it up were discussed at the City Club on Wednesday, December 1, by S. J. Duncan-Clark, a member of the Chicago National Guard Commission, and Major Francis B. Doherty, who is now engaged in the local recruiting service of the regular army. Mr. Clark said that a membership of seven thousand is the minimum requirement of the National Guard in Chicago. This is of such tremendous importance that the City Club ought to become, in a measure, a recruiting staff for the Guard.

The Chicago National Guard Commission has assumed the duty of reorganizing the National Guard for the purpose of preserving the fundamental guarantees of American citizenship and the protection of life and property. The aim is to make the service more attractive and beneficial to the guardsmen than ever before. Entertainment features, educational classes and libraries will be provided in the armories.

The recruitment campaign is facing the difficulty of a natural relaxation of popular interest and the natural disinclination on the part of the former guardsmen to re-enlist. But the assurance of the employers' support has added greatly to the recruitment appeal. About 500 business men have promised to keep the guardsmen in their employ on the payrolls while mobilized for duty. Mr. Clark appealed to the City Club membership to give attention to this situation and support a democratic and efficient reorganization of the National Guard, which may not only be a stabilizing factor in the community but also a force promoting a sense of responsibility and duty to the state.

Major Doherty spoke of the reorganization of the National Guard as a practical business problem. He appealed to the business men to support the peaceful pursuits of the state just as they did the wartime activities.

Nothing can be further from the fact, he said, than that physical training makes for militarism. Boys who are taught physical poise gain a mental development and a mastery of organization.

Major Doherty appealed to local and state pride for an efficient National Guard. The need, he said, is for all to get together and sponsor that which is our own. Moreover, support of the Guard will bring good returns on the investment. When the existence of the Guard is known and understood, the mutinous elements of the community will realize that there is a higher court of appeal than an attack on law and order.

Are Our Immigrants a Menace or a Contribution to America?

THIS question depends on how we Americans look upon and treat these people, according to Dr. John N. Mills of Washington, D. C., who has studied our foreign problem in Chicago. On December 2 he gave the City Club an interesting presentation of facts to substantiate the hopeful view that he takes of our immigration problem.

The early immigrants came to America mainly from Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia and were more easily assimilated than most of our recent immigrants. The tide of immigration from northern Europe turned in about 1883 and since then 85 per cent of our immigrants have come from southern and eastern Europe. From Italy alone we received 200,000 people a year for a long period preceding the war. A large proportion of our Italian immigrants come from southern Italy and are predominantly unskilled, illiterate, and without wealth. Yet they are energetic and susceptible to a patriotic appeal.

Russia is another great source of our immigration, although only two per cent of those coming from Russia are Russians. The rest of these make up four-fifths of our Jewish immigration. The Jews generally settle in large cities. Some of our most successful educational and social work is done among these people.

There are four million Poles in America, a half million of whom live in Illinois. Forty per cent of them are illiterate; yet they are characteristically patient, industrious toilers. The Greeks, of whom 27 per cent are illiterate, also do our heaviest work.

One-half of the workers among our one million Bohemians are skilled. While most Bohemians are atheists, they are profound patriots.

Syrians in America, numbering 200,000 and coming at the rate of 10,000 a year, send back to their native land an average of \$500 a day. We have 100,000 Armenians whose rate of illiteracy is one-half that of the Syrians, and who become American citizens at twice the Syrian rate.

Four-fifths of our Chinese immigrants go back to China, most of them with a sincere reverence for American institutions. It is significant that the Chinese Republic originated in Canton, the province to which many of these Americanized Chinese have returned. The speaker believes that many Chinese understand Christianity better than Americans do. A larger proportion of Chinese than of Americans in San Francisco belong to Christian churches.

The Japanese are mostly Buddhists, only one-tenth in America being Christians. They own

only 85,000 acres out of 12,000,000 acres of land in California, or one-half of one per cent, and they hold their land on short term leases. This is insignificant compared with any of several large ranches owned by individual Americans. Only eighty thousand Japanese have come to America in twenty-five years, out of a total immigration of twenty-seven million people.

Statistics show that a greater proportion of our foreign-born than Americans commit minor offenses against the law, but this is not true of major offenses, such as crimes. The children of the foreign-born, however, contribute a large portion of the cases of juvenile delinquency. This is due, in Dr. Mill's opinion, to bad environmental conditions and lack of parental control.

Two great dangers in our foreign population are illiteracy and un-Americanism. We have eleven million aliens in our midst. Thirteen million inhabitants cannot read and write the English language, seven million cannot speak it, and four million are illiterate. But it is a hopeful sign that the children of our foreign-born are not illiterate.

Much is being done through social work, night schools, about thirty immigrant protective organizations, new and better laws, etc., to educate and Americanize the foreigners. These efforts have a wider benefit than merely national, for one-third of these foreigners return to their native lands. Thus there is no more effective and economical method of doing foreign missionary work than the welfare activities among foreigners in America.

To Limit Cook County Representation

The Constitutional Convention has decided against equal representation in the Illinois legislature. By a vote of 58 to 30 last Wednesday it was determined to restrict Cook County's representation in the state senate to one-third of the total membership. At about midnight on Thursday the convention voted, 48 to 36, to limit the county to one-third, or sixty-two members, in the house of representatives. It was decided by a vote of 60 to 15 that the proposal to limit representation in the house shall be submitted as a separate issue when the new constitution comes before the people for ratification. Only seven downstate members of the convention joined the Cook County members in an effort to defeat the limiting proposal.

When the judiciary article came before the convention last Tuesday the proposal to increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court from seven to nine was defeated by a vote of 43 to 33.

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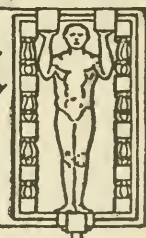
Vol 13

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The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1920

NUMBER 50

Wednesday, December 15—8:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

Chamber Music Concert

By the Philharmonic String Quartette

See program on Page 240 of the Bulletin

This is the first concert of the series of four arranged for the season. Members who have not already taken up the tickets reserved at their request will receive them by mail. The price of the season ticket is one dollar.

Reservations for dinner at the Club on Wednesday evening should be made with the cashier without delay.

Thursday, December 16—1:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

Subject:

“The Economic Basis of Political Government”

Speaker:

FRANCIS NEILSON

Editor of “The Freeman” and “Unity.”

A lecturer and advocate of the single tax. Formerly a Labor Member of the British Parliament. Author of “How Diplomats Make War,” “The Old Freedom,” and “The Strong Man’s House.”

Friday, December 17—1:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

Subject:

“Revolutionary Europe”

Speaker:

LINCOLN STEFFENS

An editor, first of New York newspapers, later of several national magazines—*McClure’s, American, Everybody’s.*

Author of “The Shame of the Cities,” “The Struggle for Self-Government,” and “The Least of These.”

Now a widely known lecturer and magazine contributor.

Many members will recall that Mr. Steffens addressed the City Club in 1918.

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George H. Mead Frederick S. Deibler
C. A. Dykstra, Executive Secretary

Vol. XIII Monday, Dec. 13, 1920 No. 50

PROGRAM

FIRST CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT

December 15

Quartet. Op. 18 No. 2 in G major. *Beethoven*
Allegro

Adagio Cantabile

Scherzo

Allegro motto quasi Presto

(a) Traumerei*Schumann*

(b) Canzonetta*Mendelssohn*

Quartet. No. 35 in D major.....*Haydn*

Allegro moderato

Adagio Cantabile

Menuetto

Vivace

The Housing Roundtable

The housing conference has organized under the chairmanship of Professor E. L. Schaub for a study of Chicago's housing problems. The sub-committee on procedure recommended that the roundtable take up the following subjects: character of the housing shortage; proposed and existing legislation; economical planning and building of homes; the financing problem; the question of rentals; the labor situation; the materials situation, and the land question. Members have designated their choices of committees which will consider respectively (1) sociological aspects, (2) construction, (3) finance, (4) legislation; and from these groups chairmen will be selected.

Cigars Special Notice Cigars

In making your Holiday Cigar Purchases don't fail to take advantage of our Special Box Prices. Cigars purchased now will be held subject to your order

Order Early and Avoid the Rush

Chess Match With Hamilton Club

In the Inter-Club Chess League the City Club chess team will play the Hamilton Club team at our clubhouse on December 14. All chess fans are invited to attend the match.

The Fisk Jubilee Singers' Concert

If you missed the Fisk Jubilee Singers last Wednesday evening, those who were there are sorry for you. The lounge was full and everybody was charmed and happy. The quintette never sang better and Mr. Myers, tenor, reader, and leader of the Singers said they had never sung to a more appreciative audience.

Dr. Morrow, for nineteen years dean at Fisk, was with the singers and said a few words about the school and its influence among our colored citizens. He referred to the efforts that are being made to educate and Americanize the foreigners in this country and asked that we pay some attention to the education of the 12,000,000 negroes among us. The negroes' loyalty and patriotism are unquestioned and our duty to the race is one of education.

The Employees' Christmas Fund

Last Thursday the House Committee sent the members of the Club an invitation to share the Christmas spirit with those who have made the Club a pleasant place during the year. In anticipation of the opportunity several members had already sent in their checks, and in response to the committee's letter contributions are rapidly coming into the office.

The Near East Relief wants 20,000 volunteers to help follow up their Christmas appeal letters by personal telephone calls. They will furnish a work kit containing full instructions and a list of ten names to each volunteer. This means one hour's work to help save 1,000,000 women and children from starvation now. If this Christmas work appeals to you, get a kit and leave your name and telephone number at the cashier's desk on the 17th of this month.

The City Council

The first step in solving the downtown traffic problem was taken Wednesday afternoon, December 8, when the City Council by a vote of 47 to 13, passed the "anti-parking ordinance," which prohibits all parking of vehicles in the downtown district between 7 a. m. and 6:15 p. m., except on Sundays and legal holidays. The ordinance goes into effect December 18. It allows taxi-cabs to park at designated cab stands and other vehicles to stop at street curbs as long as necessary to unload occupants, baggage and merchandise. The district in which parking is prohibited has for its limits Kinzie, Clinton, Harrison Streets and Michigan Avenue, and excludes only that part of Market Street under the elevated tracks.

Alderman Schwartz, chairman of the local transportation committee, asserted that the new ordinance legislates in the interests of the 400-000 persons who are inconvenienced daily as against about 2,500 automobile owners who use the loop for parking purposes. He declared that a majority of the automobilists favor the ordinance because the parking privilege benefits only ten per cent while the rest are slowed down to less than walking speed during the rush hours.

The ordinance, according to Alderman Schwartz, incorporates the recommendations of the Police, Fire Prevention, and Public Service departments, which have made thorough investigations of the downtown traffic situation. The committee has given long and careful consideration to the problem and will continue to study the possibilities of further remedies such as municipal garages, one-way streets, and subways.

The City Council suspended its rules to pass an ordinance, recommended by the Chief of Police, which requires every operator of a motor vehicle in the city to carry an identification card after January 1, 1921. It is believed that this action will be of great assistance to the police in preventing theft of automobiles.

An ordinance requiring landlords, who rent heated apartments, to keep the temperature at a minimum of 70 degrees was reported favorably to the council by the health committee. On the advice of the committee chairman, the ordinance was re-referred to the committee for the consideration of additional data.

The redistricting of the city wards under the Fifty-Ward Law appears to have reached a deadlock and has not come up before the City Council. It is reported that the council sub-committee's proposal is acceptable to sixty-two aldermen, more than the number necessary to

assure its acceptance. But the city administration has not given approval to the plan. Fear has been expressed that an ordinance incorporating this plan would fail to pass over the Mayor's veto. The Mayor is expected to present a plan of his own. It is also more than likely that a third plan will be worked out, which can be justified on higher grounds than political expediency. Such a plan would start with a clean slate and would be determined by principles of equal population, compact territory, and regard for transportation lines. Doubtless fourteen aldermen could be found to sponsor this plan and get it before the people. The people who approved the law by a tremendous majority on November 2 may be trusted to select a redistricting plan that carries out the stated purpose of the law.

Constitutional Convention Adjourns

The action of the Constitutional Convention in adjourning until September 6, 1921, raises the question whether the convention will ever accomplish its original purpose. As a consequence of its action ten days ago, limiting Cook County's representation, the convention's long drawn out course has ended in recognized failure. The Cook County members have declared keen disappointment and disgust with the spirit shown by the downstate members.

At the first session after the fatal step was taken no quorum was present. Then followed a session in which several prominent Cook County members resigned from duties on important committees. The deadlock continued for two days until a decision to adjourn was reached.

The agreement to apportion two of the seven Supreme Court Judges to Cook and Will counties failed to contribute much toward reconciliation, inasmuch as these two counties hold over one-half of the population of the state and supply more than one-half of the causes decided by the court.

The Bulletin has had so many extra calls for issues carrying the series "Ideals of the City Club" that we are no longer able to furnish copies of Numbers 26, 27, 30, and 38. If members who do not care to keep their back numbers, and yet have these numbers at hand, can add them to our limited supply, the favor will be greatly appreciated.

A large audience heard Mr. Fisher's able address Friday noon on the subject, "The Chicago Traction Question, 1907-20." The Bulletin will report it at considerable length in the next issue.

"Religion and Industry"

DR. JOHN McDOWELL, a leader in the movement for the "Christianization of industry," addressed the City Club December 9 on the subject of "Religion and Industry." Industry, he said, is the most dominating factor in modern civilization. It dominates the realms of legislation and education. Industry looks to religion for the spirit that shall operate within the realm of industry.

Dr. McDowell asserted that industry will be made by its ideals. If the ideals of industry are materialistic, industry will measure man in terms of dirt. If ideals of industry are commercial, then industry will measure man in terms of money. Materialistic and commercial views of man are inconsistent with American ideals. On the other hand, if industry is controlled by the religious conception of man, it will measure man in terms of manhood. Then there will be a place for brotherhood in industry and human beings will be recognized as the greatest asset of industry.

The church is the organization through which religion functions. Dr. McDowell conceived the duties of the church, in respect to industry, as fourfold: First, the church must establish its right to a place in industry. This right comes from the fact that religion creates faith, the main principle on which business rests. Ninety-eight per cent of the world's business is done on credit. Without faith there can be no credit, and when credit disappears, panic replaces business stability. Thus the methods employed by industry are of secondary consideration to the underlying principles and motives of industry. Although the church is not capable of deciding what wages, hours, and conditions should be, it must help determine the principles on which wages, hours and conditions should be based.

In the second place, the church must define religion, not in terms of private profit, but in terms of public service. It must also stand for a more equitable distribution of the products of industry, so that every factor in the making of a product shall receive its fair share. Finally, the church must teach the sacred significance of wealth—that wealth is life and sacrifice.

In conclusion, Dr. McDowell said that industry must be filled with the spirit of religion. Co-operation, so essential to industry, comes only through good will. Only the spirit of religion will solve the great problems of industry. It will also solve the problem of attaining greater wisdom in the use of wealth. There is no greater need in American life than to put religious ideals into industry.

What Other Cities Are Doing

Cleveland is building a five million dollar municipal auditorium.

On November 2 the voters of Baltimore ratified the loans which are to be made for city improvements.

The zoning ordinance which was referred to the electorate of Portland last month failed to pass by a small majority.

A Bureau of Municipal Efficiency and Economy composed of thirty unsalaried members has been established in Sacramento.

The new civil service commission of Philadelphia is engaged in the work of devising a plan of classification and salary standardization.

In the operation of Dayton's garbage reduction plant during 1919, the receipts were \$47,500 and the expenditures \$57,500—a cost to the city of \$10,000.

The director of public health in Philadelphia stated that health propaganda has reduced the tuberculosis mortality rate in that city fifty per cent in the last forty years.

According to the *Electric Railway Journal*, the Paris Municipal Council and the Conseil General of the Department of the Seine have acquired all service transportation lines in Paris.

The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce is contending for a thorough reorganization of the city government of Greater New York and has appointed a special committee to prepare legislation for the coming session of the legislature.

The preliminary street plan for the city of St. Paul, which the City Planning Board has been preparing, is nearing completion. Messrs. Bennett and Parsons, consulting city planners of Chicago, have advised the city officials in the preparation of this plan.

The Common Council of Milwaukee has adopted the recommendations of the Harbor Commission for the development of municipal lake and rail freight terminals on Jones Island. This will mean the purchase by the city of about 64 acres of land at a cost of more than half a million dollars.

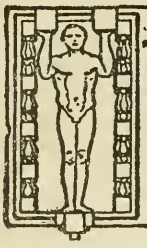
A probe of the high rents in Washington, D. C., by the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department disclosed the fact that the public was being gouged. The report favors a campaign of "pitiless publicity" which would not only have the effect of reducing rents but would bring "considerable discomfort to persons, especially prominent in the District of Columbia, who are among the foremost real estate profiteers."

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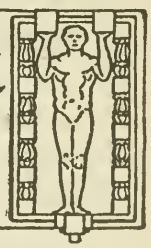
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The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1920

NUMBER 51

Wednesday, December 22—1:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

Subject:

“Europe and the Peace”

Speaker:

JOHN F. BASS

One of the best known American book reviewers has written: “Mr. Bass is a plain American who understands America and is well acquainted with Europe. As the responsible representative of one of our most important dailies, he has been in a peculiarly favorable position to know how the peace was made and how it has worked.”

His recent book, “The Peace Tangle,” is described as offering “superior evidence of candor, freedom from preconception and party bias, and respect for the independence of the reader’s judgment.”

Mr. Bass is a member of the Club and will undoubtedly be welcomed by a large and friendly audience when he speaks to us.

Coming soon to the City Club Forum:

Senator IRVING L. LENROOT of Wisconsin.

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Pastor of Community Church, New York, on January 18.

Rabbi STEPHEN T. WISE of New York, on January 24.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, Editor of *The Nation*, on February 2.

In the Chicago Traction Series:

JAMES H. WILKERSON, Chairman, Illinois Public Utilities Commission.

CHESTER E. CLEVELAND, Assistant Corporation Counsel, City of Chicago.

The Kiser Exhibition of Nature Studies

Through the courtesy of Miss Harriet Mertsy of Portland, Oregon, the City Club is favored with The Kiser Exhibition of Artographs of Northwest scenery. The collection of photographs, hand-colored-in-oil, is remarkable because the mountains, the lakes, the rivers and the valleys of the Cascades, the coast and the Rocky Mountains are the subjects; and also because the photographer has caught the spirit of these scenic regions as have few other men. The exhibition will remain on the walls of the Lounge about one week longer.

Several members have asked if the Kiser exhibitions of nature studies are for sale so that it is only fair to Mr. Kiser to say that the pictures on exhibit are not for sale but duplicates may be had by applying to the Kiser Studio, Portland, Oregon.

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A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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Entered as second class matter, December 3, 1917, at the postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879.

CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Treasurer..... ROY C. OSGOOD
Secretary..... J. F. CORNELIUS

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F. B. Johnstone	Preston Kumler
George H. Mead	Frederick S. Deibler
C. A. Dykstra, Executive Secretary	

Vol. XIII Monday, Dec. 20, 1920 No. 51

The First Chamber Music Recital

The first recital, on December 15, in the Chamber music series arranged by the Club for the current season was voted by everybody present on that occasion a brilliant success. The audience was large—indeed of the “capacity” kind. There were as many ladies as, if not more than, gentlemen—and the Club is always glad to welcome the ladies.

The program evidently pleased the audience. Only praise of the compositions, as of the interpretations, was heard. No knocking, no complaints. Everybody was happy and optimistic about the future of the recitals.

The Quartet played beautifully, especially in the final number—the charming Haydn Opus in D Major.

The quartet promises us a series of melodious, bright, human, thoroughly delightful programs. Nothing dry, forbidding, heavy, tedious is to be inflicted in the names of classicism, modernism, what not. Come to these recitals to have an enjoyable time, to listen to inspiring and cheering music. The education, if any, is purely indirect and incidental.

V. S. Y.

Space in this issue of the Bulletin does not permit of reporting the addresses of Francis Neilson and Lincoln Steffens at the City Club on December 16 and 17 respectively. We wish it were possible to print the addresses in full but will have to be content with the appearance of brief digests in our next number.

The Ward Redistricting Situation

Members of the council sub-committee on redistricting the city in fifty wards brought their problem to an issue at the council meeting of December 15. Alderman Lyle offered a resolution which requested the Mayor and his friends to confer with the council sub-committee with a view to obtaining unanimity on a plan of redistricting which could become effective at the February election, in accordance with the expressed will of the people.

After eight weeks of concentrated effort, the sub-committee succeeded in preparing a plan that was acceptable to sixty aldermen and needed only the sanction of the Mayor to assure its final passage. While the Mayor maintained a non-committal attitude, his friends were known to be working out another plan. On the council floor Alderman Anderson tried to show that inaction was due to the failure of the sub-committee to report but Aldermen Bowler and Lyle made it clear that the council committee was ready to go more than half way in reaching a solution. The resolution and speeches that followed its presentation had the effect of informing the Mayor of the council's real attitude.

The Mayor is reported to have announced at the close of the council meeting that he is in favor of submitting all redistricting plans to the voters. The Fifty-Ward law which became operative by popular referendum last November places the duty of redistricting upon the City Council. Unless redistricting can be accomplished by practical unanimity in the council at this time, one alderman will be elected from each of the existing thirty-five wards next February and all the holdover aldermen will retire at the end of their present terms, leaving Chicago with a City Council of thirty-five members instead of seventy members in the year 1922-23.

The time seems ripe for a scientific, non-partisan treatment of the problem that will appeal to the voters as carrying out the spirit of the Fifty-Ward Law.

A Club member who does not want his name used recently wrote the treasurer the following letter:

“Here are some bond coupons which I have never put through for payment. If you will accept them as a contribution to the Club, I shall be very glad.”

The Treasurer was glad to accept for the Club.

This letter will carry its own suggestion to those who have never cashed their City Club bond coupons.

The Chicago Traction Question, 1907-20

THE series of discussions and addresses on the Chicago traction series was opened by Walter L. Fisher on December 10. Probably nobody has been more closely associated with the traction development of Chicago than Mr. Fisher in his capacity as special counsel for the city. For this reason he was chosen by our Public Utilities Committee to present the historical setting of the Chicago traction problem with special reference to the undisputed facts which form the basis of any solution of the present problems.

Mr. Fisher recounted the franchise situation as it came down to the early years of the present century, when a number of important, twenty-five-year franchises were expiring. The activities of traction promoters, of whom Yerkes was the most prominent, had convinced the people that certain changes were needful. Strong sentiment for public ownership had developed and, in case of the continuation of private ownership, the *sine qua non* in the public mind was that the companies should make a money payment into the city treasury, out of the surplus earnings which the five-cent fare then brought. There was no sentiment for a reduction of fares, such as carried Mayor Tom L. Johnson through the three-cent fare fight in Cleveland.

In 1905 Edward F. Dunne was elected Mayor on a program of immediate municipal ownership. Mr. Fisher was convinced that immediate municipal ownership was impossible of achievement because of the legal, financial and political difficulties and for that reason he was opposed to his election. After Mayor Dunne had failed to work out a program, or his advisors had failed to present him with any program that seemed likely to work out, he asked Mr. Fisher to act as special counsel for the city in the matter, with a free hand to work out a solution. Mr. Fisher maintained that immediate municipal ownership could not be carried out but that a policy could be agreed upon that would overcome the legal and financial difficulties and make municipalization practical. The companies could be induced to state the terms upon which they would be willing to accept municipal ownership.

Mr. Fisher conceived that the payments which public sentiment demanded of the companies should be accumulated into a fund for purchase. He worked out a plan for organizing a company to construct lines in unoccupied streets or in streets where franchises had expired, and in other streets as franchises should expire. The plan was that the company should furnish the capital required and construct the lines for the

city, and then operate the lines and retain nominal title to them until the city should be in position to purchase. The earnings would be quite sufficient to secure them and the city would take the excess. When this plan was sufficiently well formulated Mr. Fisher called in the existing companies, and upon their admitting its feasibility, asked if they would care to become the contracting companies under it and so avoid the consequences of a traction war with the victory certain to go to the city's construction company. And at length the companies agreed.

Then there arose questions of the values to be allowed the companies for the existing plant under the terms of the new franchises. The city had had the properties valued by a Traction Valuation Commission, consisting of Bion J. Arnold, at that time the one outstanding engineer in the traction field who was without any traction company connections, Dean M. E. Cooley of the University of Michigan, and A. B. Dupont, traction engineer of Cleveland. This commission found values of forty-six million or fifty-one million dollars, according as certain paving values were excluded or allowed. The companies claimed seventy-four millions. After much negotiation a figure of fifty millions was agreed upon as a base for the new ordinances.

Much new capital would be needed for new lines and for the rehabilitation of old lines. It was determined by the city's financial officers that this could scarcely be secured for less than a 5 per cent brokerage fee and it was agreed that the companies should receive a profit for conducting the actual work. So allowances of 5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively were to be added to subsequent actual expenditures on capital account, on which the companies should be entitled to earn returns. It was agreed that these returns should be 5 per cent plus 45 per cent of any remaining net earnings, the city to receive the other 55 per cent.

The companies were to rehabilitate the properties within a stated time; and thereafter to maintain them in first-class condition, paying for repairs and maintenance and renewals out of earnings or out of reserves set aside from earnings.

Drastic city control of service was retained. The council insisted in retaining this power in its own hands rather than delegate it to a supervisory board. Mr. Fisher thinks this insistence accounts for much poor service since.

The ordinances also provided that the com-

(Continued on page 246)

(Continued from page 245)

panies might be required to furnish capital for the construction of subways under like terms as other construction, provided the initial expenditure should not exceed \$5,000,000. Mr. Fisher believes that the city's failure to avail itself of this means of starting the co-ordination of all its transit facilities is responsible for a great deal of present congestion and poor service.

When the ordinances were complete, many Chicago radicals imagined they would shut out the possibility of municipal ownership, and so hoped for their defeat. Tom L. Johnson was brought from Cleveland to examine them, and he pronounced them sound. But Mayor Dunne abandoned the plan and restored the ordinances, which were passed over his veto. As it happened, he thereby delivered himself into the hands of his political enemies, who elected a successor who ran 13,000 votes behind the franchises, and who was hardly interested in traction matters.

The ordinances have been carried out in part. The rehabilitation went through, under the supervision of the Board of Supervising Engineers provided in the ordinances. The city's share of surplus has amounted to about twenty-eight millions. But nothing was done toward the provision of subways and the power over service was permitted to rust. The Public Utilities Commission law, which Governor Dunne, a professed believer in home rule, had promised to veto, and did sign, has thrown other complexities into the situation. The trustee plan of 1918, for the co-ordination of surface lines and rapid transit, failed of adoption and service is still bad, and getting worse.

From the Chess Corner

The City Club chess team found the Hamilton Club team a hard lot to beat. Our team, composed of Messrs. Sparrow, Hicks, Denis, Starr, Buck and Butterfield, came out of the contest with three victories, two defeats, and one draw game. We still maintain a lead in the Inter-Club Chess League.

The individual championship tournament which has been in progress for six weeks is drawing to a successful close. Especially successful should it be regarded by Messrs. Sparrow and Hicks who have gone through thirty-eight and thirty-two contests respectively with only two defeats each. Two other leaders are Mr. Denis, who has lost only eight games out thirty-eight, and Mr. Starr who has lost nine games out of forty played.

No-Parking Ordinance Reconsidered

At the council meeting on December 15 the Mayor returned without his approval the "no parking" ordinance passed by a large majority a week earlier. No objection was offered to the Mayor's recommendation of reconsideration, and the ordinance was re-referred to the Committee on Local Transportation. Several amendments to the ordinance were also referred to this committee.

When the local transportation committee met on the following day changes in the proposed ordinance to permit unrestricted parking in the downtown district between 9:30 and 11:00 a. m. and 1:30 and 3:00 p. m. were practically agreed upon. Final action on the amendments will probably be taken on December 20.

What Other Cities Are Doing

Milwaukee has recently passed an ordinance regulating its motor traffic. The most important features of which are, limitations of speed, of motor trucks equipped with pneumatic tires to fifteen miles per hour, of trucks equipped with solid tires to twelve miles an hour, of vehicles equipped with metal tires to six miles an hour, of trucks weighing over fourteen tons to ten miles an hour, and of metal-tired trucks weighing over three tons to three miles an hour.

The City of Seattle has been afforded a complete control over rates of fare, routes, etc., of bus lines in the city, through a Court decision which declares valid an ordinance regulating the operation of motor vehicles for hire and requiring that operators of buses shall obtain a permit from the City Council.

Assured of the united support of every local agency concerned in community welfare, the Board of Health of Fall River, Massachusetts, promulgated a regulation which provides an effective milk standard for that city.

The city commission of Phoenix, Arizona, has appointed a city plan commission and valuable suggestions have been obtained through the visit of one of the leading city planners of this country.

Five thousand high school students in St. Paul have participated in a civic survey with the object of co-operating in a program for the advancement of their city.

The salaries of the teachers in the schools of Milwaukee will be substantially increased when a new schedule becomes effective January 21, 1921.



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VOLUME XIII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 27, 1920

NUMBER 52

Monday Evening, December 27—8:30 P. M.—in the Lounge

Ladies are Invited

Address Illustrated with Colored Slides

“Glimpses of Bird Life from the Chicago Area”

Speaker:

W. D. RICHARDSON

Mr. Richardson is a prominent member of the Wilson Ornithological Club. He is known as a most patient photographer of birds and is famous for his investigations of the nesting life of birds. His address at the City Club a few years ago was exceedingly interesting, according to those who heard it and saw his pictures.

A number of artists connected with Wilson Ornithological Club will exhibit some sketches, paintings and photographs of bird life.

It is expected that a film of moving pictures will also be shown.

Members of the City Club have the opportunity to enjoy this attractive program through the courtesy of the Wilson Ornithological Club, a local organization which is affiliated with the American Academy for the Advancement of Science.

A Merry Christmas To You All



The City Club and the Bulletin extend the Season's Greetings to all members and friends of the City Club. May 1921 see the Club grow to a greater usefulness, a more unified and purposeful membership, and find us next Christmas a greater asset to Chicago than we are today!

This number of the Bulletin goes to the post office on Thursday with the expectation of delivery on Friday. If the Christmas rush should hold it up the greeting is no less hearty. We hope that even on short notice you can plan to attend the Monday evening program.

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Vol. XIII Monday, Dec. 27, 1920 No. 52

Europe and the Peace

ON December 22 a large audience heard John F. Bass' address at the City Club on the subject "Europe and the Peace." A year ago Mr. Bass gave us his views on the peace treaties and on this occasion he told how they have been working out.

Economic conditions in Europe, resulting from the war and the peace, make it impossible for America to carry on its European relations as in 1914. According to the speaker, we are awakening to the true situation in Europe. One evidence of this fact is the generous response to Mr. Hoover's appeal for the starving multitudes.

While seeking to relieve the suffering in Europe by private benevolence and the revival of certain war boards, America proposes tariffs which are liable to effect opposite results. Relieving the farmer may be necessary but it should not go so far as to make it impossible for Europe to pay her debts to us. America cannot prosper without foreign trade and the payment of debts which Europe can pay only by imports.

Mr. Bass believes that America should not endorse the five treaties without broad reservations. To him it is not so much a question of whether America is adequately protected as it is whether the League of Nations can accomplish anything. One of the causes of this feeling is the fact that the territorial limitations placed by the treaty point to future wars. The speaker gave several instances in which millions of the defeated peoples have been annexed against their will to other states which will not be strong enough to maintain their dominions

permanently. This seems to Mr. Bass the more unfortunate because he believes that all Europe might have accepted just, ethnological boundaries. Among other terms of the peace treaty that will lead to conflict is the occupation of the Saar Valley, which is supposed to be under the control of the League of Nations but in reality subject to the French policy of driving out the Germans so as to effect the future plebiscite.

The economic conditions of the Treaty have proven even more impracticable than the political, in the speaker's opinion. Already the terms concerning the amounts of coal to be delivered by Germany have been changed, not by the League, but at a meeting of the prime ministers, because it was recognized that Germany could not both fulfill these terms and maintain her own vital activities. Neither can Germany rehabilitate herself until a fixed sum of reparations has been determined.

America does not want to help maintain these unjust territorial and economic conditions. In regard to the European debt of ten billion dollars there is a danger that Congress may follow immediate selfish lines without regard to the future. We should not forget that Europe calls us the profitters of the war. If this is the fact, it gives us the obligation as well as power to help with a constructive plan. Our aid should be made conditional on the remedying of certain unjust conditions of the Treaty.

One thing that America might do, Mr. Bass believes, is to furnish the chief market for international bonds, based upon a fixed sum which Germany can pay, and which can be capitalized and made a lien on Germany's resources. This would give France a chance "to let up on her dog-in-the-manger policy."

There is the disadvantage in making peace by a resolution, instead of signing the Treaties, that America would have to forego some of the advantages that the Allies have through the peace terms. Similar terms could not be effected by the negotiation of later commercial treaties, behind which there would be no force. On the other hand, it would be a grievous mistake if America should pass the Knox resolution which takes all of the advantages of the Treaty and assumes none of the obligations. The proper solution may be first to sign a Treaty with reservations and then to grant reciprocity of the terms to our former enemies.

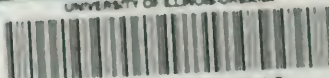
Americans should hold in mind, however, that all the Treaties are in a shaky condition (the Turkish treaty is already disintegrating and new divisions forming) and will be altered. By putting on its signature America may be the means of delaying the needful changes.

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